Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SE	E INSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES			FORMS
1 NAME				M
HISTORIC	Jakamiya Inari Shrir	ne		
AND/OR COMMO	N	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<del></del>
2 LOCATIO	)N			<del></del>
STREET & NUMBE	<sub>R</sub> Jaipahu Cultural Gan	rden	NOT FOR PUE	LICATION
CITY, TOWN		·	CONGRESSIO	DNAL DISTRICT
		vicinity of Waipah		0005
state H <i>a</i>	waii	CODE 15	COUNTY Honolulu	CODE 003
3 CLASSIF	CATION			
CATEGOR	Y OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRESENT USE
DISTRICTXBUILDING(S)STRUCTURESITEOBJECT	PUBLIC _XPRIVATEBOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION _XIN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED  OF PROPERTY	—OCCUPIED  _XUNOCCUPIED  _WORK IN PROGRESS  ACCESSIBLE  _YES: RESTRICTED  _XYES: UNRESTRICTED  _NO	—AGRICI —COMM —EDUCA —ENTER —GOVER —INDUS —MILITA	ERCIAL X_PARK  ITIONALPRIVATE RESIDENC  TAINMENTRELIGIOUS  INMENTSCIENTIFIC  TRIALTRANSPORTATION
NAME	ends of Waipahu Cult	cural Garden		
STREET & NUMBE	P. O. Box 103			
CITY, TOWN	Waipahu	_ VICINITY OF	s <sup>-</sup> Hawa	rate ali 96797
5 LOCATIO	ON OF LEGAL DESC	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEE	DS,ETC. Bureau of Cor	nveyances		•
STREET & NUMBE	1151 Punchbov	vl Street		
CITY, TOWN	Honolulu,			rate aii
6 REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE Hono]	lulu Historic Buildi	ings Task Force		
DATE 196	59	FEDERAL	_STATE _XCOUNTY	LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Hawaii State Arch	nives		
CITY, TOWN	Honolulu		st Hawa	ATE i i



#### CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_ FXCELLENT

XFAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

X\_UNALTERED

\_ORIGINAL SITE

\_\_ALTERED \_\_GOOD \_\_RUINS ....UNEXPOSED

X MOVED DATE JULY 1979

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Inari Shrine is a rectangular, 19' x 26', frame building which is painted red, the traditional color for this Shinto sect's shrines. A shake shingled Irimoya (hipped and gabled) roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an ornamental ridgepole with chiqi (V-shaped projections) dominates the structure.

The shrine sits on wood posts which are enclosed by vertical plank siding to present the appearance of a raised foundation. A central set of wood steps with a simple balustrade provides access to the shrine. The roof extends outward to cover the steps, and an ornamented lobster tie beam braces the posts which support the roof extension.

A balustraded, 3½' wide, lanai (porch) wraps around the front and two sides of the 19' x 15' sanctuary. Sliding doors, each with one bottom panel and a lattice-like top, enclosed the sanctuary, which contains an elevated, central altar. Unfortunately the sliding doors have been stolen, but restoration plans include their replacement. The sanctuary floor is covered with rice mats, and the ceiling and upper walls are made of 1" x 6" tongue and groove.

The building is unaltered and has no additions. However, due to an imminent demolition and new construction project, the shrine has been moved. It will sit in the Waipahu Cultural Garden, on a site which has no significant historical value. Located in this botanical garden owned by the City of Honolulu, its traditional appearance will be maintained, including the front garden space with its stone statuary and the torii gateway.

### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	F SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW		
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_XSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1800-1899 <sup>***</sup>	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
X_1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1914, 1918

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Haschun

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wakamiya Inari Shrine is architecturally significant as the only example of this Shinto sect's traditional shrine architecture on Oahu. It follows traditional Japanese forms and serves as a visual reminder of the Japanese influence in Hawaii. Like other Inari Shrines, this one is painted a bright red, which makes this modest building distinct from other Shinto shrines which are left to weather naturally. As such it is a unique surviving example of a traditional style employed by the Inari in Hawaii. The Inari are a minor Shinto sect, primarily associated with the working classes. Ani-mistic in character, with the fox being the primary object of worship, it is a dying sect in the Islands and this shrine was the last active public shrine of its sort on Oahu.

The shrine was constructed in 1914 under the direction of the Reverend Yoshio Akizaki, who had studied in Tokyo in 1912 and founded the shrine. Originally located in the Kakaako section of Honolulu, it was moved to 2132 King Street in 1918, where it remained until 1979. The shrine has remained in the founder's family's possession from 1914 to 1979, as the son, Takeo, became the shrine's priest in 1951 following the death of his father. With the passing of the son, the property on which the shrine stood was sold and the shrine was once again moved, this time to make way for a sporting goods shop.

The shrine is a reminder of the history of the Japanese in Hawaii. Moved to its King Street address in a period when the Japanese were beginning to move from the plantation to Honolulu, the shrine served an important role in the spiritual life of the Japanese community which was forming in the Moiliili area. The shrine's new location in the Waipahu Cultural Garden will emphasize its past significance, as the botanical garden intends to stress the theme of Hawaii's plantation life with sections of its fifty acres devoted to the various ethnic groups who participated in plantation life. The shrine will be displayed in the Japanese section.

Old Honolulu, A Guide	to Oahu's Historic I	Buildings, 1969, Histo	
	ook to the Shinto, I les of Hawaii, 1952		Force
John Mulholland, Hawaii		_	
John Famorrand, <u>nawarr</u>	s iterigious, 1970	· 16	
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA  ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY  UTM REFERENCES	approximately 4		JT VERIFIED
	23 65 64 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ZONE EASTING D	NORTHING
This nomination ind	ludes the Inari	Shrine, and its su	urrounding grounds
as demarcated by th	ne chainlink fenc	ce enclosing the b	uilding.
	See	enclosed plat.	· ·
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
LIST ALL STATES AND CO	UNTIES FOR PROPERTIES O	OVERLAPPING STATE OR COU	NTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE C	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	OUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY	Y		
NAME/TITLE Stephen Okumura			
ORGANIZATION		DATE	
Friends of Waipahu Cul	tural Gardesn& Hawa	ii State Parks / 808 TELEPH	088-7466
CITY OR TOWN		STATE	
CITT ON TOWN		SIATE	
12 STATE HISTORIC PR			
	_	PROPERTY WITHIN THE STAT	
NATIONAL	STATE	·	
As the designated State Historic Prese hereby nominate this property for including criteria and procedures set forth by the	lusion in the National Registe		
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE	R SIGNATURE	eum On	• 9/17/79?
TITLE State Historic Pres	ervation Officer	DATE	1.7.80
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERPTY THAT THIS PRO	OPERTY IS LYCLUDED IN THE	HE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE	1-8-80
ATTEST ATTICL OF ARCHEOLO	TO THE TORIC PRESE	MATION WE KEEPIN OF DATE	THE MELICIAN REGISTRAL
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGIS	THE STATE OF THE S		1-7-80
	/ -		GPO 892-453

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# RECEIVED DEC 2 6 1979 JAN 8 :980 DATE ENTERED

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

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The moving of a building, even for the purposes of preservation, does indeed raise questions with regard to the retention of integrity. In the case of the Wakamiya Inari Shrine, whose significance derives from its being a sole surviving example of a particular building type, that is an Inari Shrine, the relocation of the building minimally detracts from the original structure's integrity.

Although the building's new garden park setting and purpose obviously differ from its original, more urban, location and religious function, the building, when restored, will maintain its original architectural character and still retain certain of its former associations.

The building has only recently been moved, and efforts to restore it are now underway. The transporting of the building required the cutting of its roof and removal of its portico. Both of these are to be placed back on the structure in the course of restoration. The photographs well document the present condition and environment of the building. The restoration project, however, intends to restore the building's original appearance and landscaping, making it as accurate a rendering of what existed on King Street as is possible. The rather simple and modest building is to retain its original materials, and the only reconstruction which is to take place is the replacement of the sliding doors, which have been stolen, as noted in the restoration description. The only other change which will occur in the restoration process is the replacement of the present wood roof shingles with new ones of the same material. The non-profit organization administering the restoration of the shrine hopes to obtain federal matching grant money, which the State Historic Preservation Office is willing to commit if the property is registered, to assist their effort. The State Historic Preservation Office will monitor the restoration project to assure as accurate a restoration as possible.

The shrine is located on an approximately  $50' \times 100'$  portion of Tax Map Key 9-4-10:98 as indicated by the red area on the enclosed map.

