

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Benkyo-do Manju Shop

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/5/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1745-1747 Buchanan Street	0686	035	Japantown	San Francisco

**Type of Resource**

a. Tangible:  Site  Structure  Building  Object


b. Intangible:  Organization/Institution  Business  Cultural Event  Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use: \_\_\_\_\_ Active/Inactive: Active

**Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):**  
 The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown:

- “Business established in 1906. One of oldest businesses in Japantown, and last remaining manufacturer of mochi and manju, uses traditional methods with dedicated facilities in building. Still operated by Okamura family. Current location since 1959. Building modern, though not a product of redevelopment.” (JTCPE:20)
- The business reopened quickly following Japanese internment (JHCS:49).
- “The family-run business, Benkyodo Manju Company, remains one of the oldest businesses in Japantown. Hirofumi Okamura ... operated the store for 30 years before his sons Bobby and Ricky took over.” (JIOA:90) **(Continued)**

**Resource Photograph:**



(http://www.bunrab.com)

**Cultural/Social Affiliation:**

Japanese-American Culture  African-American Culture  Filipino-American Culture

Chinese-American Culture  Korean-American Culture  Jewish-American Culture

Latino-American Culture  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Heritage Criteria: B**

A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with <u>public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

**Period of Significance:** *Select appropriate code(s): 1B, 2A, 2B*

1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS) pages 32,49,70,79; Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR) pages 4, 17; Japantown Images of America (JIOA) page 90; Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE) page 20; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) pages 2,6*

**Recommended Treatment:**

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Benkyo-do Manju ShopDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/5/2012**Description (Continued):**

- Selected as one of 10 properties “that would be most logical and effective for DPR 523 B form documentation, in relation to the Pine & Octavia Japanese American historic district area ...” (B-Form:6)
- “The historic resource survey conducted by Page & Turnbull in 2007-2008 identified one additional property, the Benkyo-do Co. at 1745-1747 Buchanan Street, that appears eligible for listing in the National Register and therefore for listing in the California Register.” (JCPSR:17)
- *National Register Bulletin# 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* indicates that “traditional uses that were discontinued and then resumed can still be contributing properties to a TCP. This may mean that the Japanese American community, particularly businesses and community organizations that were present in Japantown historically, but interrupted by events like World War II internment and redevelopment evictions, might still be considered significant though they are currently housed in buildings that are less than 50 years old. Examples of this are many, but include business like the Benkyo-do Candy Co., which has operated in Japantown for over 100 years, but is located in a building on Buchanan Mall that was constructed in 1959.” (JTCPE:15)
- “JCCCNC hosted the 2006 premiere of “Nihonmachi; The Place to Be,” a musical play by the Los Angeles-based theater group Grateful Crane Ensemble. Written by native San Franciscan Soji Kashiwagi, the play centers on the struggles of a third-generation manju shop owner, whose dilemma over closing the business founded by his immigrant grandparents held powerful resonance for the audience. The packed crowd knew that San Francisco’s own Benkyo-do manju shop was struggling for survival just across Sutter Street. In Kashiwagi’s version, the press of history -- Issei sacrifices, WWII internment and resettlement, urban renewal, the Asian American and redress movements – convinces the play’s Sansei manju-maker to keep trust with previous generations who have passed on the legacy of Japantown.” (JHCS:70-71)
- Benkyo-do is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Buchanan Mall  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: 5  
 Date: 11/5/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
Buchanan Street between Post & Sutter	0686	029, 035	Japantown	San Francisco


**Type of Resource**

a. **Tangible:**  Site  Structure  Building  Object

b. **Intangible:**  Organization/Institution  Business  Cultural Event  Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

**Type of Use:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Active/Inactive:** Active

**Resource Photograph:**



(Collection of San Francisco Redevelopment Agency)

**Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):**  
 The Buchanan Mall includes the Nihonmachi Pedestrian Mall/Osaka Way, the Buchanan Mall Gate and the Ruth Osawa Origami Fountains and River of Cobblestones. The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown:

- “Similarly, during the later A-2 phase, when community input and involvement was more readily considered by the Redevelopment Agency, Rai Okamoto and Ruth Asawa created the Buchanan Mall, an urban open space with strong Japanese American aesthetics and symbolism incorporated into its landscape elements. Buchanan Mall is perhaps the best example of how the A-2 phase of redevelopment in the Western Addition differed from the A-1 phase and resulted in a more sensitive design scheme that incorporated community opinion into design efforts. As a 1963 urban design plan states, “the only sure way for residents [and businesses] to remain in the area is to be connected in some way with its development.” (JTCPE:8) (Continued)

**Cultural/Social Affiliation:**  Japanese-American Culture  African-American Culture  Filipino-American Culture  
 Chinese-American Culture  Korean-American Culture  Jewish-American Culture  
 Latino-American Culture  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Heritage Criteria: A, C**

A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as: 1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area. 2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area. 3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area. 4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

**Period of Significance:** *Select appropriate code(s): 2B*

1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* pages 61,90,91; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)* pages 4, 16; *Japantown Images of America (JIOA)* pages 84-87; *Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)* pages 8,10,22; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) page 2

**Recommended Treatment:**

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Buchanan MallDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/5/2012**Description (Continued):**

“This philosophy resulted in a redevelopment scheme that better served the community and was more widely accepted and appreciated, because it recognized the neighborhood’s history, culture, and existing physical traits. Buchanan Mall, as a product of the later A-2 phase, may be considered a design that is sensitive and appropriate to the surrounding Japanese American community. More than just a reactionary product of conflict between the community and the Redevelopment Agency, Buchanan Mall can be considered a positive result of the Japanese American community’s unity and activism. It is notable that Buchanan Mall was designed by a Japanese American architect and planner, with collaboration from a Japanese American artist, and subsequently expresses their ethnic heritage in the physical environment.” (JTCPE:8)

- “Similarly, the origami fountains and river of cobblestones that are located on Buchanan Mall can be attributed to artist Ruth Asawa and landscape architect Rai Okamoto, respectively. Though this public art installation dates to 1976 and is a product of redevelopment, it was created by two members of the local Japanese American cultural group and reflects aesthetics and values important to the heritage and continuation of Japanese American culture. The collaboration of these two Japanese Americans in designing Buchanan Mall was also significant due to the fact that the Redevelopment Agency allowed the local property owners and merchants to hire their own architect/planner for the project, and they subsequently selected members of their own community. Asawa is a nationally recognized artist whose public commissions— primarily sculpture and fountains— can be found throughout San Francisco and Northern California. Much of her work is inspired by her experience as a Japanese American, while some clearly depicts aspects of Japanese American history and culture in the form of monuments and memorials. Likewise, Rai Okamoto is a well-known San Francisco architect and urban designer, who was honored with such recognition as the John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship. His design work in Japantown envisioned a “village-scale” environment that would function as a community center for the neighborhood.” (JTCPE:10)
- “Ruth Asawa’s origami fountains on Buchanan Mall were originally fabricated in corten steel, but replaced in 1995 due to corrosion. The current fountains are identical, but made of bronze ... Their replacement can be considered as maintenance of the larger property, their design and materials did not change drastically, and their replacement was encouraged and overseen by Ruth Asawa herself.” (JTCPE:14)
- “Not surprisingly, Buchanan Mall, the central component of the A-2 phase, designed by Okamoto’s firm in the 1970s and completed in 1976, reflected these qualities. The central plaza was framed by two-story commercial structures that referred to traditional Japanese villages through scale, massing and decorative patterns on the facades. Okamoto invited sculptor Ruth Asawa to create two fountains that punctuated Okamoto’s “cobblestone river” as it meandered from a decorative gate at Sutter Street through the center of the Buchanan Mall and into the Peace Plaza of Japan Center across Post Street. Asawa’s Origami Fountains, like the architecture surrounding them, echoed Japanese cultural traditions in modernist form. Asawa also added bas-reliefs to cast concrete benches along the mall – the panels, created with local children, depicted figures and scenes from Japanese folk tales.” (JHCS:61)
- “The Buchanan Mall’s “River of Cobblestones” was a collaboration of landscape architect and planner Rai Okamoto and artist Ruth Asawa. Ruth Asawa designed the two original fountains, fabricated of steel to resemble traditional folded paper flower designs. She also designed the benches, with clay art sculpted by local school children and cast in concrete. The mall retains much of the playfulness and creativity of these artists.” (JIOA:84)
- “In March 1976, a Konko-Kyo priest performs the ritual cleansing of Buchanan Mall during its dedication ... The Buchanan Mall Gate is one of the most visible cultural landmarks in Japantown. During the mid 1960s, Rai Okamoto began to develop a master plan in conjunction with the SFRA to create a major public works project on Buchanan Plaza. The gate was finished along with the rest of the Buchanan Plaza in 1976.” (JIOA:85)
- Site of traditional community parades, celebrations and events. River of cobblestones by Rai Okamoto, fountains and benches by Ruth Asawa. Developed as part of A2 phase in 1975. (JTCPE:22)
- Selected as one of 10 properties “that would be most logical and effective for DPR 523 B form documentation, in relation to the Pine & Octavia Japanese American historic district area ...” (B-Form:6)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Buchanan MallDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/5/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “More appropriately, a separate district concerned only with modern Japantown resources could also be selected for recordation. This district would likely center on Japan Center and the Buchanan Mall, and include properties throughout the area south of Bush Street. The district would include mainly commercial resources, but would also encompass a grouping of churches along Laguna Street and some scattered community buildings. Such a district would have to incorporate a strong argument for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G. This would seem appropriate, however, as a high concentration of modern resources are located in geographic proximity to each other within the A-1 and A-2 Redevelopment areas and the theme of Urban Renewal and Redevelopment has had a significant impact on both the physical environment and cultural community in the neighborhood. A sufficient body of scholarship concerned with Urban Renewal appears to be available to inform the significance of these events in San Francisco’s Japantown.” (B-Form:10)
- “The historic resource survey conducted by Page & Turnbull in 2007-2008 identified two additional properties, the Buchanan Mall and the Japan Center, that appear eligible for City Landmark status.” (JCPSR:16)
- Buchanan Mall is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: Buddhist Church of San Francisco

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/5/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1881 Pine Street	0664	019, 020A	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The United States’ major Japanese Buddhist institution grew from the Young Men’s Buddhist Association formed in San Francisco in 1898. Officially titled the Buddhist Church of San Francisco in 1905, the church served Japantown first from a building at 1617 Gough Street, and since 1914 from its current location at 1881 Pine Street. The year 1914 was also when San Francisco became the location of the headquarters for the Buddhist Mission of North America, which administered all Jodo Shinshu (Pure Land) Buddhist churches and temples, the predominant form of Buddhism practiced by Japanese in the U.S. In 1935, the San Francisco Church and Buddhist Mission decided to construct a new temple with funds raised from districts outside of San Francisco, as well as local members. The San Francisco Japanese Carpenter’s Association carried out a design by local architect, Gentoko Shimamoto, which included a large dome, or stupa, holding relics of the Buddha gifted by the King of Siam.” (JHCS:36) <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>	
 <p>SFPL Historic Photographs</p>	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B, C	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2A</i>			
1-3	<b>1. Early Japantown History</b>	<b>2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal</b>	<b>3. Continuing Japantown Legacy</b>
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)</i> pages 26,33,35-37,44,49,51,84; <i>Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)</i> pages 4; <i>Japantown Better Neighborhood Plan Historic Survey Report (JBNHSR)</i> , page 14; <i>Japantown Images of America (JIOA)</i> page 100; <i>Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)</i> page21; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) pages 2,8
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Buddhist Church of San FranciscoDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/5/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “Congregation founded 1898 – oldest Jodo Shinshu Buddhist Church in US. Moved to current location 1913. Outgrew building, which was replaced in 1935 on same site. Holy Relics of Buddha in stupa on roof, 1935.” (JTCPE:21)
- “By 1940, Japantown boasted more than 200 Japanese-owned businesses and a population of over 5,000. The thriving community included its own professionals – doctors, dentists and lawyers – as well as Nisei architect Gentoko “George” Shimamoto, whose practice at 1534 Geary Boulevard had designed Buddhist churches in San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose.” (JHCS:33)
- “Similarly, George Shimamoto, designer of the Buddhist Church of San Francisco, may also be considered a master architect and cultural influence important to the Japanese American community. He designed many buildings related to his Japanese heritage, including Japan House in New York, home of the Japan Society; three San Francisco Bay Area Buddhist churches; and a tea house for Laurance S. Rockefeller.” (JTCPE:9)
- “Although several Buddhist traditions were present in California, the Jodo Shinshu or Shin sect, under the San Francisco-based leadership of Buddhist Churches of America (BCA) was by far the most dominant.” (JHCS:35)
- “During the war, the Japanese Salvation Army, the Buddhist Church, and the Reformed and Evangelical Church facilities in San Francisco’s Japantown were used to store family belongings and personal property.” (JHCS:44)
- “The post-war housing shortage was extreme throughout the Bay Area, and many Nikkei lived in hostels while they scrambled to find more permanent lodgings. Sturge Memorial Hall at 1516 Post Street offered housing under the auspices of the Japanese Presbyterian Church next door. The Church was able to regain its property from the Church of Fellowship of All Peoples. Portions of the Pine Street Buddhist Church and the Evangelical and Reformed Church on Post Street also served as hostels into 1946.” (JHCS:49)
- “By 1949, language schools at the Buddhist Church and St. Francis Xavier Church, as well as Kinmon Gakuen, had reopened.” (JHCS:51)
- “... Buddhist Churches of America is the largest branch of Japanese American Buddhism nationwide, but is specifically represented in its national headquarters, which exist in San Francisco’s Japantown and the adjacent Buddhist Church of San Francisco, which houses the oldest congregation within the Buddhist Churches of America organization. It, and other organizations named, may therefore qualify as a TCPs under Criterion C4.” (JTCPE:12)
- “Based on preliminary mapping derived from Ben Pease’s maps and other sources, synthesized by Page & Turnbull’s own analysis, a concentration of resources associated with the historic Japanese American community appear to be located around the intersection of Octavia and Pine streets in the northwestern corner of the survey area. This includes both the St. Francis Xavier/Morning Star Institute complex (which includes at least five buildings) and the Buddhist Church of San Francisco.” (B-Form:8)
- Cited by the Japantown Cultural Heritage Subcommittee as being associated with: Obon Festival (BCSF); Boy Scout Troop 29; Girl Scouts - SF Buddhist Church; Youth Athletic Organizations
- The church is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: Cherry Blossom Festival

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/5/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
n/a	n/a	n/a	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <u>Active</u>
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Japantown hosts several performances and installations throughout the year, including the Cherry Blossom Festival and Fall Festival.” (JCPSR:15)</li> <li>▪ The first Cherry Blossom parade was held in 1967. (JIOA-115). Part of the parade includes participants carrying the “Taru-Mikoshi— an altar of wooden sake barrels weight about one-and-a-half tons, to close out the Cherry Blossom Parade. The Taru Mikoshi has been carried in the parade for over 37 years.” (JIOA:117) <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Resource Photograph:</b>  <p>(www.sfpjapantown.org)</p>	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: C	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or crafts person significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with <u>public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 2B</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* pages 69; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)* pages 12,15; *Japantown Images of America (JIOA)* pages 115,117; *Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)* page 22

<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>



**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Cherry Blossom FestivalDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/5/2012**Description (Continued):**

- The parade route typically follows Post Street between Laguna and Webster streets (JTCPE:22)
- The following description of the 2012 Cherry Blossom Festival describes various festival events: “The five-acre Japan Center, at Post and Buchanan Streets, and the adjacent blocks of Japantown will be filled with exquisitely costumed performers and will echo with thunderous rhythms of huge taiko drums, ethereal strains of koto music, crackling of boards being splintered by martial artists, and the gentle sounds of tea ceremonies. And, wafting through and above this cultural banquet will be the delicious aromas emanating from the Festival’s community-sponsored food bazaar. Thousands of Japanese American performers and behind-the-scenes coordinators will take part in the celebration along with scores of participants who will be coming from Japan to join in staging the exhibits, demonstrations, and entertainments. Classical and folk dancers will perform both weekends. Experts in karate, kendo (a style of fencing with bamboo swords), aikido, and judo will demonstrate their skills, and collectors of samurai swords and armor will display their treasures.

There will be exhibits and demonstrations of ikebana (flower arranging), sumi-e (brush/ink painting), calligraphy, bonsai (tree dwarfing), origami, and doll-making. Also on the agenda are an arts and crafts fair featuring works with a Japanese theme, as well as activities planned especially for youngsters. Traditional Japanese music will fill the air at recitals spotlighting koto (harp-like instruments), shakuhachi (bamboo flutes), and shamisen (similar to a three-string banjo). There will be taiko and karaoke concerts, too, plus performances by several of the Bay Area’s most popular bands, which will add a contemporary “East meets West” dimension.

A two-hour Japanese-style parade will bring the Festival to a dazzling close on Sunday afternoon. Colorfully costumed dancers and musicians by the hundreds, modern-day samurai, floats, ladies in exquisite kimonos, taiko drummers, and scores of young men and women carrying mikoshi (portable shrines) will take part in this unique procession which begins at City Hall, Polk and McAllister Streets, at 1 p.m. and winds its way along a fifteen block route to Japantown.

Reigning over the entire celebration will be the 2012 Cherry Blossom Festival queen who will be chosen at a gala on Saturday evening. Throughout the Festival, the timeless significance of cherry blossoms (sakura) will be in mind. The blossoms, which stay on the trees for only a few days before the spring breezes carry them away, evoke the unsurpassed beauty of nature and the transience of life. Everyone is invited to join in the festivities, which will be in full swing by 11 a.m. each day of the two-weekend celebration. Most events are free.” (<http://www.sfjapantown.org/Events/cherry.cfm> accessed 5 November 2012)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Salvation Army/Chinese Consulate

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/6/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1450 Laguna Street	0711	012	Japantown	San Francisco

**Type of Resource**

a. Tangible:  Site  Structure  Building  Object


b. Intangible:  Organization/Institution  Business  Cultural Event  Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use: \_\_\_\_\_ Active/Inactive:  Inactive

**Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):**  
 The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown:

- “Christian affiliated groups were responsible for some of the most impressive building efforts in pre-war Japantown. The Salvation Army, YMCA and YWCA all built community facilities that still stand as landmarks in Japantown today. The Japanese Division of the American Salvation Army was formed in 1919 under the leadership of Major Masasuke Kobayashi, who led its mission to serve the elderly, widows and orphans. Kobayashi spearheaded a fundraising drive in both the U.S. and Japan to raise money for a dedicated building, which was initiated with a \$5,000 donation from the Emperor of Japan and completed at the corner of Geary Boulevard and Laguna Street in 1937.” (JHCS:37-38) **(Continued)**

**Resource Photograph:**



(Google maps street view)

**Cultural/Social Affiliation:**  Japanese-American Culture  African-American Culture  Filipino-American Culture  
 Chinese-American Culture  Korean-American Culture  Jewish-American Culture  
 Latino-American Culture  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Heritage Criteria: B**

A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

**Period of Significance:** *Select appropriate code(s):* 1C, 1D

1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement* (JHCS) pages 37-39, 44; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation Memo (B-FORM) page 6; *Japantown Better Neighborhood Plan Historic Resources Survey Report* (JBNHRS) page 14

**Recommended Treatment:**

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**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Salvation Army/Chinese ConsulateDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/6/2012**Description (Continued):**


- “Along with the Japanese Salvation Army, YMCA and YWCA, the Kinmon Gakuen (Golden Gate School) is one of four community facilities created through organization and fundraising by residents of the pre-war Nihonmachi.” (JHCS:39)
- “During the war, the Japanese Salvation Army, the Buddhist Church, and the Reformed and Evangelical Church facilities in San Francisco’s Japantown were used to store family belongings and personal property.” (JHCS:44)
- A historic survey determined the property was eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. (JBNHRS:14)
- The building is one of ten properties “that would be most logical and effective for DPR 523 B form documentation, in relation to the Pine & Octavia Japanese American historic district area, which is proposed as the highest priority for district documentation.” (B-Form:6)
- Building today serves as the Chinese Consulate.

<b>SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT</b>	Record # _____
<b>SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD</b>	SH Code: _____

Resource Name: <u>Day of Remembrance Program</u>	District: <u>5</u>
Prepared By: <u>Page &amp; Turnbull (JGL)</u>	Date: <u>11/6/2012</u>

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
n/a	n/a	n/a	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible: <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object	
b. Intangible: <input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice	

<b>Type of Use:</b> _____ <b>Active/Inactive:</b> Active	<b>Resource Photograph:</b>  <p>(NJAHs)  <a href="http://nakayoshi.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/DOR2011.bmp">http://nakayoshi.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/DOR2011.bmp</a></p>
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Day of Remembrance is an annual observance that takes place in many communities throughout the United States to commemorate the signing of Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942 by President Franklin Roosevelt – ultimately leading to the incarceration of Japanese Americans on the West Coast in World War II. The DOR 2009 theme, “30th Anniversary of DOR in the Bay Area” – honors the early Day of Remembrance gatherings, which played a pivotal role in launching a broad, intergenerational, multi-ethnic community coalition to do broad public education and advocacy on the internment and related issues of civil liberties and human rights justice.” (<a href="http://japantownfoundation.org/2009/02/20/dor-features-keynote-by-congressman-honda-and-michi-weglyn-film/">http://japantownfoundation.org/2009/02/20/dor-features-keynote-by-congressman-honda-and-michi-weglyn-film/</a>, accessed 6 November 2012) <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture <input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture <input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture <input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____
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Social Heritage Criteria: A	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s):</i> 2B			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other: _____	Other: _____	Other: _____

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* page 66; *Japantown Images of America (JIOA)* page 111; Japantown Foundation website [www.japantownfoundation.org](http://www.japantownfoundation.org)

<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Day of Remembrance ProgramDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/6/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “In the Bay Area, calls for reparations were made at the inaugural “Day of Remembrance” event in 1979 at Tanforan Shopping Center (on the site of the former Tanforan Racetrack assembly center), when over one thousand people gathered to remember signing of Executive Order 9066. The Japanese American Citizens League spearheaded legislative strategy for creating the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC). Two years later, San Francisco was among the cities where CWRIC hearings enabled Japanese Americans to finally, publicly testify to the injustice, loss, and endurance of their WWII legacy. The power of these personal stories furthered arguments for individual monetary reparations, which had been a central goal for the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations (NCRR), whose San Francisco representatives drew from the Japanese Community Progressive Alliance and other activist groups. Local activists like Sox Kitashima organized letter-writing campaigns that deluged the White House and Congress with calls for redress.” (JHCS:66)
- Richard Griffith, mayor of San Bruno, spoke to the audience “at the first Day of Remembrance (1979) to commemorate President Roosevelt’s authorization of Executive Order 9066 and the evacuation of over 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry in 1942.” (JIOA:111)


**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Hokka Nichi Bei Kai  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: 5  
 Date: 11/6/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1759 Sutter Street	0686	055	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active	Resource Photograph:
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Hokka Nichi Bei Kai, or Japanese American Association of Northern California, was officially formed in the late 1800s as Nichi Bei Kai (also known as the Japanese American Association). Nichi Bei Kai offered programs that enabled Japanese immigrants to celebrate and practice their Japanese cultural heritage, helped Japanese immigrants adjust to life in the United States, and to promote goodwill between the U.S. and Japan. In 2000, Nichi Bei Kai merged with the Japanese Speaking Society of America (Beikoku Nichigo Kyokai) to form the Hokka Nichi Bei Kai. Hokka Nichi Bei Kai is a non-profit educational organization committed to the promotion of traditional Japanese art and cultural practices. It offers instruction on Japanese language, history, music, and the arts, such as classical Japanese dance, ikebana (flower arrangement), shamisen (a three-stringed musical instrument), cha-no-yu (tea ceremony), and sumi-e (calligraphy). <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>		 <p><a href="http://www.californiajapantowns.org">http://www.californiajapantowns.org</a></p>

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B, C	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with <u>public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 1A, 2B			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* page 68; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)* page 4; *Japantown Images of America (JIOA)* page 121; *Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)* page 20; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) page 4; Hokka Nichi Bei Kai website; California Japantowns website

**Recommended Treatment:**

## SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD

Resource Name: Hokka Nichi Bei Kai

District: Japantown

Prepared By: Page &amp; Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/6/2012

**Description (Continued):**

The three-story structure includes an authentic Japanese tea room (Chashitsu) which was donated by the City of Kyoto. It was built in Japan, disassembled and shipped to America and re-assembled at this site.”

<http://www.californiajapantowns.org/sf/hokka-nichi-bei-kai.html> (accessed 6 November 2012)

- “Nichi Bei Kai (Japanese American Association) was officially formed in the late 1800s as a transitional organization for Japanese immigrants adjusting to life in the United States. In 2000, the association merged with the Japanese Speaking Society of America (Beikoku Nichigo Kyokai) to form Hokka Nichi Bei Kai (Japanese American Association of Northern California). Their building holds a traditional Japanese tea room (Chashitsu) donated by the city of Kyoto.” (JIOA:121)
- “Established in late 1800s to enable immigrants to practice cultural heritage, adjust to American life, etc. Authentic tea room from Japan located in modern building.” (JTCPE:20)
- “... The JCCCNC’s design, by Nisei architect Wayne Osaki, features overt references to traditional Japanese architecture, as do several other buildings developed by and for the Nikkei community in recent decades. The Japanese American Association (Hokka Nichi Bei Kai) building on Sutter Street, designed by Mitsuru Tada & Associates (1972), as well as Konkyo-ko Church, designed by Van Bourg, Nakamura, Katsura & Karney (1973) and Sokoji Zen Temple, designed by VBN Corporation (1984), share with JCCCNC a visual vocabulary of half-timbered walls, broad gable roofs with exposed rafter tails, and gilded ornamentation that contrast with the more severe “Japanese modernism” of many commercial buildings such as the Japan Center or the Miyako Inn at Sutter and Buchanan.” (JHCS:68)
- Built 1980. Nichi Bei Kai (Japan American Club) founded late 1800s. (B-Form:4)
- Hokka Nichi Bei Kai is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)
- “Established in 1895, to better relations between America and Japan, Americans and Japanese. For over a hundred years, the JAANC has continuously worked to better relations between Japanese Americans and the general public. Helping to resolve problems for the primarily Japanese speaking Japanese American community is a continuing program of the JAANC. Understanding the culture is essential for a harmonious community. JAANC supports the various disciplines of the Japanese culture by providing facilities to meet, demonstrate and other support. Sponsorship of Japanese language speech contests for children in the Spring and adults in the fall and housing the finest Tea Ceremony facility (Chashitsu) outside of Japan are two areas of strength. A long term project of JAANC is the history of the Japanese American Community in Northern California. Currently the JAANC is focusing on the culture of Japan or BUNKA as practiced here in America. Knowing the culture of people will lead to a better understanding and a more harmonious community. The culture of Japan, as practiced here in America is beautiful and wonderful. We believe that the more you know of BUNKA, the better the person as well as the community. JAANC will be an information center for BUNKA. In general we will refer interested parties of a particular subject matter to available resources. JAANC will house the BUNKA HALL OF FAME that will honor outstanding personalities of BUNKA ... The ground floor Hall is available for Japanese cultural events. Meetings and conferences by members and qualified non-profit organizations.” (<http://nichibeikai.org/> accessed 6 November 2012)
- Cited by the Japantown Cultural Heritage Subcommittee as being associated with: Tea Ceremony, Odori, Incense, Sumi-e, Omotosenke.

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: Japan Center

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/6/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1625, 1825, 1881 Post Street	0700, 0701	multiple	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <u>Active</u>
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“A prominent feature of SFRA’s redevelopment plan for the area was the Japanese Cultural and Trade Center. The first major project undertaken by SFRA director, Justin Herman, the Center was designed to solicit investment from Japan and to create a retail destination that would appeal to San Francisco’s tourists. National-Braemar, a firm backed by investors from San Francisco and Hawaii, was selected by SFRA to be the master developer for the large mall complex, with the Center’s structures to be operated by four different entities upon completion. In 1962, National-Braemar brought Kintetsu Enterprises Company of America, a new investment arm formed by Japan’s Kinki Nippon Railway, into the project. The Center’s design, like its funding, was a bi-national project. (Continued)</li> </ul>	
<b>Resource Photograph:</b>  (Google Maps street view)	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: A, C	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 2B</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS) page 59-60, 78-79; Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR) page 4,14,16; Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE) page 8-9, 21; Japantown DPR 523 B&amp;D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) page 6</i>
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>



**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Japan CenterDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/6/2012**Description (Continued):**

Nisei architect Minoru Yamasaki served as the primary designer, the local firm of Van Bourg/Nakamura (VBN) drafted the plans, and Osaka architecture professor Dr. Yoshiro Taniguchi contributed the design for the Peace Plaza and Pagoda, which was a gift to San Francisco from the people of the city of Osaka, Japan. The architecture of the Center was influenced by traditional Japanese features interpreted in contemporary forms and materials.

Construction began in 1965 and was completed in 1968. By 1970, the mall complex was known simply as Japan Center. The complex included major tenants such as: Hitachi; Nissan and Mitsubishi, who introduced Japanese electronics and cars to American consumers; the up-scale Miyako Hotel; and Kinokuniya Bookstore, a subsidiary of Japan's largest bookstore chain.<sup>168</sup> By the mid-1970s, however, the large Japanese corporations no longer needed the Center's showrooms to win U.S. market share, and the Center became populated by a new generation of small-scale independent retail shops, primarily operated by Japanese nationals who were later joined by Korean immigrants. The Japan Center exemplifies important and influential aspects of urban planning and design trends during the post-war period and is unique in the neighborhood for its scale as an ensemble of large buildings and open space covering three full blocks, as well as its architectural styling. In "The Difficult Legacy of Urban Renewal," Richard Longstreth argues that sites such as the Japan Center should be approached as representative landscapes of a contentious but important period of urban history." (JHCS:59-60)

- "... Japan Center, constructed between 1965 and 1968, was designed by Japanese-American architect Minoru Yamasaki. As a second-generation Japanese American, Yamasaki can claim membership to the cultural group in question and is internationally recognized as an important 20th century architect. He has been described as one of the two master practitioners of "romanticized modernism" and was elected as a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1960. He was also recognized three times with the AIA's First Honor Award. Among his significant works are the Pruitt-Igoe housing project in St. Louis (1955); the World Trade Center in New York (1972); and numerous international airport, government, and educational buildings. He also designed the United States Consulate building in Kobe, Japan and the Founders Hall for the Shinji Shumeikai church in Japan's Shiga Prefecture. Yamasaki is noted for his love of traditional Japanese design and references to Gothic architecture, combined with a stark, modernist idiom." (JTCPE:9)
- "Japanese-influenced architecture is also prevalent in the redeveloped areas of Japantown and represents the cultural character of the Japanese American community that inhabits and utilizes the area. Despite the fact that redevelopment was instituted by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and the Japanese American community looked unfavorably upon many of the Agency's development practices (particularly during the A-1 phase, which generally disregarded community interests and input), redeveloped properties may have value to the traditional cultural community and may be significant under Criterion C. The Japanese style buildings are a product of a purposeful plan to create a branded identity for the neighborhood, which was influenced by the presence of the cultural community that historically inhabited the area. Though the Redevelopment Agency cannot claim membership to the Japanese American community, it enlisted the efforts of Minoru Yamasaki, a Japanese American architect, to design Japan Center. Though an element of the A-1 phase of redevelopment, it is notable that Japan Center was designed and constructed by a Japanese American architect and exhibits his trademark fusion of traditional Asian and European/American styles, with modern design. Despite the negative impacts of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's A-1 redevelopment phase, Yamasaki's design of Japan Center may be considered sensitive and appropriate to the surrounding Japanese American community. The design of the Peace Pagoda, contributed by a Japanese Architect and donated by San Francisco's Japanese sister city, Osaka, is also indicative of Japantown's ties with Japan itself and a reference to traditions and cultural origins. Financing for much of the Japan Center development came from Japanese and Hawaiian sources, which, though outside the Japantown sphere, had close cultural ties to community." (JTCPE:8)
- "When Japan Center was first opened, it contained branches of many major Japanese businesses, including Nissan Motors, Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Kinokuniya, and Kikkoman International. Stores in the mall have since been turned over to primarily American-based." (JCPSR:14)
- "One potential district area that may prove to be eligible for historic listing was identified in the Physical Heritage Report; namely, a Japantown Redevelopment Historic District. Such a district would likely center on Japan Center and the Buchanan Mall, and include properties throughout the area south of Bush Street. The district would include mainly commercial resources, but would also encompass a grouping of churches along Laguna Street and some scattered community buildings." (JTCPE:21)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Japan CenterDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/6/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “Large-scale commercial buildings [in Japantown] are relatively few, consisting primarily of those constructed by Redevelopment efforts, which have had a major impact on the surrounding neighborhood. These buildings are related in that they are all part of the Japan Center mall complex ... The larger commercial buildings of Japan Center are also only two-stories in height, but are much larger in footprint and contain numerous commercial units, as well as interior public spaces. The three mall buildings of Japan Center are united by the Peace Plaza and the Webster Street Bridge.” (JHCS:78-79)
- Japan Center is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)
- “The historic resource survey conducted by Page & Turnbull in 2007-2008 identified two additional properties, the Buchanan Mall and the Japan Center, that appear eligible for City Landmark status.” (JCPSR:16)
- Selected as one of 10 properties “that would be most logical and effective for DPR 523 B form documentation, in relation to the Pine & Octavia Japanese American historic district area ...” (B-Form:6)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: Japanese American Citizens League

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/6/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1765 Sutter Street	0686	053	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The Japanese American Citizen’s League (JACL) also was established in San Francisco. Founded in 1918] by a small group of Nisei students as the American Loyalty League, within a decade chapters of the renamed Japanese American’s Citizens League were active across the West, promoting citizenship, loyalty, and patriotism to the United States. In 1935, the JACL focused on a pair of issues that affected not only American Nikkei but any aliens ineligible for citizenship; the repeal of the Cable Act, and the granting of citizenship status to Asian aliens (including Issei) who served in World War I. In 1941, the organization’s offices were located at 1623 Webster Street. (Continued)</li> </ul>	
 <p>(California Japantowns website)</p>	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or crafts person significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with <u>public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 1C, 2A, 2B			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* pages 40-41,51-52,54,55; *Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)* pages 11,15,20; JACL website

**Recommended Treatment:**

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**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Japanese American Citizens LeagueDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/6/2012**Description (Continued):**

The JAACL's cooperation with the U.S. government as the events of WWII internment unfolded resulted in some controversy regarding the organization's place in Japanese American history at that time. The organization, whose national headquarters are located at 1765 Sutter Street, is the largest and most prominent national Japanese American political organization. JAACL played an instrumental role in obtaining redress for Japanese American internees and in advocating for other Asian American civil rights issues." (JHCS:40-41)

- "JAACL established in 1929 to address discrimination, now largest Asian American civil rights organization in US. Current location since 1975, property given to JAACL by SFRDA." (JTCPE:20)
- "Similar to Japantowns across California, San Francisco had a variety of language schools sponsored by Buddhist and Christian churches, as well as independent organizations. The Sano School was established in 1906 as part of the community's response to the Board of Education's policy toward segregated schools. Issei parents formed the school as a boycott measure. It was located at 1761-65 Post Street, now the site of the national JAACL headquarters." (JHCS:40)
- "Nikkei political organizations were renewed and began campaigns to address discriminatory legislation. The JAACL and Nikkei newspapers worked to promote the Japanese American cause in 1946 when Proposition 15 threatened to increase enforcement of the Alien Land Law. The proposition was soundly defeated, but the law was not completely repealed until 1956. A new Anti-Discrimination Committee was also formed by the JAACL to fight restrictive covenants and barriers against Issei citizenship. Japanese and other Asian immigrants were finally able to become naturalized citizens after passage of the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. San Francisco's City Hall hosted naturalization ceremonies for hundreds of Issei over the following months." (JHCS:51-52)
- "From its inception, leaders of the ethnic communities that now called the neighborhood home were alarmed and worked to rally opposition to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's (SFRA) plans. In July 1948, the Buchanan Street YMCA hosted a meeting of over 300 residents, who heard NAACP President and publisher of the Sun-Reporter, Dr. Carleton Goodlett, speak about the threats posed by urban renewal. Progressive News publisher, Michi Onuma, cautioned the gathered throng that "no guarantees have been provided that new housing built in the area will not be priced out of the range of the average worker living there" and that "scores of small businessmen would be wiped out by the plan." The Council for Civic Unity organized a meeting of Japanese American property owners and pledged to fight for "protection of minority groups in redevelopment plans." The JAACL expressed its acute concern about redevelopment impacts and demanded that the SFRA incorporate several points into its plan to protect the rights of residents and small business owners ... Despite these prophetic voices, and years of delay caused by lawsuits and the complications of developing a plan for relocating residents, the SFRA began acquiring properties in the late 1950s and mass clearance of much of the neighborhood through the use of eminent domain was accomplished within ten years. This undertaking was conducted in two project areas: A-1 and A-2." (JHCS:54-55)
- "Founded in 1929, the JAACL is the oldest and largest Asian American civil rights organization in the United States. The JAACL monitors and responds to issues that enhance or threaten the civil and human rights of all Americans and implements strategies to effect positive social change, particularly to the Asian Pacific American community ... Looking to our future, the JAACL constantly assesses the effectiveness of its role in Japanese American, Asian Pacific American and civil rights communities, and what infrastructure is necessary to effectively support our mission and efficiently achieve our goals. Today, with inter-racial and multi-ethnic marriages changing the face of the Japanese American community, the JAACL faces additional challenges in looking to its future and to the future of the Japanese American community." (<http://www.jaacl.org/about/about.htm> accessed 6 November 2012).
- "... other organizations like the Japanese American Citizens League (JAACL) are tied to larger organizations that serve Japanese Americans throughout the state or country; however, their local San Francisco chapters have played critical roles in the establishment and maintenance of the Japanese American community in Japantown." (JTCPE:11)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Japanese American Citizens LeagueDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/6/2012**Description (Continued):**

- "... A property might be eligible as a TCP [Traditional Cultural Property] based on its association with a historic, culturally significant organization or institution. In many cases in Japantown, organizations that have been influential to the Japanese American community throughout history are located in modern buildings as a result of redevelopment. Examples include the Konko-kyo church, the Soto Zen Temple, Christ United Presbyterian church, the JAACL offices, and the JCCCNC, which are all located in buildings that are less than 50 years old, but have a definite role in supporting and encouraging the continuation of Japanese American heritage and identity. The buildings' status as products of redevelopment, which can be understood as a significant event, and their support of historic, culturally significant organizations provides a strong argument for eligibility under Criteria Consideration G." (JTCPE:15)
- Cited by the Japantown Cultural Heritage Subcommittee as being associated with: Friends of Hibakusha; Japanese Benevolent Society (Jikeikai); Nakayoshi Young Professionals; SF JAACL Health Fair

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Japanese American Religious Federation (*Shukyoka Konwakai*)

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/7/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1615 Sutter Street	0687	036	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Founded in 1948 as Shukyoka Konwakai, the Japanese American Religious Federation (JARF) fosters better relationships among religious leaders in the community.” (JIOA:101)</li> <li>▪ “Most of the Nikkei churches were able to resume services within a year of the community’s return, although several had to negotiate reuse of their spaces with the African American congregations that had come to occupy the facilities in their absence. An interdenominational organization, Shukyoka Konwakai, was formed in 1948 “to foster communication, understanding, and better relationships among religious leaders in the community.” (JHCS:51) <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>	
Resource Photograph:	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 2A, 2B</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement* (JHCS) pages 51,65; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report* (JCPSR) page 4; *Religion and Healing in America*, edited by Linda L. Barnes and Susan S. Sered; Kokoro Assisted Living website

<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Japanese American Religious Federation (*Shukyoka Komukai*)  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: Japantown  
 Date: 11/7/2012

**Description (Continued):**

- “With redevelopment in full swing, the Committee Against Nihonmachi Evictions (CANE) emerged in 1973 to address the needs of residents and small businesses. A grassroots activist group, CANE “squatted” in an SFRA-owned property at 1858 Sutter Street, which later became the site for the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California, according to long-time Japantown activist, Mike Tsukahara. One of CANE’s first actions was to support the Japanese American Religious Federation’s housing project for affordable housing in Japantown. Sansei like Carole Hayashino, a member of CANE’s coordinating committee, were motivated by the evictions of Issei and Nisei who had rebuilt lives shattered by WWII internment.” (JHCS:65)
- JARF Housing, Inc. incorporated in 1972 “to build and manage Nihonmachi Terrace, a 245-unit low-income and affordable housing complex primarily for seniors with a \$6,100,400 loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).” (from *Religion and Healing in America*, edited by Linda L. Barnes and Susan S. Sered, p.218)
- “Kokoro Assisted Living Inc. (KALI) as the successor to the Japanese American Religious Federation Assisted Living Inc. (JALFI) was created by the Japanese Religious Federation (JARF). JARF is an 11 member consortium of Buddhist, Christian and Shinto congregations which in 1997, that created JALFI, a corporate entity solely dedicated to the planning and development of the Kokoro project. JALFI was dissolved in 2006 and a new corporate entity, Kokoro Assisted Living Inc. (KALI) was formed to provide the corporate leadership for Kokoro Assisted Living. JARF continues to support the vision and mission of Kokoro and has representation on the KALI board of directors.” (<http://www.kokoroassistedliving.org/475397> accessed 7 November 2012)
- The Japanese American Religious Federation is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Japanese Benevolent Society (*Jikeikai*)

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/7/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1765 Sutter Street	0686	053	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Japanese Benevolent Society was founded in Hawaii in 1892 and “incorporated in 1899 as an eleemosynary corporation giving relief to the 70,000 immigrants who had come to Hawai’i to work in the sugarcane fields. It specialized in providing relief for the needs of workers suffering from illness, poverty, or accidental injury.” (<i>A Century of Philanthropy: A History of the Samuel N. and Mary Castle Foundation</i> by Alfred L. Castle, page 195) (Continued)</li> </ul>	
Resource Photograph:	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> </ol>
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 1A</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* page 26, 40; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)* page 4; *A Century of Philanthropy: A History of the Samuel N. and Mary Castle Foundation* by Alfred L. Castle; *Colma Images of America* by Michael Smookler

<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Record # \_\_\_\_\_

SH Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Name: Japanese Benevolent Society (*Jikeikai*)  
Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: Japantown  
Date: 11/7/2012

**Description (Continued):**

- “Until 1906, San Francisco, chief port of entry for Asian immigration, had the largest Nikkei population of any mainland American city. Numerous social, economic, and political organizations originated in the city, including ... civic organizations such as the Japanese Benevolent Society, Japanese Association of America, and the Japanese American Citizens League.” (JHCS:26)
- “The leading economic and political organization for early Japanese immigrants was established in San Francisco in 1900. Begun as the Japanese Deliberative Council of America, the organization sought to “expand the rights of Imperial subjects in America and to maintain the Japanese national image” in the face of growing anti-Japanese activism. By 1908, a consortium of local councils was formed and overseen by the Japanese Association headquarters in San Francisco. In addition to fighting the anti-Japanese crusade, the Japanese Association was given bureaucratic functions by the Japanese government, which treated the Association as its representative in many areas. Just prior to WWII, the San Francisco Japanese Association, Japanese Association of America, and the Japanese Benevolent Society all shared quarters at 1619 Laguna Street.” (JHCS:40)
- “The Japanese Cemetery is the smallest in Colma. Just four acres of barren land, the cemetery includes a columbarium, a monument for American-Japanese soldiers who fought in World War II ... It is cared for by the Japanese Benevolent Society.” (*Colma Images of America* by Michael Smookler, page 69).
- The Japanese Benevolent Society is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Japanese Community and Cultural Center of Northern California  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: 5  
 Date: 11/7/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1840 Sutter Street	0676	011	Japantown	San Francisco

**Type of Resource**

a. Tangible:  Site  Structure  Building  Object

b. Intangible:  Organization/Institution  Business  Cultural Event  Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use: \_\_\_\_\_ Active/Inactive: Active

**Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):**  
 The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown:

- “Founded in 1973, the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California (JCCCNC) is the largest community-owned facility in Northern California. The JCCCNC strives to meet the evolving needs of the Japanese American community, annually serving over 20,000 individuals through an extensive offering of programs, affordable services and facility usage,. Located in the heart of Japantown, the JCCCNC facility is a two-story, 21,000 square foot building, planned and equipped for multi-service activities. The JCCCNC is committed to its involvement in issues that affect the future of San Francisco’s Japantown and the Japanese American community, and encourages responsible development that preserves the unique elements of the cultural identity of Japanese Americans. **(Continued)**



**Cultural/Social Affiliation:**  Japanese-American Culture  African-American Culture  Filipino-American Culture  
 Chinese-American Culture  Korean-American Culture  Jewish-American Culture  
 Latino-American Culture  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Heritage Criteria:** B, C

A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts</u> , or <u>practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

**Period of Significance:** Select appropriate code(s): 2B

1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* pages 64-65, 68-70; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)* page 4; *Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)* page 20; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) page 4; JCCCNC website; California Japantowns website

**Recommended Treatment:**

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**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

**Resource Name:** Japanese Community and Cultural Center of Northern California  
**Prepared By:** Page & Turnbull (JGL)

**District:** Japantown  
**Date:** 11/7/2012

**Description (Continued):**

As a neighborhood center that serves many constituencies, the center collaborates on projects that meet the diverse needs of residents and workers in Japantown.” (California Japantowns website <http://www.californiajapantowns.org/sf/jcccnc.html> accessed 7 November 2012)

- “1971 Mandated by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency’s Nihonmachi Master Plan, construction of a community center in Japantown approved at community meetings. Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California (JCCCNC) selected as the name of the future facility. 1973 The JCCCNC incorporated as a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. Diverse and representative 51-member board of directors focus on creating a structure of governance, securing a site, and planning fundraising activities ... 1986 Construction on the first phase of the building completed, providing affordable facility space for nonprofit organization and programs including Kimochi, Inc., Japanese Community Youth Council, Nihonmachi Legal Outreach, Nobiru-kai Newcomer Services and Japantown Arts and Media. 1988 Phase II Construction (gymnasium/community hall) begins, Paul Osaki is hired as first Program Director and JCCCNC classes/programs begin.” (JCCCNC website <http://www.jcccnc.org/about/history.htm> accessed 7 November 2012)
- “Although not dedicated until 1986, the Japanese Community and Cultural Center of Northern California (JCCCNC) was also born from the redevelopment period. The 1963 Van Bourg/Nakamura and Okamoto plan called for a community center at the northwest corner of Buchanan and Sutter streets, “complementary to the existing Young Women’s Christian Association facility.” The authors went on to state that, “it is important that the architecture represented by this building be equal to the best anywhere in the City. As a symbol of common interest and community effort, it represents more than simply the sum total of its functions.” In 1974, the Nihonmachi Community Development Corporation secured the property at 1840 Sutter Street for the new organization, which had been incorporated the previous year. The first phase of the organization’s Japanese-style building was completed in 1986 and housed a variety of arts and community nonprofits, as well as the JCCCNC’s own programs. The JCCCNC’s design, by Nisei architect Wayne Osaki, features overt references to traditional Japanese architecture, as do several other buildings developed by and for the Nikkei community in recent decades. The Japanese American Association (Hokka Nichi Bei Kai) building on Sutter Street, designed by Mitsuru Tada & Associates (1972), as well as Konkyo-ko Church, designed by Van Bourg, Nakamura, Katsura & Karney (1973) and Sokoji Zen Temple, designed by VBN Corporation (1984), share with JCCCNC a visual vocabulary of half-timbered walls, broad gable roofs with exposed rafter tails, and gilded ornamentation that contrast with the more severe “Japanese modernism” of many commercial buildings such as the Japan Center or the Miyako Inn at Sutter and Buchanan. JCCCNC architect Osaki described his goal as trying “to bring some sense of identity – a sense of the Japanese cultural background so that people could feel Comfortable ... Although it was Japantown, it didn’t really have an atmosphere.” (JHCS:68-69)
- “In 1971, Kimochi, Inc. was formed to address the needs of the elderly Issei, who were not being served by the mainstream service organizations due to cultural and language barriers. Subsequently, other Japantown-based, non-profit organizations grew, such as Nihonmachi Little Friends, Nobiru-kai, the Japanese Community and Cultural Center of Northern California (JCCCNC), the Japanese American National Library, the Japantown Arts and Media Workshop, Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (formerly Nihonmachi Legal Outreach), and the National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS). All of these organizations were created as alternative, ethnically based organizations to serve the needs of the Japantown residents and the Japanese American community to fill the service void existing in mainstream institutions.” (JHCS:64-65)
- “Organization established in 1971. Current location since 1973. Building exhibits Japanese styling. Organization supports Japanese American culture and identity.” (JTCPE:20)
- “JCCCNC built 1987 as JA community center as mandated by SFRDA’s Nihonmachi Master Plan.” (B-FORM:4)
- The JCCCNC is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

**Resource Name:** Japanese Community and Cultural Center of Northern California  
**Prepared By:** Page & Turnbull (JGL)

**District:** Japantown  
**Date:** 11/7/2012

**Description (Continued):**


- Cited by the Japantown Cultural Heritage Subcommittee as being associated with: Oshogatsu; Japanese American Historical Archives; National Japanese American Historical Society; Nobiru-Kai (Newcomers Club); Sakura 150; Gen Taiko / GenRyu Arts; JCCCNC Art and Culture Programming; Kirakiraboshi Children's Choir; Michya Hanayagi Japanese Classical Dance; Soko Arts; Bambi Children's Group; Kimochi Lunch Program; Kimochi, Inc.; Tomodachi Youth Summer Camp; Golden Gate Optimists Club; International Karate League; JCCCNC Sports Programs; JCYC Volleyball; San Francisco Associates (basketball)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Kinokuniya Bookstore  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: 5  
 Date: 11/8/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1581 Webster Street/1825 Post Street	0701	007	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <u>Active</u>
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kinokuniya, founded in 1927, is the largest bookstore chain in Japan, with 56 shops around the country, in cities such as Osaka, Kyoto and Sapporo. Overall, it has more than 80 stores in Japan and overseas. Its first overseas store opened in San Francisco in 1969. (Wikipedia <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Books_Kinokuniya">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Books_Kinokuniya</a> accessed 8 November 2012)</li> <li>▪ Kinokuniya Bookstore is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4) <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Resource Photograph:</b>  (Google Maps street view)	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> </ol>
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 2B</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)</i> pages 59-60; <i>Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)</i> page 4; Wikipedia website
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Record # \_\_\_\_\_

SH Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Name: Kinokuniya Bookstore

District: Japantown

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/8/2012

**Description (Continued):**

- The Japan Center “included major tenants such as: Hitachi; Nissan and Mitsubishi, who introduced Japanese electronics and cars to American consumers; the up-scale Miyako Hotel; and Kinokuniya Bookstore, a subsidiary of Japan’s largest bookstore chain.” (JHCS:59-60)
  
- Cited by the Japantown Cultural Heritage Subcommittee as being associated with: Kinokuniya Anime Bookstore; Kinokuniya Stationary & Gift, Osaka Castle Model.

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Masayasu Ashizawa House


District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/8/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1644 - 1648 Post Street	0686	043	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource				
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Inactive	Resource Photograph:
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Masayasu Ashizawa House is the home of the owner of Soko Hardware (shop is located four doors down). "This was the only building on block not Redeveloped." (B-Form:2).</li> <li>Building constructed in 1915. (JBNPCRS)</li> <li>Soko Hardware was established in 1925 and at current location since 1975. "Store still run by members of Ashizawa family and sells Japanese house wares." (JTCPE:20)</li> </ul> (Continued)		 <p>(Google Maps street view)</p>

Cultural/Social Affiliation:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> </ol>
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 1C			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) page 2; *Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation* (JTCPE) page 20; Japantown Better Neighborhood Plan Cultural Resource Survey (JBNPCRS); US Census records; Funeral Home Records; Japanese Relocation.org website

**Recommended Treatment:**

Resource Name: Masayasu Ashizawa HouseDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/8/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “A landmark of the area then and now, fifty years later, was Soko Hardware, owned by Masayasu Ashizawa. Both Nichi Bei Bussan and Soko Hardware survived the evacuation because sympathetic property owners helped the Japanese proprietors reestablish their businesses.” (*First to Cry Down Injustice: Western Jews and Japanese Removal During World War II* by Ellen M. Eisenberg, page 81).
- Masayasu Ashizawa was born in 1884. Sent to the Abraham Internment Camp in Utah. (<http://www.japaneserelocation.org/index.php?page=directory&rec=21094> accessed 8 November 2012)
- Masayasu Ashizawa died in 1947. Funeral records show that his address was 1671 Post Street. The funeral service was held at the Buddhist Church 1881 Pine Street. (San Francisco area Funeral Home Records 1895-1985, accessed via Ancestry.com)
- 1940 Census shows Ashizawa living at 1683 Post Street.



**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: May's Coffee Shop

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/8/2012

<b>Location:</b>				
<b>a. Address:</b>	<b>Block:</b>	<b>Lot:</b>	<b>b. Neighborhood:</b>	<b>c. City:</b>
Japan Center (West Mall)	070	009	Japantown	San Francisco

<b>Type of Resource</b>	
<b>a. Tangible:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
<b>b. Intangible:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
<b>Type of Use:</b>	<b>Active/Inactive:</b> Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“In 1973, Kinetsu hired May Murata to run their coffee shop in the Japan Center. It was small and had a limited menu of Japanese food and sembi (rice crackers). In 1985, the name was changed to May’s Coffee Shop and the shop expanded. Now operated by her daughter Pearl, the menu includes spam musubi, teri burgers and saiman.” (JIOA:90)</li> <li>May’s Café is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)</li> </ul>	
<b>Resource Photograph:</b>	
 <p>(IgoUgo.com)</p>	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

<b>Social Heritage Criteria: B</b>	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with <u>public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

<b>Period of Significance:</b> <i>Select appropriate code(s):</i> 2B			
1-3	<b>1. Early Japantown History</b>	<b>2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal</b>	<b>3. Continuing Japantown Legacy</b>
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR) page 4; Japantown Images of America (JIOA) page 90</i>
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Michiya Hanayagi Japanese Classical Dance


District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/8/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1840 Sutter Street (c/o JCCCNC)	0676	011	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active	Resource Photograph:
<p><b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b>                  The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Michiya Hanayagi was born in Nagoya, Japan. She received the coveted teaching certificate from the Hanayagi School of Japanese Classical Dance in Tokyo in 1947. In 1956 she established the Michiya Hanayagi Dance Studio with the desire to share this aspect of Japanese culture throughout the United States, as well as internationally. After 55 years of teaching, her contributions towards promoting the Japanese culture through classical dance gained her the prestige of being honored in 2004 as one of the recipients of The Foreign Minister's Commendation in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the U.S.-Japan Relationship. Her hope is that her art will demonstrate and encourage continued goodwill between the United States and Japan.” (Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California, <a href="http://www.jcccnc.org/programs/instructors.htm">http://www.jcccnc.org/programs/instructors.htm</a> accessed 8 November 2012)</li> </ul> <p>(Continued)</p>		 <p>(San Francisco Chronicle)</p>

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: C	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with <u>public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 2B			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California website; Consulate General of Japan website; San Francisco Department on the Status of Women web page.

**Recommended Treatment:**

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Michiya Hanayagi Japanese Classical DanceDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/8/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “Madame Michiya Hanayagi began studying Japanese classical dance very early in her life, and earned the title of a “Shishou” (Grand Master) from the Hanayagi-school in 1947. She continued her own training even after she started her career as a teacher, and her life-long dedication to Japanese classical dance has been very well recognized by the headmaster who has awarded her with “Ryu-hou-shou” in January 2007 ... Her passion for Japanese classical dance continued even after Madame Hanayagi came to the United States in 1951. She established the Michiya Hanayagi Dance Studio two years later in 1953, and has presented more than 50 recitals. She has taught not only at her studio but in various locations in Northern California including the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California (JCCCNC) where she currently teaches every year. Her students come from a wide variety of ethnic backgrounds, including Japanese, Japanese American, Mexican, Vietnamese, Chinese and European, and 16 of her students have been recognized as “natori” from the head master of the Hanayagi-school ... Madame Hanayagi has not only contributed significantly to the introduction of Japanese classical dance in the Bay Area, but she has also played significant and invaluable roles on various occasions introducing Japanese culture. It would be difficult to talk about promoting mutual understanding between Japan and this region over the last half century and of how Japanese identities were preserved and maintained in the Japanese and Japanese American communities in the Bay Area without mentioning her name ... Madame Hanayagi’s activities have gone beyond the Bay Area and Northern California. She has presented performances at various Expos abroad and she has also performed at the Kabuki-za in Tokyo.” (Consulate General of Japan [www.sf.us.emb-japan.go.jp/pdf/a\\_Kubota\\_en.pdf](http://www.sf.us.emb-japan.go.jp/pdf/a_Kubota_en.pdf) accessed 8 November 2012)
- On March 28, 2012 the San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women passed a Resolution Recognizing the Contributions of Michiya Hanayagi. “Madame Michiya Hanayagi thanked the Commission for acknowledging her work in introducing the Hanayagi School of Japanese Classical Dance to North America and for sharing Japanese culture with the wider community, including appearing in every Cherry Blossom Festival and Grand Parade since its inception 45 years ago.” (San Francisco Department on the Status of Women <http://www.sfgov3.org/index.aspx?page=3754> accessed 8 November 2012)

**SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 SH Code: \_\_\_\_\_


Resource Name: Morning Star School District: 5  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL) Date: 11/12/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1715 Octavia Street	0663	003	Japantown	San Francisco

**Type of Resource**

a. Tangible:  Site  Structure  Building  Object

b. Intangible:  Organization/Institution  Business  Cultural Event  Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active	Resource Photograph:
<p><b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b>          The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“St. Francis Xavier Mission, a Catholic order named for the first Jesuit missionary in Japan, was founded in a small Buchanan Street building in 1912. By 1939, the Church had moved to its present location at Octavia and Pine streets and was housed in a new edifice designed by architect H.A. Minton to reflect the church’s Eastern and Western connections. Just down the hill sat the church’s Morning Star School, a similarly imposing blend of Asian and Mission Revival styles that began serving kindergarten through sixth grade in 1929. The pastor and congregation of St. Francis Xavier Mission were involved with the private school’s construction, which included a multi-purpose auditorium “built for the staging of Japanese plays.” In addition to the regular curriculum, Japanese language classes were held at Morning Star for elementary and high school students from public schools. Following World War II, the student body of Morning Star School became multi-ethnic when African American and Filipino American children began to attend.” (JHCS:35-36) <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>		 <p>(Page &amp; Turnbull)</p>

**Cultural/Social Affiliation:**  Japanese-American Culture  African-American Culture  Filipino-American Culture  
 Chinese-American Culture  Korean-American Culture  Jewish-American Culture  
 Latino-American Culture  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Heritage Criteria: B, C**

A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with <u>public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

**Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 1C**

1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement* (JHCS) pp. 23, 35-36; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report* (JCPSR) page 4; *Japantown Images of America* (JIOA) page 44; Japantown Better Neighborhood Plan Historic Resource Survey, page 14; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) pages 2-3, 8; *Common Destiny: Filipino American Generations* by Juanita Tamayo Lott, pp. 47-48

**Recommended Treatment:**

## SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD

Resource Name: Morning Star SchoolDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/12/2012

## Description (Continued):

- “Morning Star School was founded in the 1930s by the Order of the Divine Word, a Jesuit offshoot. Divine Word priests were known as missionaries to Japan. Morning Star and its parish, St. Francis Xavier Church, served the growing Japanese American community in San Francisco, which was located between the predominately black Western Addition neighborhood and exclusively white Pacific Heights. The priests were of German ancestry and fluent in at least four languages— German, Latin, English, and Japanese. The nuns of Morning Star were from a Belgian order, the Daughters of Mary and Joseph. Most were of Irish ancestry, having escaped the poverty of Ireland. There were also a very few white American nuns and one Mexican-American nun from the southern California novitiate. When Japanese Americans were interned in federal camps during World War II, then pastor of Morning Star School, William Stoecke, opened the school up to the neighborhood children: Filipinos, Chinese, Mexicans, American Indians, blacks and whites. At the same time, some of the Daughters of Mary and Joseph volunteered to go to the camps with the Mornings Tar students and other students from the Los Angeles area. After the war and following the return of Japanese Americans from the camps, Morning Star gradually returned to being a mostly Japanese-American school. The school’s parent-teacher association was led by Nisei, or second-generation Japanese Americans, some of whom were graduates of California’s public colleges and universities, and, equally important, were members of the Japanese American Citizens League, a pioneer national Asian-American organization formed to advocate full constitutional and citizenship rights for Asian Americans.” (*Common Destiny: Filipino American Generations* by Juanita Tamayo Lott, pages 47-48)
- “Joe Julian fondly recalled his confirmation at St. Francis Xavier Church (1801 Octavia Street) and his years at Morning Star School (1715 Octavia Street), where he attended grade school and middle school in classes that reflected the neighborhood diversity in a student body of Filipino, African American, Japanese American, Latino and European American children.” (JHCS:23)
- “Morning Star School was a place of musical interests for everything from traditional Japanese folk songs to western classical, jazz and big band music.” (JIOA:44).
- The Morning Star School is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)
- “Based on preliminary mapping derived from Ben Pease’s maps and other sources, synthesized by Page & Turnbull’s own analysis, a concentration of resources associated with the historic Japanese American community appear to be located around the intersection of Octavia and Pine streets in the northwestern corner of the survey area. This includes both the St. Francis Xavier/Morning Star Institute complex (which includes at least five buildings) and the Buddhist Church of San Francisco.” (B-Form:8)
- The Morning Star School was identified as potentially eligible for the National Register as both an individual building and as a contributor to a historic district. (JBNHRS:14)
- The Morning Star School is a parochial school associated with St. Francis Xavier Church. Other building associated with the church and school include the Italianate House at 1907-1909 Pine Street; The Sister’s Home at 1911 Pine Street; and the Italianate House at 1947-1951 Pine Street. (B-Form:2-3)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: National Japanese American Historical Society

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/12/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1684 Post Street	0686	034	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <u>Active</u>
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS), founded in 1980, incorporated in 1981 is a non-profit membership organization is dedicated to the collection, preservation, authentic interpretation, and sharing of historical information of the Japanese American experience for the diverse broader national and global community. Originally named Go For Broke, NJAHS changed its name in 1986 to reflect its efforts to share the broader story of this community.” (JIOA:110) <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>	
 <p>(NJAHS website)</p>	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> </ol>
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 2B</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)</i> pages 64-65; <i>Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)</i> page 9; <i>Japantown Images of America (JIOA)</i> pages 22, 110; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) pages 4; National Japanese American Historical Society website
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: National Japanese American Historical SocietyDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/12/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “NJAHS was founded in 1980 as "Go For Broke, Inc.", whose purpose was to promote the history and accomplishments of Japanese American veterans of the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team and the Military Intelligence Service who distinguished themselves during World War II. As the organization evolved into an institution dedicated to preserving the history of Japanese Americans in general and educating the public about the contributions of Japanese Americans to American Society, it changed its name in 1986 to the National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS). Key accomplishments in the past 28 years have included:
  - Serving as a principal consultant and contributor of over 2,000 artifacts to a "A More Perfect Union: Japanese Americans and the United States Constitution", a national exhibit for the U.S. Constitution's bicentennial. On display at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, the exhibit is seen by millions of visitors and is selected as a permanent exhibit.
  - Collaborating with its museum partner,, the Oakland Museum, NJAHS created the award-wining national travelling exhibition, "Strength & Diversity: Japanese American Women," 1885-1990 by the American Association of State and Local History. The exhibit wins an Award of Excellence from the Smithsonian Institution for museum scholarship and the discovery of original objects.
  - Numerous groundbreaking exhibits including: Latent August: The Legacy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki through history, memory, and art"; "Diamonds in the Rough: Japanese Americans in Baseball"; "MANGA: Century of Social Commentary by Japanese Artists in America"; "The Enemy Alien Files: Hidden Stories of World War II".
  - Entering into a joint agreement with the National Park Service/Golden Gate Recreation Area and The Presidio Trust to jointly interpret the history of Japanese Americans in the Presidio." (<http://www.njahs.org/page.php?id=org-history> accessed 12 November 2012)
  
- “Today, NJAHS is a core organization in SF's Japantown and its programs, which a recent NY Times article identified as a source of Japantown's dynamism, are a model for the preservation and interpretation of a community's history. NJAHS programming includes:
  - Exhibitions: Since 1981, NJAHS has produced ground-breaking exhibitions both in its own Peace Gallery as well as in numerous larger venues such as the Oakland Museum of California, the Smithsonian Institution, the Bishop Museum, among others.
  - Public Programs: NJAHS also presents an annual series of community events in its Gallery and at community venues which integrate public education with other interpretative activities including visual and performing arts.
  - Publications: NJAHS publishes the journal *Nikkei Heritage* as well as special publications including the upcoming First Class, which tells the story of the first class the Military Intelligence Service Language at Building 640 in the Presidio of San Francisco.
  - The Military Intelligence Service Historic Learning Center: This project in collaboration with the National Park Service and The Presidio Trust, which has received \$3.58 Million in federal appropriations to date, will rehabilitate for reuse Building 640 in the Presidio of San Francisco as an interpretive center that will advance the legacy of the Japanese Americans of the Military Intelligence Service as well as the 442nd/100th Battalion Nisei soldiers in the context of Japanese American history. Building 640 is the site of the first Military Intelligence Service Language School where the MIS soldier linguists began their historic journey in World War II." (<http://www.njahs.org/page.php?id=about-us> accessed 12 November 2012)
  
- The National Japanese American Historical Society building at 1680-1686 Post Street was built in 1980. (B-Form:4)
  
- “The National Japanese American Historical Society was founded as Go For Broke, Inc. in 1980 to inform the public about the military history of the Nisei soldier. In 1983, the organization changed to its current name to reflect a broader purpose.” (JIOA:110).
  
- “Three national Japanese American resources are located in San Francisco’s Japantown: the National Japanese American Historical Society, the Japanese American National Library, and the Japanese American Archives. However, few people outside the immediate community are aware of these research facilities.” (JCPSR:9)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: National Japanese American Historical SocietyDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/12/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “In 1971, Kimochi, Inc. was formed to address the needs of the elderly Issei, who were not being served by the mainstream service organizations due to cultural and language barriers. Subsequently, other Japantown-based, non-profit organizations grew, such as Nihonmachi Little Friends, Nobiru-kai, the Japanese Community and Cultural Center of Northern California (JCCCNC), the Japanese American National Library ... and the National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS). All of these organizations were created as alternative, ethnically based organizations to serve the needs of the Japantown residents and the Japanese American community to fill the service void existing in mainstream institutions.” (JHCS:64-65)
- 1684 Post Street was home to the Uoki K. Sakai family in 1925. (JIOA:22).



**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Nichi Bei Times


District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/12/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
2211 Bush Street	0678	029	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <u>Active</u>	Resource Photograph:
<p><b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b>                  The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Established in 1946, the <i>Nichi Bei Times</i> is Northern California’s oldest Japanese American bilingual daily newspaper. The <i>Nichi Bei Times</i> ... is one of only three remaining Japanese American bilingual newspapers left in the continental United States. Since the paper’s inception, it had been at 1775 Sutter St. in San Francisco’s Japantown. During the postwar period, the <i>Nichi Bei Times</i> offices were briefly located in the Kinmon Gakuen building before moving to 1375 Eddy Street. The paper had retained some of the same staff as the pre-war <i>Nichi Bei Shimbun</i> - a newspaper founded in 1899 by newspaperman Kyutaro Abiko. During redevelopment, the paper relocated once again in 1972 and settled at its present location on Bush Street. <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>		 <p>(DiscoverNikkei.org website)</p>

Cultural/Social Affiliation:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 2A</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)* page 50; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)* page 4; *Japantown Images of America (IOA)* page 89; *Japantown Traditional Cultural Properties Evaluation*, page 21; California Japantowns.org website

**Recommended Treatment:**

## SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD

Resource Name: National Japanese American Historical Society  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: 5  
 Date: 11/12/2012

## Description (Continued):

The *Nichi Bei Times* was founded as a way to get the Japanese American community reconnected after their wartime incarceration in American concentration camps. Today, the *Nichi Bei Times* strives to be the glue that holds the community together - culturally, historically, socially, emotionally, spiritually and politically."

(<http://www.californiajapantowns.org/sf/nichebeitimes.html> accessed 12 November 2012)

- "On May 18, 1946, *Nichi Bei Times*, Northern California's oldest Japanese American bilingual daily newspaper, rolled off the presses. Some of the prewar staff of the *Nichi Bei Shimbun* (founded in 1899 by Kyutaro Abiko) returned to form the *Nichi Bei Times*. First located at 1775 Sutter Street, the newspaper moved to 1375 Eddy Street due to redevelopment. Their current location is on Bush Street." (JIOA:89).
- "Newspaper established in 1946 in effort to reconnect Japanese American community after internment- Northern California's oldest Japanese American bilingual daily paper, one of 3 remaining bilingual papers in continental US. Current location since 1972." (JTCPE:21)
- "By 1949, Japantown had regained a lively, if reduced, commercial sector centered at Post and Buchanan streets. A 1948 Evacuation-Resettlement Directory published by the *Nichi Bei Times* listed over 150 Nikkei businesses and services, down from pre-war listings of more than 400 businesses." (JHCS:50)
- *Nichi Bei Times* is identified as part of a "list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today." (JCPSR:4)

**SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 SH Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Name: Nihonmachi Little Friends District: 5  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL) Date: 11/16/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
2031 Bush Street	0676	027	Japantown	San Francisco

**Type of Resource**

a. Tangible:  Site  Structure  Building  Object

b. Intangible:  Organization/Institution  Business  Cultural Event  Traditional Art/Craft/Practice

Type of Use: \_\_\_\_\_ Active/Inactive: Active

**Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):**  
 The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown:

- “Nihonmachi Little Friends (NLF), was established to provide for the un-met childcare needs of San Francisco's Japanese-American community. In 1974, a grassroots effort by a concerned group of parents, educators and community activists resulted in us opening our doors on October 13, 1975. Our goal was, and is, to provide high quality, affordable, Japanese bilingual and culturally sensitive childcare services. We began with one preschool site serving fifteen children, and now proudly serve more than 170 children through two preschools and an after school program ... We participate in several local events throughout the year such as the Cherry Blossom Festival and Nihonmachi Street Fair. We also work with other service organizations providing childcare services for many businesses in our neighborhood.” ([http://www.nlfchildcare.org/about\\_history.html](http://www.nlfchildcare.org/about_history.html) accessed 16 November 2012) (Continued)



**Cultural/Social Affiliation:**  Japanese-American Culture  African-American Culture  Filipino-American Culture  
 Chinese-American Culture  Korean-American Culture  Jewish-American Culture  
 Latino-American Culture  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Heritage Criteria: B**

A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as: 1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area. 2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area. 3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area. 4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

**Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 2B**

1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement* (JHCS) pages 64-67; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report* (JCPSR) page 4; *Japantown Images of America* (JIOA) page 126; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation (B-FORM) page 1; Nihonmachi Little Friends website; AsianWeek.com website

**Recommended Treatment:**

## SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD

Resource Name: Nihonmachi Little FriendsDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/16/2012

## Description (Continued):

- Nihonmachi Little Friends “was founded in 1975 by a group of parents, educators, and community-minded activists who were committed to the idea of offering sensitive, bilingual, and low-cost childcare for young children in the community. (JIOA:126)
- “Formerly known as the Japanese YWCA, 1830 Sutter was built in 1932 by Julia Morgan and offered temporary housing and cultural and social activities for young women and girls. Morgan considered the building to be an homage to Japanese architecture and donated her services and building design. The building contains an authentic *Noh* theater stage and *ramma* (decorative wood panel) by noted Japanese American artist Chiura Obata. The *Noh* stage, *ramma*, and many distinctively Japanese architectural details still remain intact.

Today, 1830 Sutter is home to NLF [Nihonmachi Little Friends], a Japanese bilingual and multicultural childcare organization that helps instill in the next generation the values and principles that have been important to keeping a vibrant community alive. NLF successfully completed its \$2.2 million capital campaign to fund the purchase and renovation of the Sutter Street building in 2009, continuing to preserve the *Issei* women’s legacy that created this community treasure in Japantown.”

(<http://www.asianweek.com/2012/09/19/nihonmachi-little-friends-celebrate-80th-anniversary/> accessed 16 November 2012)

- “In 1971, Kimochi, Inc. was formed to address the needs of the elderly *Issei*, who were not being served by the mainstream service organizations due to cultural and language barriers. Subsequently, other Japantown-based, non-profit organizations grew, such as Nihonmachi Little Friends, Nobiru-kai, the Japanese Community and Cultural Center of Northern California (JCCNC), the Japanese American National Library, the Japantown Arts and Media Workshop, Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (formerly Nihonmachi Legal Outreach), and the National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS). All of these organizations were created as alternative, ethnically based organizations to serve the needs of the Japantown residents and the Japanese American community to fill the service void existing in mainstream institutions.” (JHCS:64-65)
- The Kinmon Gakuen building at 2031 Bush Street is a Japanese American language school. During World War II it was a site of Internment registration. (B-Form:1).
- “Sansei activism and professional expertise led to another important victory for the community a decade later when local Nikkei fought the sale of the Japantown YWCA. Because the Alien Land Law barred the *Issei* from owning property, The San Francisco YWCA had held title to the property since it was purchased by Japanese women. When the San Francisco YWCA announced plans to sell the building, community members recognized that the historic structure and Nihonmachi Little Friends, which operated a bilingual, multicultural preschool in the building, were vulnerable. Long-time *Nisei* activists such as Michi Onuma joined with a number of *Sansei*, including several members of Korematsu’s legal team, to support the Soko Bukai (Japanese Christian Church Association) effort to fight for the community’s claim to the building.” (JHCS:67)
- Nihonmachi Little Friends is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)
- Cited by the Japantown Cultural Heritage Subcommittee as being associated with” Nihonmachi Little Friends Afterschool Program; Nihonmachi Little Friends Storytelling and Plays.

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: Nihonmachi Terrace / Hinode Towers

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/6/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1615 Sutter Street	0687	036	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various reports regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Nihonmachi Terrace was built by the Japanese American Religious Federation. “Founded in 1948 as Shukyoka Konwakai, the Japanese American Religious Federation (JARF) fosters better relationships among religious leaders in the community. In 1975, Nihonmachi Terrace was built, a housing complex for seniors and low-income families.” (JIOA:101)</li> <li>JARF Housing, Inc. incorporated in 1972 “to build and manage Nihonmachi Terrace, a 245-unit low-income and affordable housing complex primarily for seniors with a \$6,100,400 loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).” (from <i>Religion and Healing in America</i>, edited by Linda L. Barnes and Susan S. Sered, p.218) (Continued)</li> </ul>	
<b>Resource Photograph:</b>  (http://douglaszimmerman.blogspot.com)	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: A, B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions or businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic or ceremonial</u> qualities, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period or style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> <li>4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.</li> </ol>
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 2B			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Historic Context Statement* (JHCS) page 90; *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report* (JCPSR) page 4; *Japantown Images of America* (JIOA) page 101; Japantown DPR 523 B&D Form Recommendation Memo (B-FORM) page 4; *Religion and Healing in America*, edited by Linda L. Barnes and Susan S. Sered, p.218)

**Recommended Treatment:**

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**Resource Name: Nihonmachi Terrace / Hinode TowersDistrict: JapantownPrepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/6/2012**Description (Continued):**

- Nihonmachi Terrace / Hinode Towers is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)
- “Open space is also incorporated within a few of the large apartment complexes in Japantown, providing a park-like setting to enhance residential developments. Such open spaces can be found at Nihonmachi Terrace and the St. Francis Square housing cooperative. The open space that surrounds the latter was, in fact, designed by well-known landscape architect Larry Halprin.” (JHCS:90)
- “Nihonmachi Terrace - apartment complex for Japanese American seniors, built 1975. Also houses Japanese American National Library.” (B-Form:4)
- Cited by the Japantown Cultural Heritage Subcommittee as being associated with: Japanese American National Library; Japanese American Religious Federation.

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: Obon Festival & Bon Odori

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/16/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1881 Pine Street (SF Buddhist Church)	0664	022	Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <u>Active</u>
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Obon is a summer tradition that began in Japan centuries ago. It’s a time when people honor loved ones who have passed on during the year. Every year, Buddhist temples hold obon services and <i>bon-odori</i> (dancing) with traditional dances, music, and kimonos. In the mid-1960s, the dancing took place on Buchanan Street (today’s Buchanan Mall).” (JIOA:118) (Continued)</li> </ul>	
<b>Resource Photograph:</b>  (asianweek.com)	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: C	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the <u>traditional arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 1A</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)</i> page 69; <i>Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)</i> pages 4, 6; <i>Japantown Images of America (JIOA)</i> page 118
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>
_____

Resource Name: Obon FestivalDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/16/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “In addition to ethnically specific goods and services, Nikkei throughout the Bay Area visit Japantown for cultural and educational events. The streets of Nihonmachi are the site for annual events such as Bon Odori, Cherry Blossom festival and the Japantown Street Fair, which bring the regional community together.” (JHCS:69)
- “Cultural activities like kendo, ikebana, and taiko are practiced in community buildings throughout Japantown, annual events such as Bon Odori take place in Japantown streets and plazas, and a multitude of Japanese American-owned businesses dealing in traditional Japanese goods, services and cuisine line the commercial corridors of the neighborhood.” (JTCPE:4)
- “Sites such as streetscapes or outdoor settings where annual festivals like obon (a summer festival to honor the deceased), Tango no Sekku (Boys Day), or mochitsuki (New Years rice pounding event) take place might also be considered significant under Criterion A.” (JTCPE:6)




**SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 SH Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Name: Paper Tree District: 5  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL) Date: 11/16/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1743 Buchanan Mall			Japantown	San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <u>Active</u>
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper Tree is a store that was established in 1978 to serve Origami enthusiasts. According to the company's website: "Paper Tree is family owned and operated, and is celebrating it's 37th year as a retail store in Japantown. Prior to opening the retail store, the Mihara family owned a publishing and import business in the 1950's, also based in Japantown. The Mihara's published one of the early origami books in English in the 1950's and today their grandchildren and great-grandchildren continue the tradition of teaching and sharing origami around the world. Sisters Vicky Mihara Avery and Linda Mihara are both award-winning origami artisans and have been featured in multiple books, shows, and more." (<a href="http://paper-tree.com/about-us.aspx">http://paper-tree.com/about-us.aspx</a> accessed 16 November 2012) (Continued)</li> </ul>	
 (paper-tree.com)	

**Cultural/Social Affiliation:**  Japanese-American Culture  African-American Culture  Filipino-American Culture  
 Chinese-American Culture  Korean-American Culture  Jewish-American Culture  
 Latino-American Culture  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**Social Heritage Criteria: B, C**

A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts</u> , or <u>practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

**Period of Significance:** *Select appropriate code(s): 2B*

1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

**Sources:** *Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR) page 4; Paper-Tree.com website*

**Recommended Treatment:**

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**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Record # \_\_\_\_\_

SH Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Name: Paper Tree

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/16/2012

**Description (Continued):**


- Paper Tree is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**

Resource Name: Soko Hardware  
 Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

District: 5  
 Date: 11/16/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
1698 Post Street	0686	034		San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soko Hardware was established in 1925 and has been at its current location since 1975. "Store still run by members of Ashizawa family and sells Japanese house wares." (JTCPE:20)</li> <li>"A landmark of the area then and now, fifty years later, was Soko Hardware, owned by Masayasu Ashizawa. Both Nichi Bei Bussan and Soko Hardware survived the evacuation because sympathetic property owners helped the Japanese proprietors reestablish their businesses." (<i>First to Cry Down Injustice: Western Jews and Japanese Removal During World War II</i> by Ellen M. Eisenberg, page 81). <b>(Continued)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Resource Photograph:</b>  (sanfranciscotodays.com)	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: <i>Select appropriate code(s): 1C</i>			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Historic Context Statement (JHCS)</i> pages 49-50; <i>Japantown Cultural Preservation Strategy Report (JCPSR)</i> page 4; <i>Japantown Images of America (JIOA)</i> page 39; <i>Japantown Traditional Cultural Property Evaluation (JTCPE)</i> page 20; <i>First to Cry Down Injustice: Western Jews and Japanese Removal During World War II</i> by Ellen M. Eisenberg; Fodors website
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

Resource Name: Soko HardwareDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/16/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “But for others, reclaiming space and clientele took great effort. Goshado Bookstore reopened in 1947 at 1705 Post Street; their former site at 1698 Post Street became the home of Soko Hardware.” (JHCS:49-50)
- “Gosha-do Books and Stationery was located at 1698 Post Street ... . After World War II, this store became Soko Hardware, which remains today.” (JIOA:39)
- “Run in Japantown by the Ashizawa family since 1925, this shop specializes in beautifully crafted Japanese tools for gardening and woodworking. In addition to the usual hardware-store items, you can find seeds for Japanese plants and books about topics such as making shoji screens.” (<http://www.fodors.com/world/north-america/usa/california/san-francisco/review-109417.html>) (accessed 16 November 2012)
- Soko Hardware is identified as part of a “list of institutions and organizations, businesses, and places ... [that] begins to identify those elements that give Japantown its character and make the neighborhood what it is today.” (JCPSR:4)

**SOCIAL HERITAGE INVENTORY RECORD**


Resource Name: San Francisco Taiko Dojo

District: 5

Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)

Date: 11/16/2012

Location:				
a. Address:	Block:	Lot:	b. Neighborhood:	c. City:
212 Ryan Way				South San Francisco

Type of Resource	
a. Tangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Object
b. Intangible:	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization/Institution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traditional Art/Craft/Practice
Type of Use:	Active/Inactive: Active
<b>Description (attach continuation sheets if needed):</b> The following are excerpts from various sources regarding Japantown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Seiichi Tanaka began the San Francisco Taiko Dojo in 1968, the first such organized group in the United States. Grand Master Tanaka and the San Francisco Taiko Dojo have collaborated and performed with a diverse lineup of luminaries in the music industry ... The San Francisco Taiko Dojo has gained world wide attention with their performances in many countries. Notable performances include Carnegie Hall, for Emperor Hirohito, and at the Hiroshima 50th commemoration ceremony in Japan.” (JIOA:120) (Continued)</li> </ul>	
 <p>(sftaiko.com)</p>	

<b>Cultural/Social Affiliation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish-American Culture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Latino-American Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):	

Social Heritage Criteria: B, C	
A	Resources that are associated with historical <u>events</u> that have made a significant contribution to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
B	Resources that are, or are associated with, <u>persons, organizations, institutions</u> or <u>businesses</u> that are significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
C	Resources that are valued by a cultural group for their <u>design, aesthetic</u> or <u>ceremonial</u> qualities, such as:
	1) Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a <u>type, period</u> or <u>style</u> of architecture that represents the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	2) Representation of the <u>work of a master</u> architect, landscape architect, gardener, artist or craftsman significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	3) Association with the traditional <u>arts, crafts, or practices</u> significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
	4) Association with public ceremonies, festivals and other cultural gatherings significant to the social or cultural heritage of the area.
D	Archaeological resources that have the potential to yield information important to the social or cultural heritage of the area.

Period of Significance: Select appropriate code(s): 2B			
1-3	1. Early Japantown History	2. Japanese Resettlement and Renewal	3. Continuing Japantown Legacy
a	Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (1880s-1905)	Nikkei Return to Japantown (1945-1954)	Contemporary Japantown (1991-present)
b	Japanese Settlement in the Western Addition (1906-1920)	Redevelopment in the Western Addition (1955-1990)	
c	Japantown Comes of Age (1921-1941)		
d	Japanese WWII Internment (1942-1944)		
e	Other:	Other:	Other:

<b>Sources:</b> <i>Japantown Images of America</i> (JIOA) page 120; San Francisco Taiko Dojo website
<b>Recommended Treatment:</b>

Resource Name: San Francisco Taiko DojoDistrict: 5Prepared By: Page & Turnbull (JGL)Date: 11/16/2012**Description (Continued):**

- “The history of Taiko is interwoven in the fabric of Japanese history. Regarded as sacred since ancient times, the drum was first used to drive away evil spirits and pests harmful to crops. It was believed that by imitating the sound of thunder, the spirit of rain would be forced into action. At harvest time, Taiko was joyfully played in thanks for a bountiful crop. Today, this spiritual aspect of Taiko has faded with the modernization of Japan. What was once an integral part of daily life is now just a festival relic ... In the last decade, Taiko enthusiasts, Seiichi Tanaka and the San Francisco Taiko Dojo have redeveloped Taiko from its primitive folk art roots to a powerful, sophisticated synthesis of rhythm, harmony, and body movement. Today, it is a rigorous mental, physical, and martial arts training is combined with musical talent to form a unique, resonant style.”  
[http://www.sftaiko.com/about taiko.html](http://www.sftaiko.com/about_taiko.html) (accessed 16 November 2012)