

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CS

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 47 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Hatano Farm DRAFT

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Los Angeles County

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Redondo Beach Date 1996 T; R; Rancho Palos Verdes of of Sec B.M.

c. Address Palos Verdes Drive City Rancho Palos Verdes Zip 90275

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 370365.8 mE/ 3734545.2 mN

e. Other Locational Data:

*P3a. Description:

Established in 1953, Hatano Farm is a 5.5-acre agricultural farm and cultural landscape in Los Angeles County. The farm is located on Prickly Pear Trail just north of Palos Verdes Drive in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. Hatano Farm is roughly bounded by Hawthorne Boulevard to the north, residential development to the east, Palos Verdes Drive to the south, and the Rancho Caninos Dog Park to the west. The property's boundaries are limited to the land that was historically leased to James Hatano.

The topography of Hatano Farm is defined by the hilly terrain of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The farm slopes in a generally southward direction and ranges from approximately 207 to 325 feet above mean sea level. Hatano Farm is located in the coastal zone of the peninsula, an area characterized by its mild temperatures, sea breezes, and fog. Frost is a rare occurrence in this area and relative humidity is high compared with other regions of the peninsula. The proximity to the coast and relative steepness of the land result in various views and vistas of the Pacific Ocean from the farm.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP32. Rural open space; HP36. Ethnic minority property

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



*P4. Resources Present: Building

Structure Object Site District

Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo:

Hatano Farm, facing southeast, July 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both

1953-1976

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Rancho Palos Verdes

30940 Hawthorne Blvd

Rancho Palos Verdes, California 90275

*P8. Recorded by:

Sian Winship and Alexandra Madsen

Historic Resources Group

12 S. Fair Oaks Avenue, Suite 200

Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: September 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

California Point of Historical Interest

and California Register Nomination

*P11. Report Citation: None

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Digital folder containing supplemental materials

State of California & The Resources Agency Primary #
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Hatano Farm *NRHP Status Code 3CS

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B1. Historic Name: Hatano Farm

B2. Common Name: Hatano Farm

B3. Original Use: Agricultural; Flower Farm B4. Present Use: Agricultural; Flower Farm

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History:

Hatano Farm is a historic vernacular landscape that was continuously cultivated by James Hatano from 1953 to 2015. The site lacks significant historic built resources but is identifiable by its naturally occurring and manmade character-defining features.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None.

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

*B10. Significance: Theme Japanese American Settlement of Palos Verdes; Flower Farms Area Rancho Palos Verdes

Period of Significance 1953-2015 Property Type Agricultural Applicable Criteria 1

The following context provides a brief history of the development of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Japanese and Japanese Americans in the Greater Los Angeles Area, the Japanese Floriculture Industry in Southern California, Japanese American Farms in the South Bay and on the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Long Point Reservation/Nike Missile Site LA-55, the Bracero Program, and James Hatano/Hatano Farm.

Development of the Palos Verdes Peninsula and the City of Rancho Palos Verdes

The Palos Verdes Peninsula was historically part of the Rancho de los Palos Verdes, an approximately 31,000-acre Mexican land grant deeded by Governor Pío Pico to José Loreto and Juan Capistrano Sepulveda in 1846. In 1882, Jotham Bixby (1831-1917) acquired a portion of the Rancho by a legal partition of the land. Early in 1913, his son, George Bixby (1864-1922), decided to sell approximately 16,000 acres of the land. After a series of complex negotiations and litigation, the purchase of the land was ultimately negotiated by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, then President of the City National Bank of New York. In November of 1913, Vanderlip organized a group of New York investors, known as the Palos Verdes Corporation, who paid approximately \$1.8 million to acquire the peninsula (excluding the area that would become Harbor City). Vanderlip and the syndicate purchased the property sight unseen (Megowan 2021). (See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

*B12. References:

"As Homes Spread, Farmland Dwindles." *San Pedro News Pilot*. June 25, 1980.

California Office of Historic Preservation. "Latinos in Twentieth Century California: National Register of Historic Places Context Statement." 2015. (See Continuation Sheet)

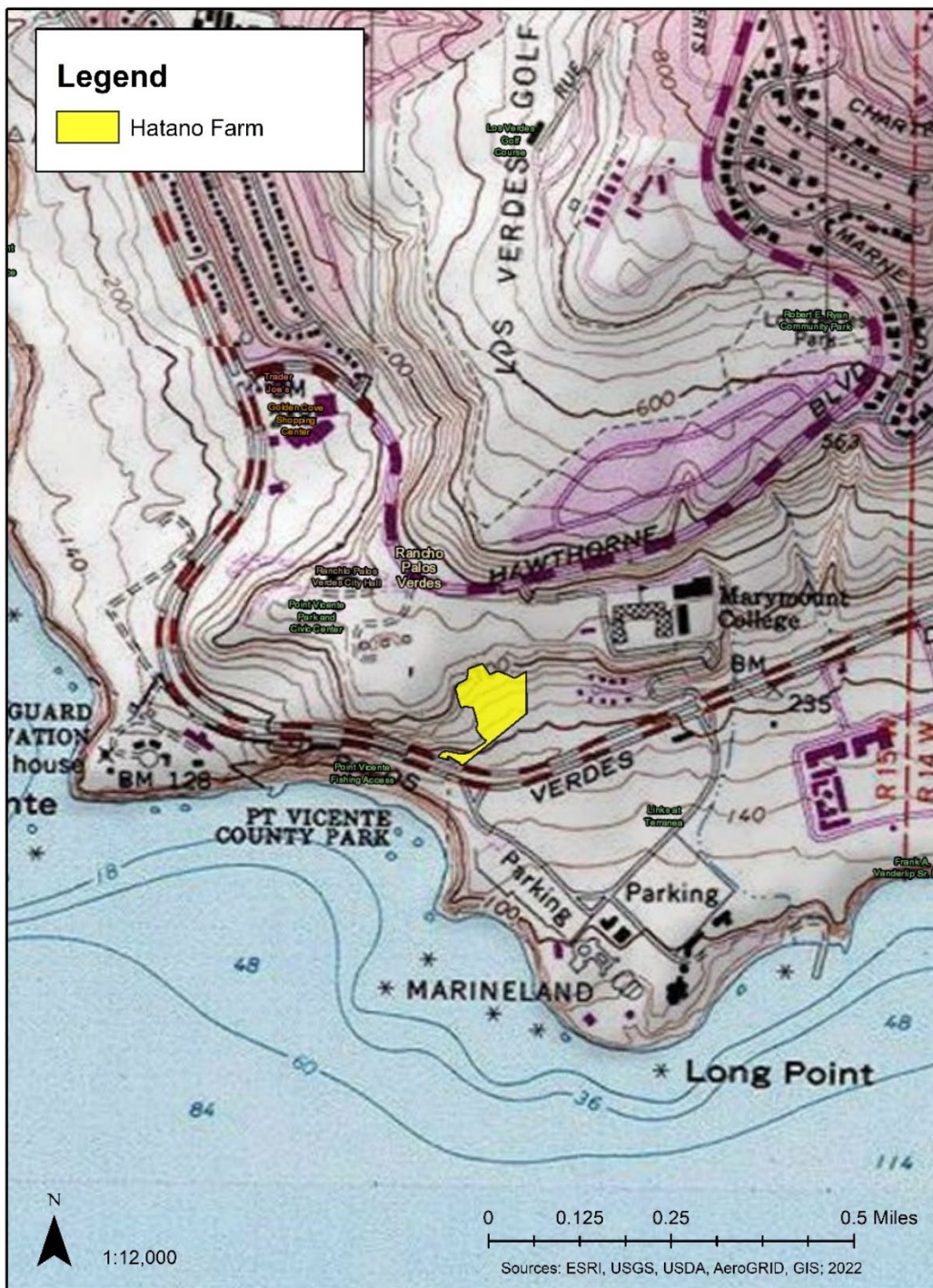
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Historic Resources Group

*Date of Evaluation: September 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)





***P3a. Description: (Continued...)**

Circulation networks at Hatano Farm include two pedestrian trails: Prickly Pear Trail, which encircles much of the farm, and Alta Vicente Trail, which is an east-west trail that leads from the center of the farm to the Alta Vicente Reserve to the west. There is also an east-west gravel vehicular road that bisects and bends to the southern edge of the property.

The property's agricultural land use has remained consistent from the 1950s to present, and the site has employed mostly dry farming techniques to cultivate crops, flowers, and cacti over the course of its history. The introduction of limited irrigation is visible in the galvanized steel irrigation pipes in the eastern region of the farm. The farm features clusters of similar crops, the layout of which has remained relatively consistent throughout development. Vegetation is laid out in a linear arrangement on an east-west axis. While the central region of the property is defined by its agricultural crops, the periphery of the property is planted with mature trees and vegetation.

In 2022, the property still retains several crops from its time as a farm. Vegetation on the property includes, but is not limited to, California palm trees (*Washingtonia filifera*); birds of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*); nopal (*Opuntia basilaris*); agave (*Agave americana*); Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*); and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). Wood beehive boxes are also extant at the property and read "Hatano" on their sides.

There are several objects on the Hatano Farm associated with its productive cultivation, including three tractors. These tractors are the: Oliver OC3 Crawler (c. 1945); Kubota B6100 Tractor (c. 1980); and Kubota L-Series Tractor (c. 2000). Other extant objects that reflect the land's agricultural use are the intact galvanized steel irrigation pipes along the eastern edge of the property on Prickly Pear Trail. A shed and mobile home are also located on the property. These two structures were later additions to the farm and do not reflect the long history of its cultivation and are in poor condition. The original bunkhouse was demolished circa 2000.

Contributing features to the Hatano Farm include the topography and climate, views and vistas, circulation networks, land use patterns, irrigation methods, arrangement of crops, and three tractors. While original crops may be extant on the property, these specific plants are not considered character-defining. Rather, vegetation is a dynamic feature that grows and changes with time, making the presence of historic specimens questionable or unlikely in many cases. For this reason, it is the farm's agricultural land use, rather than specific plants, that characterizes its historic appearance and significance. The shed, mobile home, disassembled irrigation piping, and other farm equipment are non-contributing features to the farm.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

Development of the Palos Verdes Peninsula and the City of Rancho Palos Verdes (Continued)

Frank Vanderlip, Sr. (1864-1937) served as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley and later became President of the City National Bank of New York in 1909. Vanderlip hired Olmstead and Olmstead to design Beachwood, his estate in Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, New York. At Beachwood, Vanderlip established the Scarborough School, the first Montessori school in the United States. Vanderlip soon expanded his land holdings to the west coast. In Southern California, Vanderlip again engaged the architectural firm of Olmstead and Olmstead to create a master plan for his nascent community on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Vanderlip envisioned the Palos Verdes Peninsula as a residential playground for the wealthy; his vision for the area was an American take on southern Italy: the hills would be dotted with villas. A few large period revival homes were constructed on the peninsula in the 1920s, and the area was governed by the Palos Verdes Homes Association.

The Great Depression briefly delayed plans for development of the area, and spurred several changes in the peninsula. Following the economic crash of 1929, the Association owed taxes to Los Angeles County. Concerned that the undeveloped land may be sold for payment, in 1939, Palos Verdes Estates became the first city on the peninsula to incorporate.

In the postwar period, during which there was a significant housing shortage in Southern California, a number of residential tracts were developed on the peninsula. In July of 1953, the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, which leased land from the Vanderlip family for mining operations, purchased some 7,000 acres.

Mining attempts proved fruitless, however, and the company hired planners and developers to determine how to transform the land into residential development. In 1957, both Rolling Hills and Rolling Hills Estates incorporated as cities. By the late 1950s, a swath of unincorporated land still remained (the present-day City of Rancho Palos Verdes).

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

In late 1969, the County developed a master plan for increased density that included high-rise development in the peninsula. Residents responded with the Save Our Coastline (SOC) coalition which sought incorporation. After several court battles, the County Board of Supervisors voted to accept the SOC petition and allow the incorporation process to proceed. In August of 1973, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes was incorporated, becoming the youngest of the four cities located on the peninsula.

Japanese and Japanese Americans in the Greater Los Angeles Area

Japanese immigration to the United States was officially restricted until 1884, when an agreement between the Japanese and Hawaiian sugar plantations was reached. Japan legalized the emigration of labor to the U.S. the following year. As a result, many Japanese workers moved from Hawaii to California through the port of San Francisco. Japanese workers were recruited to the United States to fill railroad jobs previously held by Chinese immigrants. As Japanese immigrants settled in the United States, several generations were identified by the terms *Issei* (first generation Japanese); *Nisei* (second generation Japanese); and *Sansei* (third generation Japanese).

Over time, many Japanese workers transitioned to agricultural pursuits. By 1909, two thirds of California's Japanese population was working on farms (Higgs 1978). Many Japanese farmers specialized in strawberry cultivation, while others grew various varieties of vegetables. Initially, Japanese workers were hired as farm laborers, eventually moving into more permanent roles. As historian Donna Graves notes, the labor system often graduated Japanese farmers from labor for hire, to a contract system, to the share system, and ultimately to the lease system, under which farmers took full responsibility for crop yield and paid rent to a landowner (Graves 2011).

For many farmers, this "truck farming" was a springboard for upward mobility. Truck farming allowed farmers to control the growth and distribution of their crops. Farmers would harvest crops, load them into a truck, and take them to market or deliver them directly to retail produce stores, also usually operated by people of Japanese heritage. This vertical integration strategy served to cut out the middleman, speed the travel from farm to table, and increase profit margins.

In addition to the cultivation of vegetables, Japanese and Japanese Americans were also influential in the development of the wholesale and retail floral industry. Large-scale flower cultivation of significant acreage began in the 1910s (City of Los Angeles 2018). In 1912, a group of Japanese flower growers started the Southern California Flower Market.

California's passage of the Alien Land Law of 1913 had a profound impact on the Japanese community. In response to anti-Japanese sentiment, the law prohibited "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning land or holding long-term leases. In 1920, the state went a step further by passing an amendment to the law prohibiting short-term leases to aliens that were ineligible for citizenship. Although the community developed workarounds such as placing land in the hands of their children who were American citizens, the laws repressed economic development within the community.

While a significant number of Japanese in Los Angeles were concentrated downtown in what would become known as "Little Tokyo," a map of the distribution of the population using U.S. Census data from 1940 (Figure 1) reveals additional concentrations in the area known as the South Bay and at Terminal Island, where a community of Japanese American fishermen lived and supplied nearby canneries.

By the first days of World War II, truck crops (vegetables and fruit grown for shipping to regional and national markets) grown by Japanese farmers in California accounted for one third of all of produce's cash value (Niiya 1993). It is estimated that farms operated by people of Japanese heritage accounted for 205,989 acres in California in 1941 (Iwata 1962). A June 1942 federal report noted:

The Japanese people were the most important racial minority group engaged in agriculture in the Pacific Coast region. Their systems of farming, types of crops and land tenure conditions were such that their replacement by other farmers would be extremely difficult... The average value per acre of all West Coast farms in 1940 was \$37.94, whereas that of Japanese farms was \$279.96... Three out of every four acres of Japanese farmlands were devoted to actual crop production, whereas only one out of every four acres of all farmlands in the area was planted in crops (Hewes 1942).

The Japanese American dominance in farming in Los Angeles County was the highest along the entire Pacific Coast, including California, Oregon, and Washington.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

It is estimated by the Agricultural Commissioner of Los Angeles County that, as of 1941, Japanese and Japanese Americans farmed 36,592 acres in Los Angeles County—accounting for 68 percent of the total cultivated land of the county. In his 1944 report for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, author Adon Poli estimated that Los Angeles County had the second highest percentage tenancy of Japanese-operated farms, 90 percent. This was second only to a very small county of Clark County, Washington (93 percent), roughly one-fourth the size of Los Angeles County.

One technique that was commonly employed by Japanese American farmers was the method of dry farming. Dry farming is the cultivation of crops without the use of, or with extremely limited, irrigation. Dry farming is typically employed in areas with a cool wet season and a warm dry season, and utilizes rainwater and water leached from the group for crop cultivation. Dry farming techniques include the minimal tilling of land, strict weed control, strip farming, and the cultivation of dust mulch to reduce or eliminated runoff and evaporation. These techniques are aimed at increasing soil absorption and retaining moisture. Additionally, Japanese Americans often planted drought-resistant crops best suited for dry farming practices.

With the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Empire of Japan on December 7, 1941, life instantly changed for Japanese Americans throughout California. On February 18, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the Secretary of War “to prescribe military areas...from which any or all persons may be excluded” (Niiya N.d.) This was the first step toward forced removal and incarceration of people of Japanese heritage at prisons including Manzanar, Rohwer, and Poston.

While incarcerated, Japanese Americans were asked to sign a loyalty oath to the United States and relinquish allegiance to the Empire of Japan and the Emperor. Young men who signed the loyalty oath were then permitted to volunteer for Army service.

Upon release from the prison camps, Japanese American community members found themselves with no money, no social capital, nowhere to live, and no opportunity. Most had to completely start over. It was the catalyst for a great diaspora, and many families did not return to the enclaves or communities in which they had resided prior to World War II.

As Japanese Americans began to rebuild their lives, organized sports became a powerful force within the community. With much of the population no longer attached to Little Tokyo in downtown Los Angeles, sports became the social glue that kept communities connected and an important way for the dispersed community to interact. Baseball, which had been popular in the community prior to and during incarceration, remained a significant presence. Other sports like bowling, basketball, and golf also increased in popularity (City of Los Angeles 2018).

During the 1960s and 1970s, improved access to higher education, upward mobility, and a reduction in anti-Japanese sentiment meant Japanese Americans were increasingly drawn to professions beyond farming, truck farming, gardening, and retail floral businesses. Slowly, over time, the number of Japanese American families involved in agricultural pursuits diminished. Very few of these businesses remain today.

The Japanese Floriculture Industry in Southern California

Japanese flower production in Los Angeles began just before the turn of the 20th century, several years after it was initiated in the San Francisco Bay Area. Unlike flower cultivation in the Bay Area, however, climatic conditions in Southern California did not require greenhouses. The beach areas were particularly suited to summer flowers and the inland areas grew winter flowers. The climate also allowed for more diverse types of flowers to be grown in Southern California than in Northern California, where cultivation was limited to roses, carnations, and chrysanthemums (Yagasaki 1983).

Prior to the 1910s, most flower growers in the Los Angeles area gathered in informal markets to sell flowers to florists (Stewart 2007). In 1912, fifty-four flower growers of Japanese heritage formed the Southern California Flower Market as a trade organization for cut-flower growers and sellers. The first location operated from a building located at 421 Wall Street. The Southern California Flower Market had several locations during the first decades of the 20th century, but primarily stayed within a few blocks of Wall Street in downtown Los Angeles.

In 1914, the group of vendors officially incorporated the Southern California Flower Market as both a cooperative professional organization and as a place to sell flowers (GPA 2017). Although the organization officially had a Japanese-only membership policy through 1915, the practice continued informally through the early 1960s.

Concurrent with the creation of the Southern California Flower Market, a professional group of European American growers and wholesalers, later known as the American Florist Exchange, established the wholesale Los Angeles Flower Market. This market was located in various buildings along South Broadway in downtown Los Angeles.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

As described by author Naomi Hirahara, "...the two markets in Los Angeles would remain close in proximity yet distinct to insiders, illuminating a complex relationship related to Los Angeles race relations" (Hirahara 2004). As Yagasaki observes, "...floriculture was one of the few Japanese sub-economies which was rapidly and successfully reconstructed both in Northern and Southern California" after the community's incarceration (Yagasaki 1983).

After World War II, California's flower cultivation was still dominated by growers of Japanese heritage, who produced 65 percent of the flowers grown in California through the 1970s (GPA 2017). During the 1950s, Los Angeles County led the country in floral sales with more than 500 firms producing myriad cut flowers, potted plants, and florists' greens (*Bloomin' News* 2021). Dry farming was used in the cultivation of some drought-tolerant flowers, including baby's breath and sunflowers.

In 1963, the Japanese American-dominated Southern California Flower Growers Inc. opened a new building, the Los Angeles Wholesale Flower Terminal at 755 Wall Street in downtown Los Angeles. By this time, the ethnic divisions between the European and Japanese markets had begun to break down. During the 1970s, with improvements in transportation and technology, more imported flowers also started entering the marketplace, increasing competition for local growers.

By the 1980s, the flower farms that were once located across Los Angeles were vanishing. Increasing urbanization reduced the amount of agricultural land available, and some revamped their business models to incorporate the purchase of imported flowers to resell to customers. Competition from imported flowers also meant that East Coast buyers were less reliant on Southern California for their flowers. During this period, flowers also became readily available in supermarkets, which cut sharply into retail florists' business, and hence, demand from farmers. At the same time, the wholesale flower industry continued to diversify as Latino sellers entered the market (GPA 2017).

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Japanese Farms in the South Bay and on the Palos Verdes Peninsula

Farming in the South Bay dates to the end of the California Rancho period. The land that spanned from present-day Madison Street to the Lomita City limits and from Sepulveda Boulevard to the Palos Verdes foothills was purchased from the Sepulveda family in 1847. Over time, various communities became famous for their crops: Gardena was known as "Berryland," Lomita became the "Celery Capital of the World," and Torrance featured to several crops and livestock farms (Gerber 2008). Torrance was also home to a number of Japanese American farmers in the area around Hawthorne Boulevard and 190th Street

The history of Japanese American farming fruit, vegetables, and flowers on the Palos Verdes Peninsula dates back to the early 1900s, when they began cultivating approximately 2,000 coastal acres that stretched from Malaga Cove to Western Avenue (Figure 3). Most of the families built vernacular homes/farmhouses directly on the rented/leased ranch land. To compete with larger growers, the Japanese American farmers in the South Bay formed a cooperative known as the San Pedro Vegetable Marketing Cooperative. On November 24, 1923, approximately 40 first-generation Japanese families dedicated a community building in San Pedro to be used for meetings, Japanese language school, judo lessons, and social events.

A map of Japanese-operated farms in California from 1940 depicts the concentration of Japanese American farmers in Southern California, and specifically in the area regarded as the South Bay (Figure 2). It is estimated that more than 200 Japanese American families farmed on the peninsula before the attack on Pearl Harbor (Figures 4 and 5; Hixon 2021). Famous for their *dry farming* techniques, they grew beans, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, corn, melons, and potatoes.

One of the earliest and largest Japanese American families to farm the Peninsula was the Ishibashi family. In his oral history, George Ishibashi, son of *Issei* Palos Verdes Peninsula farmer Kumekichi Ishibashi, recounts how his father had to travel by horse and wagon to obtain water for their farmhouse, as there was no running water at the farm (Ishibashi 2004).

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

During World War II, with the incarceration of Japanese Americans, peninsula landholders leased the former Japanese farms to tenant farmers, and those contracts remained in place until at least 1947. In 1945, it was estimated that nearly 5,000 acres were under cultivation on the peninsula (*San Pedro News Pilot* 1945).

After incarceration, some of the Japanese farming families did not return to the area, and incarceration was likely part of the reason farming began to lose its economic importance to the region (Gerber 2008). However, some Japanese Americans did return to farming, including on the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

In September of 1946, Kelvin C. Vanderlip, son of Frank Vanderlip Sr., announced that a small number of *Nisei* would resume the leases of 250 acres of peninsula farmland from the San Diego Fruit and Produce Co. (*San Pedro News Pilot* 1946). The 1950 U.S. Census shows the Hatano, Ihuri, and Kubota families all farmed in the area. For those Japanese American families that did return, farming conditions on the Peninsula remained ideal: a cool sea breeze, sunshine, and mild winters created more visually attractive and flavorful produce. The Palos Verdes farmers also formed a close social circle, with frequent community picnics and beach outings.

Increasingly by the mid-twentieth century, the need for housing and suburbanization meant that residential development began encroaching on the farmland of the South Bay, much as it did in the San Fernando Valley.

By 1975, the Rancho Palos Verdes General Plan noted, "Once the most predominant land activity on the Peninsula, agricultural has now been diminished to only a few remaining areas," and advocated strongly for their preservation (City of Rancho Palos Verdes 1975). By the early 1990s, skyrocketing land values and development threatened the last few farms in the South Bay and on the Palos Verdes Peninsula (Figure 6; Rae-Dupree 1992).

Long Point Reservation/Nike Missile Site LA-55

The Palos Verdes Peninsula played a significant role in U.S. military strategy during World War II. In 1942, the War Department began acquiring 20 tracts of land in close proximity to each other along the Pacific coastline on the Palos Verdes Peninsula (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers 1996). The sites, known as the Point Vicente Defense Sites, were secured as part of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles (HDLA). The HDLA had several different and highly specialized systems that were designed to locate ships or planes and direct artillery or anti-aircraft fire at enemy incursions. The Pointe Vicente Defense sites included gun emplacements, visual and radar firing stations, searchlights, an Aircraft Warning Service (AWS), and a Very High Frequency Fighter Control System (VHFFCS).

Most of the 20 sites that composed the Point Vicente Seacoast Defense Sites were devoted to small arms defenses. Only three had coastal artillery or anti-aircraft weapons. Long Point Reservation was one of them. The 120-acre site was acquired by the U.S. Army in 1942 for the construction of Battery 240—two turreted guns with a range up to 15 miles. In 1948, Battery 240 was renamed Battery Barnes after U.S. Artillery Coast Corps Colonel Harry C. Barnes. After World War II, the U.S. Army decided to lease segments of this open land. Agriculture, which had flourished on the Peninsula for decades, seemed a logical option. In 1953, the U.S. Army leased approximately 13 acres to James Hatano for use as a farm.

Between the 1950s and 1970s, Nike Missile Site LA-55 was constructed on the un-leased land directly adjacent to the Hatano Farm (Figure 7). Nike Missile Site LA-55 was initially constructed for Nike Ajax missiles with high-explosive warheads and, later, longer-range, second-generation Nike Hercules missiles with nuclear capabilities (c. 1956). During the Cold War, Nike Site LA-55 was established as one of the 16 Nike Missile sites encircling Los Angeles, known as the "Ring of Supersonic Steel." The missiles were deactivated in 1974.

The Bracero Program

In 1942, in response to the need for farm laborers while men were fighting World War II, the U.S. government formed an agreement with the Mexican government to create a guest worker program called the Emergency Farm Labor Agreement, also known as the Bracero Program. The agreement allowed Mexican farm workers to legally enter and work in the U.S. on a contract basis. The program was extended after the war and remained in effect through 1964. According to "Latinos in the Twentieth Century California: National Register of Historic Places Context Statement," more than four million Mexicans worked in California during the 22-year period of the Bracero Program (California Office of Historic Preservation 2015).

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

The Bracero Program had lasting effects on immigration—increasing both the sanctioned and unsanctioned emigration from Mexico. Because farm wages in California exceeded those offered in Mexico, some workers stayed beyond their contract expiration and settled where they could find work. James Hatano and the Ishibashi families were two known Japanese American farmers who hired Braceros to help work their farms (Monique Sugimoto 2022).

James Hatano (1927-2015) and Hatano Farm

James Hatano, a *Nisei*, was born to *Issei* parents in San Jose, California on February 3, 1927. His father, Katsuyemon Hatano (1887-1981) immigrated to Hawaii circa 1904 as a farm laborer. In 1917, the elder Hatano returned to Japan to marry. He re-entered the United States through Seattle in 1917 with his new bride. By 1920, Katsuyemon Hatano was a farm laborer on a vineyard in Porterville, California. The Hatanos cultivated watermelons, peas, and beans (Gottlieb 2009). James was one of Katsuyemon's eight children. After Executive Order 9066, the family was forcibly removed from Porterville and taken to the Poston Relocation Center (a.k.a., concentration camp) in July of 1942. James was fifteen years old at the time.

According to the *Poston Chronicle*, James spent his time at Poston attending school, playing baseball and basketball, and as a member of the Future Farmers of America (FFA). In 1944, James became a member of the second graduating high school class from the Poston Relocation Center (Figures 8 and 9).

While at Poston, the Hatano family met several pioneering Japanese American farming families from the Palos Verdes Peninsula. In fact, records show that they all lived in the same housing block together. Following the devastating arrests and relocation efforts that the government carried out in Terminal Island following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, many Japanese American families in Southern California relocated inland to the Central Valley in an attempt to farm in areas where they may not be subject to incarceration.

As a result, after Executive Order 9066, these families were removed from the Central Valley, and imprisoned at Poston. There, James Hatano met peninsula farmer James Ishibashi. "We always got into a lot of trouble at camp," Hatano remembered. "We were just kids, and that's what kids do—get in trouble" (Cihen 2004). From the Ishibashis, the Hatano family learned of farming opportunities in the South Bay and relocated there following the war.

In February 1945, shortly after his 18th birthday while still at Poston, James signed the loyalty oath and registered for army service. By September, he was on his way to Fort MacArthur in San Pedro. James served a tour of duty in Germany (MacDonald 2022). A couple of months later, his parents were released from Poston and moved to Los Angeles County.

After his discharge from the service, James lived and worked on a farm with his father and several of his siblings near the intersection of present-day Beryl Street and 190th Street in Torrance. He also played baseball for the YBA, a local Japanese American team in the South Bay. James followed his father into the farming business. It was a brother-in-law that encouraged him to start a farm of his own. James remembered, "He said 'James what are you doing? You're not doing a thing; you're going to be a bum. Why don't you grow flowers?' so that's how I got started and I never got out" (Cohen 2004).

First James Hatano farmed flowers on 10 leased acres in Redondo Beach (Figure 10). When the owners decided to sell the land, Hatano found a plot in Palos Verdes owned by the U. S. Army—part of the former Long Point Reservation. He signed a lease in 1953 "...for 13 acres more or less," and installed limited irrigation made of steel pipe, otherwise largely relying on dry farming techniques (Gottlieb 2009). Hatano's floral specimens won awards from the beginning of his career, and he showcased as early as 1952 (Figure 11).

The following year, James married Rumiko (Rumi) Fujunami (1931-present) (Figure 12). Rumiko was the daughter of a flower farmer in the San Fernando Valley. Presumably, James met Rumi at the downtown Southern California Flower Market, where she assisted in the family business. Unlike other Japanese American farmers in the area, James and Rumi did not build a house on the land—they raised their three children in rented houses in San Pedro and in Rancho Palos Verdes.

Hatano Farm was successful. For decades, James sold his flowers at the Southern California Flower Market in downtown Los Angeles. Doug Hatano, the only one of the three children that followed in the farming business remembered, "[the farm] was a family thing—we all came out, my mom, my dad, everybody" (MacDonald 2022) (Figures 13 and 14).

Hatano Farm utilized dry farming and truck farming, two techniques commonly employed by Japanese Americans on the West Coast that allowed for greater control and mobility over their farms and in the face of relatively arid climates.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

Hatano had some access to water but was a major proponent of dry farming techniques. As described by his son Dwight Hatano, "My father was a big believer in dry farming. As he refined his farming skills over the years, he experimented then focused on specific types of flowers (gypsophila, i.e., Baby's Breath) to take advantage of the weather in Palos Verdes and proximity to the ocean. He learned to work with what he had and not try to fight the elements. I remember he was always conferring with the other farmers on the hill (namely, the Ishibashis)" (Hatano 2022).

James Hatano arose daily at 1:30 AM, drove his packed truck of sunflowers, baby's breath, poppies, delphinium, and cacti to the market, and spent approximately six hours selling to florists and east coast shippers. Upon his return from the market, he worked the fields and prepared for the next day's trip to the flower market (Gottlieb 2009).

Hatano's floral specimens consistently won awards. Hatano received awards at the California International Flower Show in 1953, 1956, and 1962. And James' son Doug remembers his father supplying flowers "...in truckloads and truckloads..." to the float decorators of the Pasadena Rose Parade (MacDonald 2022).

As the years continued, the farm occasionally introduced new plants and phased out others. Despite these changes, the farm retained its general appearance and methods of dry farming. Hatano Farm is visible in various historical aerial photographs from the 1950s through the 1980s (Figures 15, 16, 17, and 18).

In 1976, the City of Rancho Palos Verdes acquired the Hatano farmland as part of the Federal Lands to Parks Program, designed to help increase close to home recreation opportunities while reducing the federal government's inventory of real property. The program is overseen by the National Park Service. Although the National Park Service Program of Utilization (POU) states that agriculture is not a public park usage, Hatano was allowed to continue farming the property after the transfer to the city. The city's land use element from the mid-1970s advocated for the preservation of agricultural pursuits on the peninsula (City of Rancho Palos Verdes 1975).

During the 1980s, when the City of Rancho Palos Verdes needed a parking lot, Hatano traded the northern portion of the site for a lease on 8 ½ acres near Point Vicente Lighthouse, about a mile south. That farm was adjacent to the present-day Point Vicente Interpretive Center. Hatano still retained the remaining Hatano Farm and cultivated it with several crops. A bunkhouse was located on the land at that time but has since been demolished (Figure 19); Hatano likely used the bunkhouse to house additional farm laborers, including those brought in from the Bracero program.

For years, James Hatano's son, Doug, pitched in to help his father on the farm. Over time, the Japanese American laborers and family members that worked family farms were replaced with Latino workers. In 1982, Martin Martinez, who emigrated from Mexico to the United States when he was 16 years old, began working for Hatano (MacDonald 2022). Hatano's family continued to help out on the farm, including transporting flowers to the market (Figure 20).

By the late 20th century, Hatano had diversified his offerings to include Nopales cactus fruits (Figures 21 and 22). Nopales were valued by the area's Mexican restaurants and for their medicinal value. Hatano sold the Nopales at the Flower Market on Fridays. That same year, James Hatano served as Secretary on the Board of Directors of the Southern California Flower Growers, Inc. (Hirahara 2004). As of February 2008, Hatano was still growing Iceland poppies, delphinium, tuberose, and baby's breath, and the farm flourished (Figure 23; Gerber 2008).

During the early 2000s, James Hatano's son, Doug, also operated "Annie's Stand" located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula next to Abalone Cove. The stand had originally been operated by Annie Ishibashi and known as "Deliciously Yours" selling Ishibashi-grown produce. From that same stand, posthumously renamed in her honor, Doug sold items grown at his father's farm. The stand closed circa 2006.

In 2012, Hatano's daughter, Dorothy Scheid, contacted the City of Rancho Palos Verdes regarding extending the lease agreement for the land and re-assigning it to Martin Martinez. This action required city approval, triggering a multi-year study of possible uses that would meet the National Park Service POU guidelines.

In 2015, James Hatano died one day before his 88th birthday. Martin Martinez assumed operational control of the farm upon his passing, and the farm continued to be in operation (Figures 24, 25, and 26). Commercial cultivation of the farm by Mr. Martinez ended on August 16, 2022.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

Application of the California Point of Historical Interest Criteria

Hatano Farm is eligible for designation as a California Point of Historical Interest for its association with the settlement of Japanese American farmers in the area, which had a profound influence on the cultural history of the local area, and as the only remaining Japanese American flower farm on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The property meets the following Point of Historical Interest criteria:

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (Rancho Palos Verdes).
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area (Japanese Americans).

The Japanese American farming tradition on the Palos Verdes Peninsula dates to 1909. During the early part of the twentieth century, the Japanese community on the peninsula thrived, and was known for its use of dry farming techniques and flower cultivation. In the years leading up to World War II, Japanese American farms dominated farming on the peninsula. However, the forced evacuation of individuals of Japanese heritage and their ensuing incarceration impacted farming in the area and threatened the cultural legacy of Japanese Americans in the South Bay. Following the war, some Japanese American farmers returned to the peninsula to revitalize the community, while others settled in other areas of the country.

Hatano Farm was one farm founded in the post-war era. Established in 1953, Hatano Farm continued the longstanding tradition of Japanese American flower farming on the peninsula. Although Hatano Farm does not date back to the period before World War II, it is the nature of the Japanese experience that led to its establishment there a decade later. During their incarceration at Poston, several peninsula farmers bunked with the Hatano family, eventually inspiring them to relocate their farming efforts from Northern to Southern California. James Hatano and his family settled in the South Bay and continued the Japanese American farming legacy there.

Over the years, the Hatano Farm became an increasingly rare vestige to the area's early Japanese American farming traditions. The cut flower farms throughout Southern California disappeared due to development; in Palos Verdes specifically, farms at Calle Mayor and Pacific Coast Highway were replaced by residential development. Much of the farmland on Portuguese Bend was purchased for development in 1953. Some land (now the Terranea Resort) was developed into the aquatic theme park, Marineland of the Pacific, in 1954. Other land was developed into the Trump National Golf Club in 2006.

Extant resources associated with the Japanese-dominated flower farming industry in Southern California are rare, despite their prominence in the pre-World War II era. Not a single pre-World War II Japanese farm remains intact or recognizable as fields or harvesting operations on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The site of the first Japanese American farm on the peninsula, the Kumekichi Ishibashi farmhouse, was designated as a California Point of Historical Interest on May 1, 1992. However, the site was entirely developed, and all traces of the farmhouse and farm have been erased from the land. The area is now part of Founders Park and is located on the grounds of the Trump National Golf Course.

Hatano Farm was in continuous operation from 1953 to 2022. The farm retains its original appearance, including agricultural land use and arrangement, circulation networks, dry farming methods, and even some original crops. Hatano Farm is significant as the only extant farm-related property associated with Japanese American farming on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and for its association with the Hatano family and Japanese American farming traditions of the region.

The period of significance for Hatano Farm is 1953-1976 from the date that James Hatano signed the original lease, through his daily work on the property, and ending with the acquisition of the property by the City of Rancho Palos Verdes in 1976.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

Application of the California Register of Historical Resources Criteria

Hatano Farm is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1 for its association with the Japanese American farming tradition of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, as an example of the postwar movement and settlement of Japanese Americans, and as one of the few remaining flower farms in Los Angeles County. The Hatano Farm is eligible for listing under a special consideration. Although the resource has achieved significance within the past fifty years, sufficient time has passed to understand the farm's significance.

Hatano Farm continued the long-standing tradition of Japanese Americans settling in the South Bay and cultivating the land and reflects the movement of Japanese Americans following the war. The Japanese American cultural farming tradition in the South Bay and Palos Verdes Peninsula began at the turn-of-the twentieth century, and by the 1940s consisted of over 200 families cultivating approximately 2,000 coastal acres. Japanese Americans in the region formed a cooperative and built a community building to be used for the strengthening of their community. Following internment of Japanese Americans during the war, some residents returned to their earlier homes to revitalize their communities, while others moved to unfamiliar areas to pursue new opportunities. Hatano Farm is unique in that the Hatano family moved to the South Bay following their interactions with farmers from the peninsula during their internment, continuing a long legacy of Japanese American farming in the area, but also reflects the greater movement of Japanese Americans during this period.

Hatano Farm is also significant as a continuously operating Japanese American cut flower farm and is one of the few remaining flower farms in Los Angeles County from the 1950s. During the mid-twentieth century, Los Angeles County, and specifically the Japanese American community, dominated the cut flower industry. Although there were more than 500 flower farms in Los Angeles County during the 1950s, most of them are no longer extant. SurveyLA, the 880,000-parcel, city-wide survey conducted by the City of Los Angeles identified no resources associated with flower farming by the Japanese American community. Hatano Farm is thereby an increasingly rare example of a Japanese American flower farm, specifically referencing that group's period of dominance in the market.

The site's farming methods and techniques, notably dry farming and truck farming for the cultivation of flowers, played an important role in the Japanese American community's historically rooted customs and practices in the South Bay. Farmers of Japanese heritage were highly influential in the development of the wholesale and retail floral industry in Southern California. It was the use of dry farming and the area's naturally temperate and moist climate that allowed the Japanese American community to flourish on the peninsula, earning a living through truck farming and the cultivation and sale of flowers. Hatano Farm continued this cultural tradition. As remembered by his son, Hatano was a strong believer in dry farming, and subsequently focused on growing specific types of flowers to take advantage of the weather on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and its proximity to the ocean. He learned to work with what he had and not try to fight the elements.

It was the tenacity, good health, and love for the land that allowed James Hatano to continuously work the land until his death in 2015 at the age of 87. As such, this exceptional man preserved a historic resource of exceptional importance that speaks to the 20th Century Japanese American experience, to the economic development of California, and as a powerful cultural landscape for the Palos Verdes community.

The period of significance for Hatano Farm is 1953-1976, from the date that James Hatano signed the original lease, through the sale of the property to the city of Rancho Palos Verdes in 1976.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

Character-Defining Features:

Hatano Farm retains significant character-defining features from the period of its association with James Hatano and use as a farm, including:

- Topography of the hilly, southern tip of the Palos Verdes Peninsula
- Views and vistas of the Pacific Ocean
- Circulation of two pedestrian paths and one vehicular road
- Grouping of plant types and the linear arrangement of crops on an east-west axis
- Generally low plantings on farmland surrounded by mature vegetation
- Remnants of galvanized steel irrigation piping along east Prickly Pear Trail
- Three tractors: Oliver OC3 Crawler; Kubota B6100 Tractor; and Kubota L-Series Tractor

Integrity

Location

Hatano Farm retains its original location on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Therefore, it retains integrity of *location*.

Design

Hatano Farm retains many of the character-defining features from the period of significance, 1953-1976. Features of the farm include its circulation paths, grouping of plant types, linear crop arrangements, and generally low, flowering plantings. The farm retains its organization, spatial layout, and the majority of essential features that reflects its use as a flower farm. Therefore, it retains integrity of *design*.

Setting

Hatano Farm is located in the hilly southern region of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Much of the surrounding area was open farmland at the time of its creation in the 1950s. Since that time, the greater area has been developed with residential, commercial, and municipal buildings. However, the property's immediate settings continue to be relatively rural with hiking trails and proximity to the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, it retains integrity of *setting*.

Materials

Hatano Farm is an agricultural site that operated for over 62 years, and retains most of its materials; notably, the earth that was cultivated. Some specific plants were changed during its 62 years of cultivation, and while some original crops may be extant on the property, these specific plants are not considered character-defining. Rather, vegetation is a dynamic feature that grows and changes with time, making the presence of historic specimens questionable or unlikely in many cases. For this reason, it is the farm's agricultural land use and the material of the earth, rather than specific plants, that characterizes its historic appearance and significance. Therefore, Hatano Farm retains integrity of *materials*.

Workmanship

Hatano Farm retains the physical evidence of the workmanship of a 1950s to 2010s flower farm cultivated by James Hatano. The farm utilized dry farming, as well as limited irrigation, to cultivate the land. These techniques and methods of cultivation were notable within the Japanese American farming community, specifically in the South Bay and Palos Verdes Peninsula. The farm continues to retain substantial physical evidence of these cultivation techniques, based on the organization of crops and location. Therefore, it retains integrity of *workmanship*.

Feeling

Hatano Farm retains integrity of *location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship*, and thus continues to express the cultural and agricultural sense of a 1950s to 2010s flower farm associated with Japanese American development of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Therefore, it retains integrity of *feeling*.

***B10. Significance (Continued...):**

Integrity (Continued)

Association

Association is the direct link between any important historic event or person and a historic property. Because Hatano Farm retains integrity of *location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling*, it continues to convey its direct link to 1950s-2010s Japanese American flower farming by the Hatano family in the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Therefore, it retains integrity of *association*.

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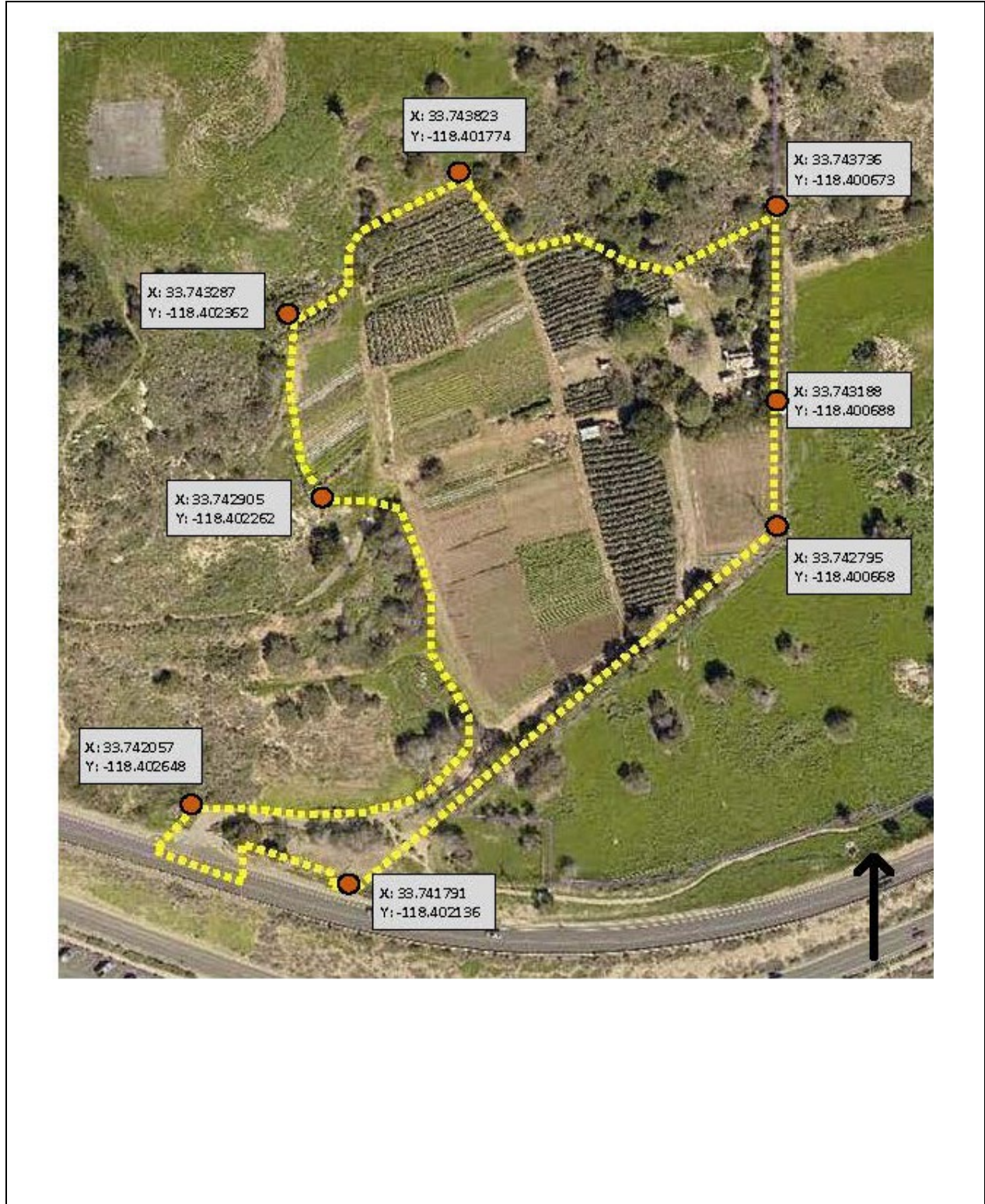
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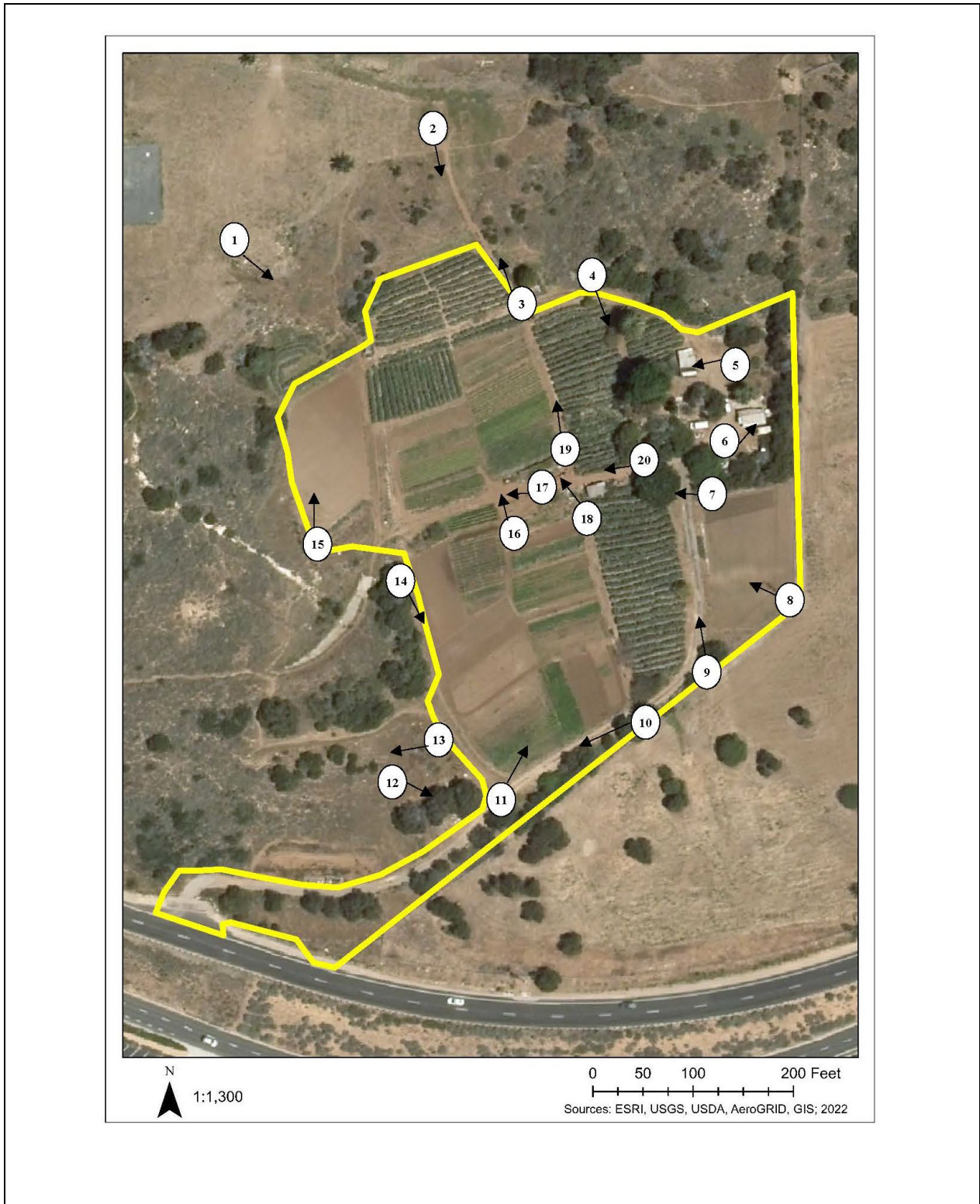
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Name of Property: Hatano Farm
City or County: Rancho Palos Verdes
County: Los Angeles
State: California
Photographer: Alexandra Madsen
Date Photographed: July 26, 2022

Camera Format: Sony Alpha a2000 Digital SLR Lens Size: Various (16-50 mm; 55-210 mm)
Film Type and Speed: N/A; Digital
Negatives Kept at: N/A; Digital copies on file at Historic Resources Group's office (12 S. Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena, CA)

| Photo # | Mo. | Day | Time | Exp./ Frame | Subject/Description | View Toward | Access # |
|---------|------|-----|--------|-------------|---|-------------|----------|
| 1 | July | 26 | 7:50am | N/A | Context view of Hatano Farm from Prickly Pear Trail. | Southeast | N/A |
| 2 | July | 26 | 7:52am | N/A | Prickly Pear Trail and irrigation pipes. | South | N/A |
| 3 | July | 26 | 7:55am | N/A | Prickly Pear Trail and nopales. | North | N/A |
| 4 | July | 26 | 7:57am | N/A | Prickly Pear Trail and Palm tree. | Southeast | N/A |
| 5 | July | 26 | 7:59am | N/A | Shed with Annie's sign and whale door. | West | N/A |
| 6 | July | 26 | 8:02am | N/A | Mobile home. | Northeast | N/A |
| 7 | July | 26 | 8:03am | N/A | Central region of farm and Pine tree. | West | N/A |
| 8 | July | 26 | 8:32am | N/A | View of farm from southeast corner. | Northwest | N/A |
| 9 | July | 26 | 8:31am | N/A | Vehicular road and nopales. | North | N/A |
| 10 | July | 26 | 8:30am | N/A | Vehicular road. | Southwest | N/A |
| 11 | July | 26 | 8:26am | N/A | Southwestern corner of Hatano Farm. | Northeast | N/A |
| 12 | July | 26 | 8:24am | N/A | Additional farm equipment and southern crop beds. | Southeast | N/A |
| 13 | July | 26 | 8:24am | N/A | Hatano honeybee hive boxes. | West | N/A |
| 14 | July | 26 | 8:20am | N/A | Vehicular road and linear arrangement of crops. | Southeast | N/A |
| 15 | July | 26 | 8:17am | N/A | Crop clusters with mature vegetation around boundary. | North | N/A |
| 16 | July | 26 | 8:09am | N/A | Oliver OC3 Crawler Tractor. | North | N/A |
| 17 | July | 26 | 8:08am | N/A | Central vehicular road. | West | N/A |
| 18 | July | 26 | 8:07am | N/A | Kubota B6100 Tractor and central region of farm. | Northwest | N/A |
| 19 | July | 26 | 8:07am | N/A | Pedestrian path between crop clusters. | North | N/A |
| 20 | July | 26 | 8:04am | N/A | Shed and Kubota L-Series Tractor. | West | N/A |

Additional Documentation



Photograph 1. Context view of Hatano Farm from Prickly Pear Trail. View facing southeast. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 2. Prickly Pear Trail and irrigation pipes. View facing south. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 3. Prickly Pear Trail and nopales. View facing north. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 4. Prickly Pear Trail and Palm tree. View facing southeast. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 5. Shed with Annie's sign and whale door. View facing west. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 6. Mobile home. View facing northeast. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 7. Central region of farm and Pine tree. View facing west. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 8. View of farm from southeast corner. View facing northwest. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 9. Vehicular road and nopales. View facing north. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 10. Vehicular road. View facing southwest. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 11. Southwestern corner of Hatano Farm. View facing northeast. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 12. Additional farm equipment and southern crop beds. View facing southeast. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 13. Hatano honeybee hive boxes. View facing west. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 14. Vehicular road and linear arrangement of crops. View facing southeast. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 15. Crop clusters with mature vegetation around boundary. View facing north. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 16. Oliver OC3 Crawler Tractor. View facing north. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



Photograph 17. Central vehicular road. View facing west. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 18. Kubota B6100 Tractor and central region of farm. View facing northwest. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation



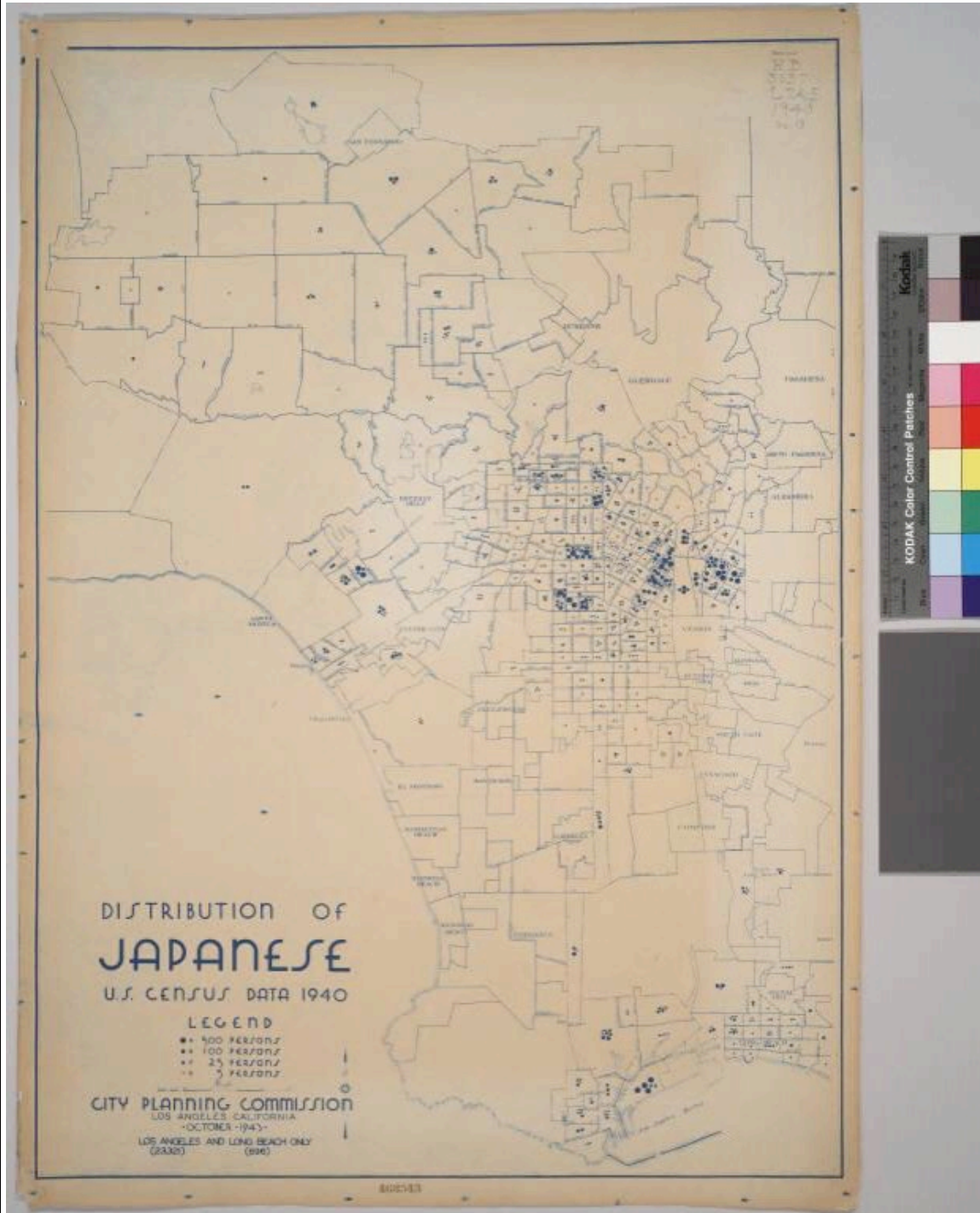
Photograph 19. Pedestrian path between crop clusters. View facing north. July 26, 2022.



Photograph 20. Shed and Kubota L-Series Tractor. View facing west. July 26, 2022.

Additional Documentation

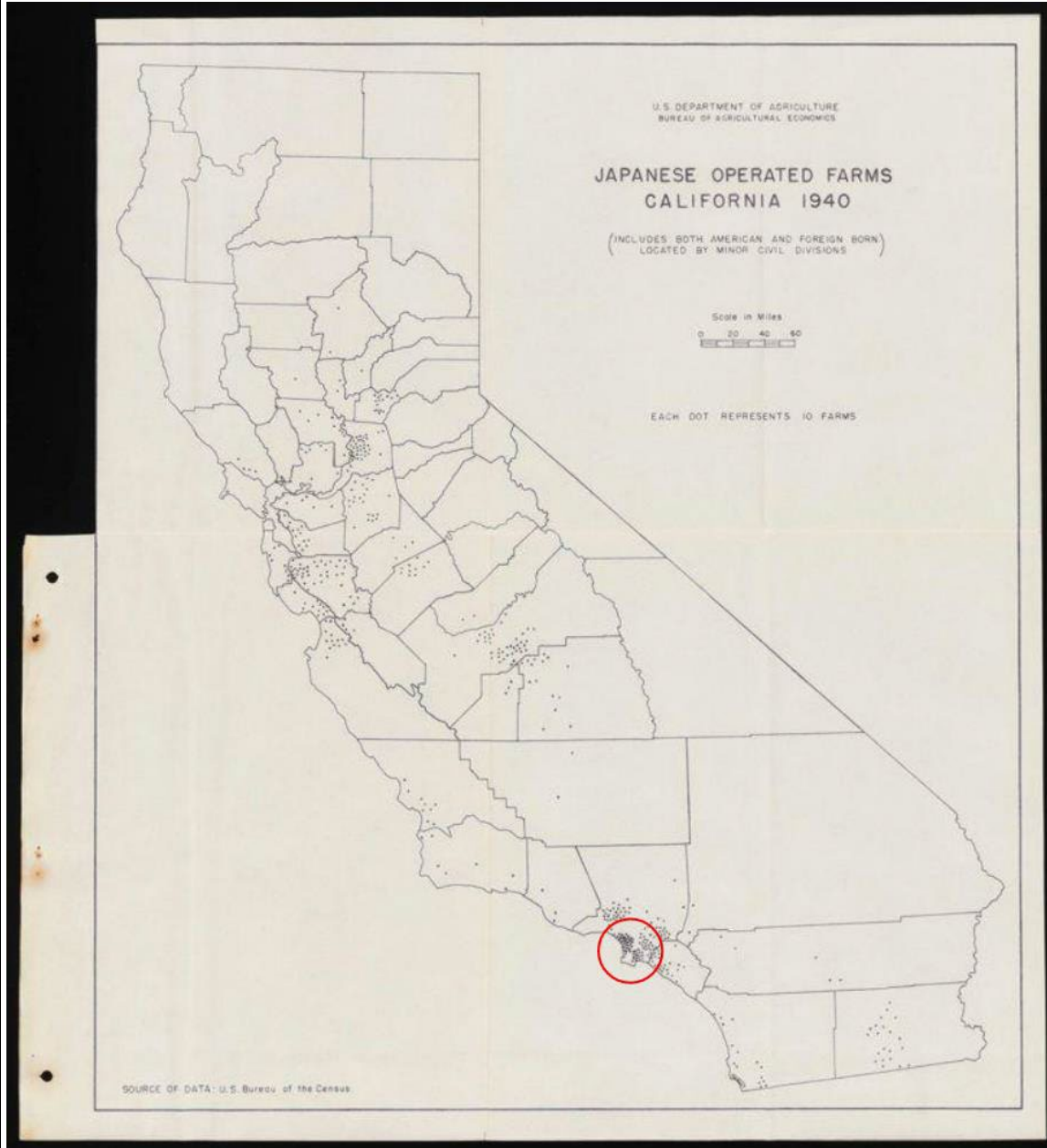
Figure 1



Palos Verdes Peninsula and South Bay are shown at the very bottom of the Los Angeles City Planning Map, Distribution of Japanese, 1941. Source: Special Collections, University of California, Los Angeles.

Additional Documentation

Figure 2



Map of Japanese-operated farms (each dot represents 10 farms) shows concentration in the South Bay. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Japanese Operated Farms, California, 1940. Source: California State University, Dominguez Hills, Archives and Special Collections.

Additional Documentation

Figure 3



Japanese-operated farmland on the Palos Verdes Peninsula in 1923 looking northward towards hillsides around what would later become Hatano farm on Upper Point Vicente. Source: Palos Verdes Library District Digital Library.

Figure 4

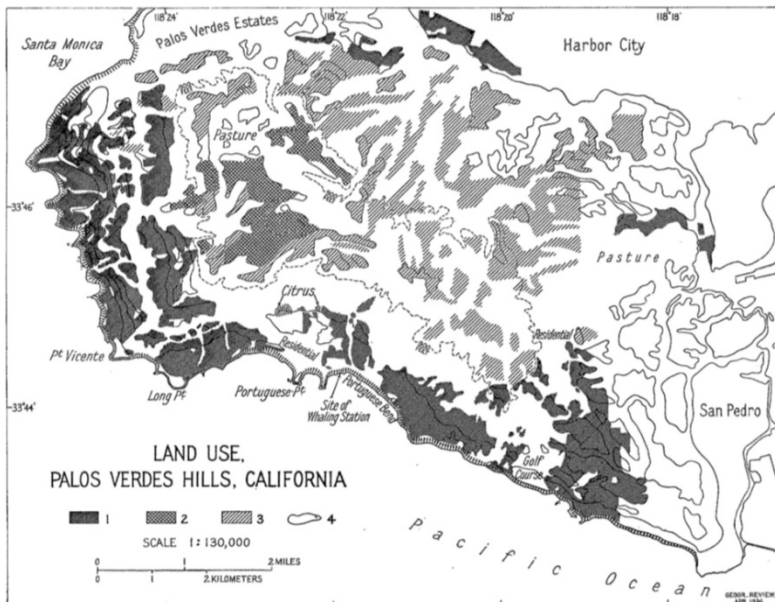
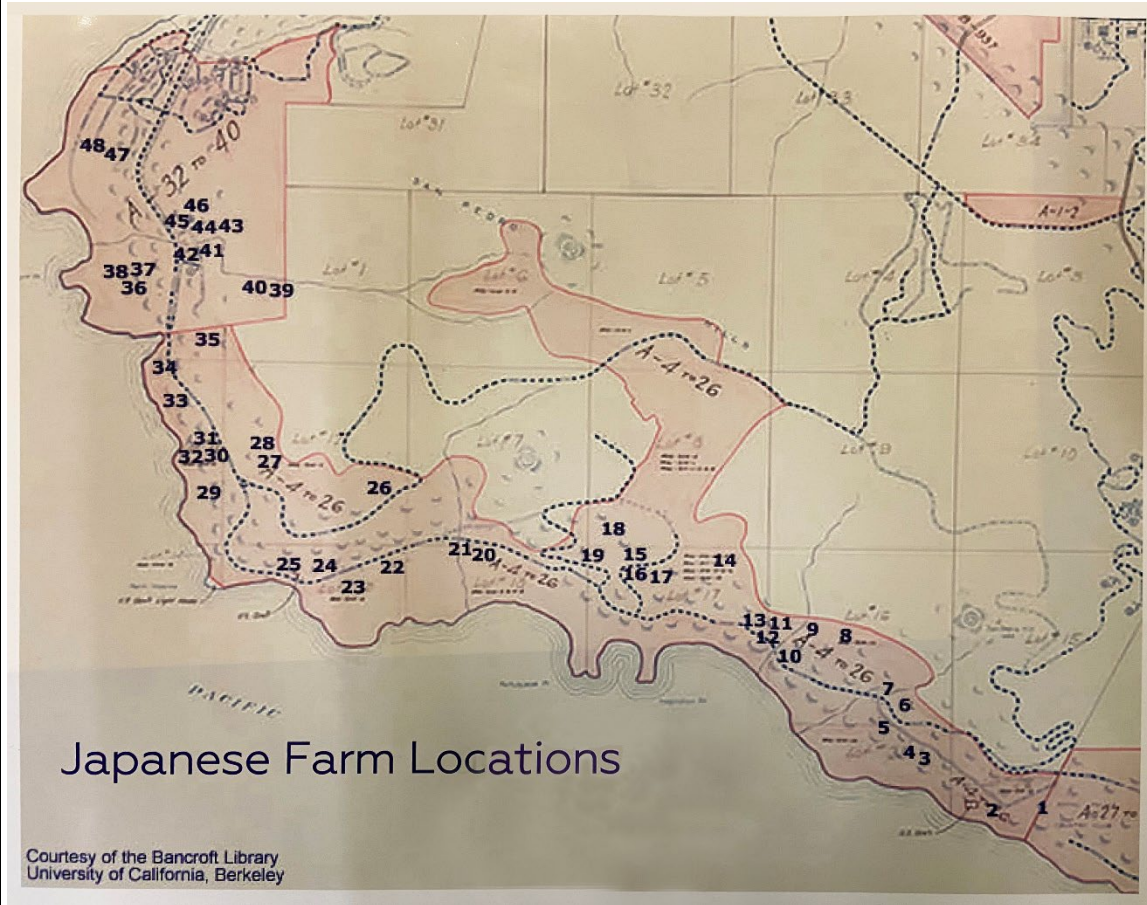


FIG. 1.—Map of land utilization, Palos Verdes Hills, California. Legend: 1, fresh vegetables (peas, beans, squash, tomatoes, cucumbers); 2, dry vegetables (lima beans); 3, barley for grain or hay; 4, benches. Part of Los Angeles harbor is seen on the extreme east.

1936 Land use map of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Source: H. F. Raup, "Land Use and Water Supply Problems in Southern California: Market Gardens of the Palos Verdes Hills," *Geographical Review* Vol. 26, No2 (April 1936), 265.

Additional Documentation

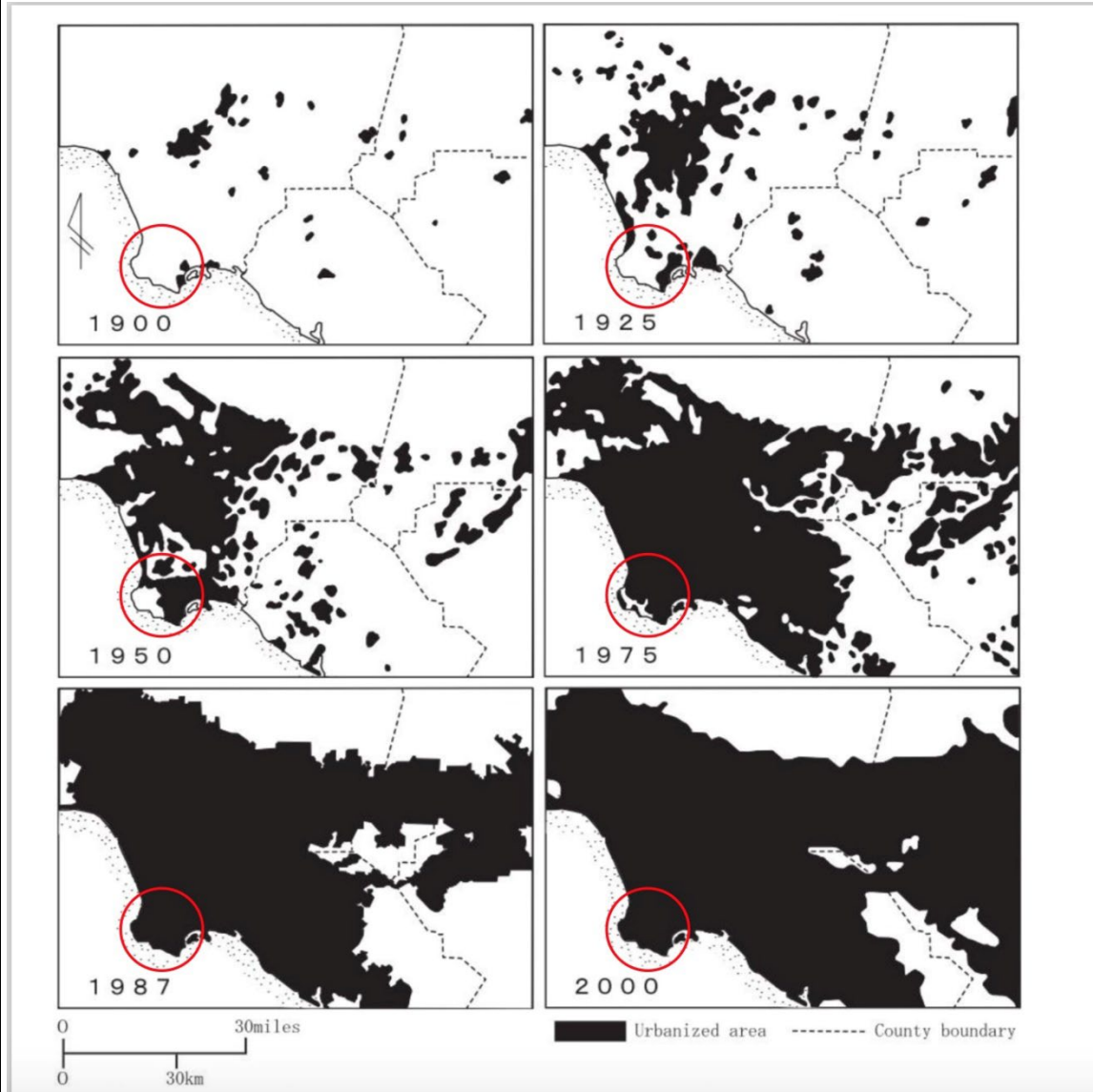
Figure 5



Locations of Japanese Farms on the Palos Verdes Peninsula as mapped by librarians at Bancroft Library, University of California Berkeley. Source: Special Collections, Rolling Hills Library, Rancho Palos Verdes Library District.

Additional Documentation

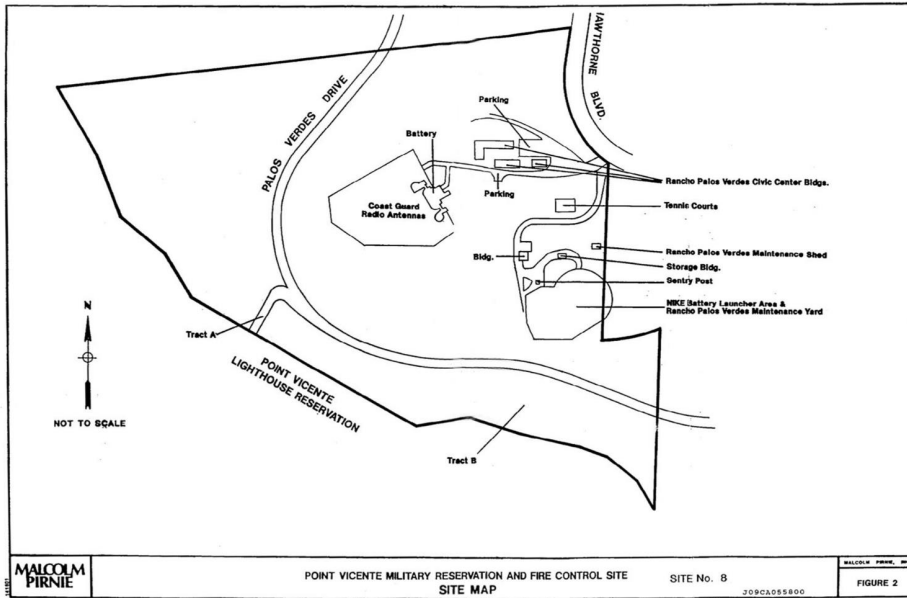
Figure 6



Expansion of urbanized areas in the South Bay. Circled area is Palos Verdes Peninsula. Source: Noritaka Yagasaki and Kozo Fukase, "Japanese Farming, Urban Sprawl, Changing Land Use in Gardena and Torrance of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area," *Geographical Review of Japan*, Series B83, 15;31, 2010, 15.

Additional Documentation

Figure 7



The Nike Missile Site LA-55 as documented by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in April 1996. The Hatano farm is directly adjacent to the site to the east. Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, "Archives Search Report Findings: Point Vicente Seacoast Defense Sites," April 1996-Final.

Figure 8



James Hatano in 1944, as a Senior at the High School at the Poston prison camp. Source: *El Chaparrel*, 1944; Palos Verdes Digital Library.

Additional Documentation

Figure 9



The Future Farmers of America club at Poston prison camp. Hatano is third from right in back row. Source: *El Chaparral*, 1944; Palos Verdes Digital Library.

Figure 10



James Hatano, Redondo Beach (Courtesy Caroline Hatano)

Hatano farming flowers in Redondo Beach, c. 1952. Source: Hatano Family File, Special Collections, Rolling Hills Library.

Additional Documentation

Figure 11



James Hatano's flowers, c. 1952. Source: Hatano Family File, Special Collections, Rolling Hills Library.

Figure 12



James and Rumiko Hatano on their wedding day in 1954. Source: Hatano Family File, Special Collections, Rolling Hills Library.

Additional Documentation

Figure 13



Bachelor party for James Hatano's brother in the Ishibashi barn with Palos Verdes farmers in attendance, June 1957. James Hatano is visible second from right. Courtesy of Dwight Hatano.

Figure 14



Bachelor party for James Hatano's brother in the Ishibashi barn with Palos Verdes farmers in attendance, June 1957. James Hatano is visible seated at top right at the table. Courtes of, Dwight Hatano.

Additional Documentation

Figure 15



Hatano Farm in 1956. State of California Department of Water Resources (August 13, 1956) No. 22555. Source: University of California, Santa Barbara. Aerial Photograph Collection.

Additional Documentation

Figure 16



Hatano Farm in 1963. State of California Department of Water Resources (November 7, 1963) No. 230V-26. Source: University of California, Santa Barbara. Aerial Photograph Collection.

Additional Documentation

Figure 17



Hatano Farm circa 1978. Source: Palos Verdes Library District, unprocessed collection. Accession 2003-082.

Additional Documentation

Figure 18



Hatano Farm in 1980. State of California Department of Water Resources (April 14, 1980) No. 8073. Source: University of California, Santa Barbara. Aerial Photograph Collection.

Additional Documentation

Figure 19



Hatano Farm in the 1980s as taken by Richard Alan Krieger. Note bunkhouse in center of fields. Source: Palos Verdes Library District, Local History Center, Unprocessed collection (Accession 2003-148).

Figure 20



Rumiko and James Hatano and two of their grandchildren packing the van with Baby's Breath to take to the flower market, circa 1990. Courtesy of Dwight Hatano.

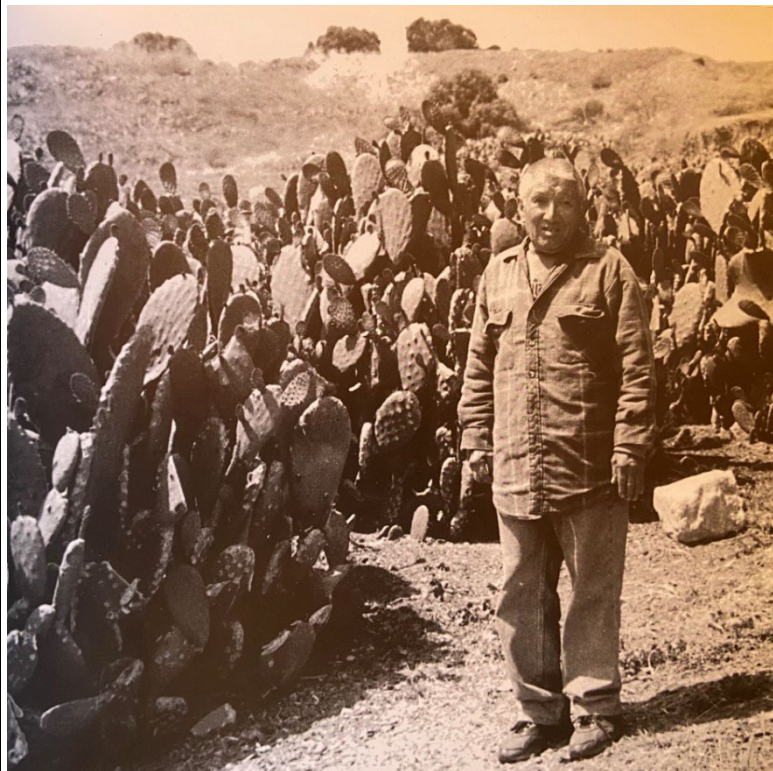
Additional Documentation

Figure 21



James Hatano at Hatano Farm circa 1990. Courtesy of Dwight Hatano.

Figure 22



James Hatano in Nopales field circa 2003. Photo by Naomi Hirahara. Source: *The Scent of Flowers*, 211.

Additional Documentation

Figure 23



Hatano Farm in 2001. State of California Department of Water Resources (June 27, 2001) No. CCC-NQK-C. Source: California Coastal Records Project.

Additional Documentation

Figure 24



Worker at Hatano Farm, looking southward, December 2018. Photo by Judith Gerber.

Figure 25



Tractor used by James Hatano. Nopales plants in distance, December 2018. Photo by Judith Gerber.

Additional Documentation

Figure 26



Hatano farm fields looking west, December 2018. Photo by Judith Gerber.