

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0684961

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	SEP 25 1978
DATE ENTERED	NOV 21 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC MAUI JINSHA MISSION

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
472 Lipo Street

CITY, TOWN Wailuku VICINITY OF 002 NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Hawaii CODE 15 COUNTY Maui CODE 009

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Torako Arine

STREET & NUMBER 472 Lipo Street

CITY, TOWN Wailuku, Maui VICINITY OF Hawaii STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bureau of Conveyances

STREET & NUMBER 1151 Punchbowl Street

CITY, TOWN Honolulu STATE Hawaii

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Hawaii Register of Historic Places (HRHP Site #50-04-1606)

DATE February 1974 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Historic Preservation Office, State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources, P. O. Box 621

CITY, TOWN Honolulu STATE Hawaii 96809

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE <u>1953</u>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Maui Jinsha Mission Temple is an excellent example of the Shinto style of Japanese temple architecture. The main temple and shrine are located on a large square, level lot with open lawns and trees which are all neatly landscaped. In the rear is a small residence. The shrine is approached from the street through a torii gate. Entrance shrines flank the wide paved walk which leads to the elaborate main entrance steps and south side of the main building. The west elevation exhibits the sloping roof line. The hip roof with ventilated gables (Shikoro-irimoya) is covered with shingles and has an ornamental ridgepole. The main building is approximately 60 by 30 feet and is connected to a smaller shrine in the rear. The sacred shrine in the back (east end) is approximately 10 by 15 feet with a high flight of entrance steps. An open verandah extends across the front and leads to the shrine. The structure is all wood with exposed beams and rafters all in a natural wood finish, with carved decorations and ornamental painted plaques in the Japanese style. Carved lintels and brackets add a decorative touch to the structure as well as carved bargeboard pieces.

The main floor is raised on wood posts and continues in a series of ascending platforms and steps to the shrine at the extreme east end. This shrine is elevated approximately 10 feet above the grade. A sheathing of horizontal siding scored to represent stone conceals the foundation posts. Narrow verandah areas are located on two sides of the smaller shrine.

This shrine is highly decorated with carved and painted ornaments applied and has a carved gable roof with an ornamental ridgepole and Katsuogi-Chigi in the Shinto-style of Japanese temple architecture. This shrine is built in the style of Shinto shrines in the Nagata style. In comparison to other Shinto building styles, this particular building type is marked by the curved roof line and shorter chigi. The plan of the shrine is rectangular.

A detailed description of the exterior is as follows:

Foundation: Wood posts on concrete blocks

Wall Construction: Wood, single-wall; vertical planks

Structural System: Post and beam system

Porches and Stoops: Wood verandah across front side; elaborate entrance porch; shed roof; decorated beams and brackets

Openings: Doors: Japanese shoji (Panel and lattice)
Windows: Shoji and wood sashes

Roof: Shape and Covering: Hip roofs with curved up overhanging eaves; Main peak is raised gable with decorated bargeboard and ridge; shed roof over shrine stairs; gable roof over raised shrine with decorated bargeboard ridge. All shingle on wood frames.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Historical
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1915 built; 1953 moved BUILDER/ARCHITECT Seichi Tomokiyo, shrine
Ichitaro Takata, hall

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Maui Jinsha Mission Temple is significant based on a combination of its architectural, religious, and historical interest. It is one of the few remaining older Shinto shrines in the State and is the only major Shinto shrine on Maui. Maui Jinsha is at least one of the best, if not the best, examples of traditional Shinto building style and form, and still is in use and in excellent condition. It reflects important aspects of the religious and cultural history of Japanese in Hawaii.

Religion/Cultural:

Shinto, a name derived from Chinese words, means "The Way of the Gods." It is the religion of ancient Japan, and an amalgam of beliefs and practices involving nature and ancestor worship. In Shinto mythology, Amaterasu Omi Kami, the Sun Goddess, known as the founder of Japan, also established the Imperial family. State Shinto, however, was not established until 1882. The Japanese Government, about 1930, required the registration of all religions, and recognized thirteen major sects of Shinto. This arbitrary and restrictive classification was stopped in 1945, although registration continued.

Immigrant Japanese undoubtedly brought Shinto concepts and religious articles with them to Hawaii, and the first Shinto Shrine was built in 1898 in Hilo. That there was not extensive Shinto shrine building thereafter is explained by two factors, the individual worship without congregational services at Shinto shrines, and the dominance and fervor of Buddhist missionaries.

Early Japanese laborers on sugar plantations were less concerned with theology than with traditional customs and rites surrounding the practical, immediate problems of birth, marriage, and death. Plantation management came to realize the stabilizing influence of religion in its plantation camps, and encouraged and often subsidized sects, particularly Buddhist groups, by donating land for temples.

Shinto basically is optimistic and happy. Early Shinto used strips of cloth tied to trees around shrines to frighten away evil spirits. Today, paper strips representing or incorporating prayers, ward off evil forces. The simplicity of the religious equipment of the shrine itself centers on the mirror and round ball, traditional Shinto symbols of perfection and harmony.

(Continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Louise H. Hunter, Buddhists in Hawaii. Honolulu, 1971.
 John F. Mulholland, Hawaii's Religions. Rutland, 1970.
 Dr. James H. Okahata, Committee Chairman, A History of Japanese in Hawaii.
 Honolulu, 1971.
 Mrs. Torako Arine (Interview)
 Mr. George Arine (son of Rev. and Mrs. Arine) (Interview)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 23,000 sq. ft. *less than one*

QUADRANGLE NAME _____ QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	04	760300	2313880	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Maui Jinsha Mission is located on Tax Map Key 3-3-1-1.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

George M. Arine, Investigator

July 14, 1978

ORGANIZATION

DATE

State Dept. Regulatory Agencies, Prof. & Voc. Licensing Div.

548-4338

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1722 Noelani Street

456-9235

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Pearl City

Hawaii

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Jane L. Silverman, SHPO

DATE

September 5, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11-21-78

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. Kay Tice

DATE

11-17-78

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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A detailed description of the interior is as follows:

Floor Plan: See sketch

Stairways: Broad wood ceremonial stairway leading from nave to high central altar, with wide landing one-fourth way up.

Flooring: Wood plank on joists, with tatami (reed) mats.

Wall and Ceiling Finish: Wall: Vertical wood plank.
Ceiling: Wood plank and mats.

Decorative Features and Trim: Wood trim, carved decorations; elaborate shrine in Shinto style.

Notable Hardware: None

Lighting: Japanese-style lanterns (electric)

DEFINITION OF JAPANESE ARCHITECTURAL TERMS:

Katsuogi: Tapered wood cylinders placed across the ridge of Shinto shrine buildings

Chigi: The continuation of the crossed gable-end boards which form a V-shape projection above the ridge on a Shinto shrine building

Torii: Entrance gate to Shinto shrines

Shoji: Sliding partition doors made of latticework wood frame

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History/Architecture:

Maui Jinsha was built in the era of Emperor Taisho to commemorate the second anniversary of the Taisho period in Japan. The first minister was Masaho Matsumura, who came to Maui from Kona, Hawaii. Through his ideas, the Maui Jinsha was built. Land in Kahului, where Maui is presently located, was leased in 1914 from Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company for 99 years. Funds were donated by the people of Maui, and the large panel painting which hangs over the entrance of the shrine's main hall depicts "The Thousand Horses," the 1,000 people who each gave \$1.00 toward building the shrine.

Actual construction began in October, 1915, under head carpenter Seichi Tomokiyo, a master from Japan. The small shrine section was built first, followed by the larger ceremonial hall, completed under the direction of master carpenter Ichitaro Takata, also from Japan. The major portions of both, in the traditional manner, were built without the use of nails or paint.

Reverend Matsumura remained on Maui until 1936, when he returned to Japan. Reverend Hatushiko Koakutsu from Ise Shrine, Japan, the ancestral shrine of Maui Jinsha, was the next minister, followed in November 1941, by Reverend Masao Arine. Following his death in February, 1972, his widow, Mrs. Torako Arine, has cared for the shrine.

Maui Jinsha was at its Kahului location until 1953 when, due to its alien property status, it was moved to its present Wailuku location on property owned in fee by the church. The shrine itself was transported intact, and lifted into place by a crane. The main hall was taken apart and again assembled piece by piece at its present Wailuku location on property of a locally-hired master carpenter. The work was found to be extremely difficult.

The distinctive entrance structure of Shinto shrine is called a torii, usually described as a gateway or mystical gateway. Nearby is a washbasin where the physical act of washing one's hands and rinsing one's mouth symbolizes spiritual cleansing in preparation of entering the church. A worshipper may ring the bell, clap reverently, perhaps make an offering, conclude his prayers, and leave. Church members worship in their own way at the time of their choosing, although more commonly in Hawaii than in Japan, the minister in charge may conduct brief services.

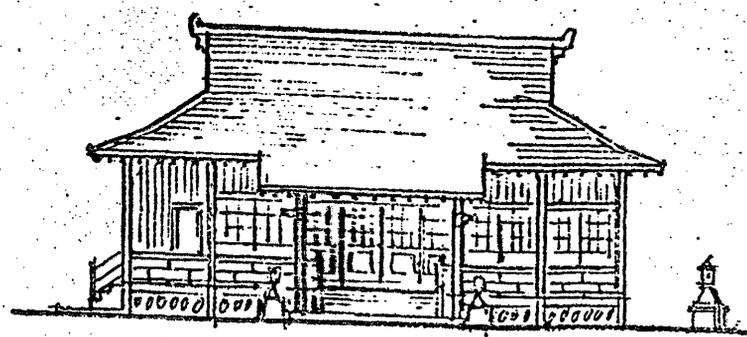
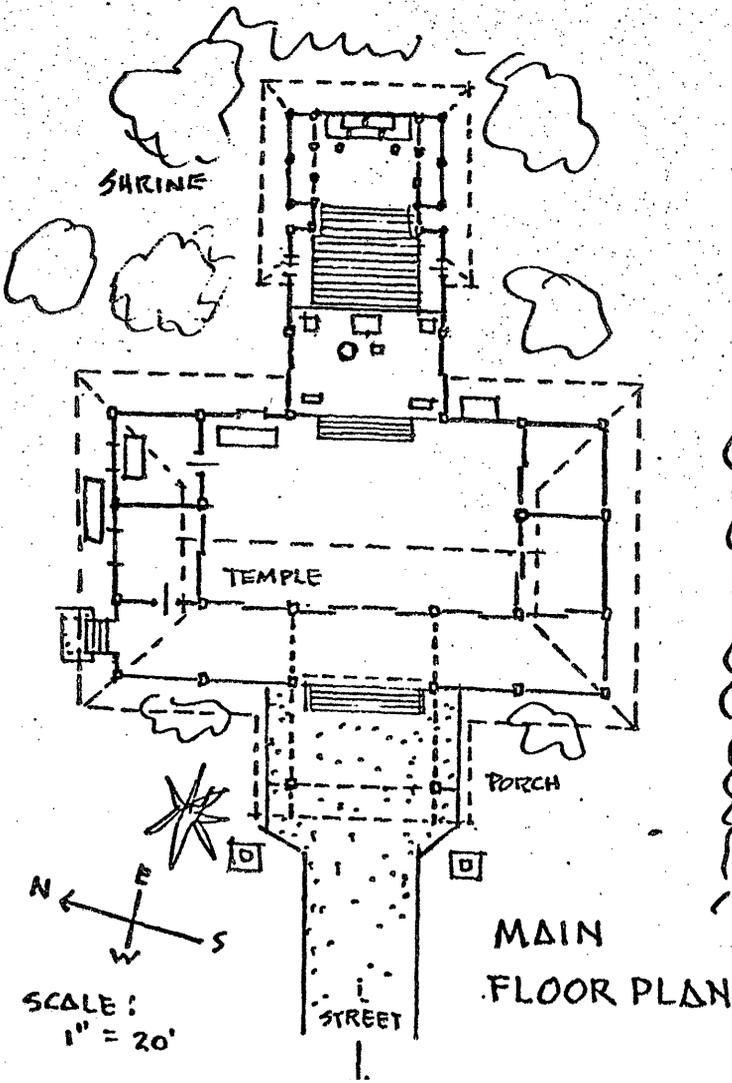
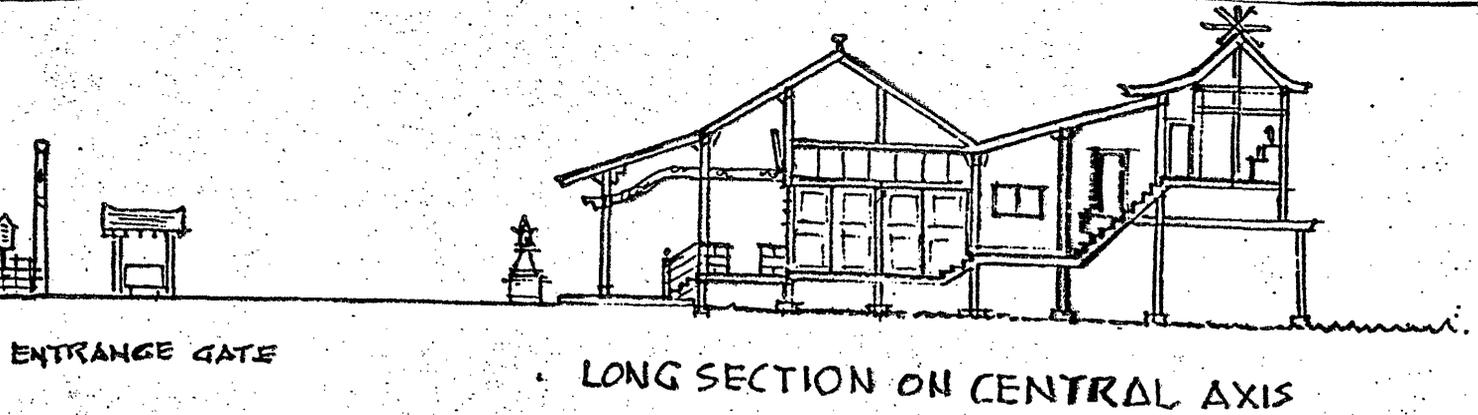
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MAUI
JINSHA MISSION

PAUKUKALO
MAUI, HAWAII