



WHERE ANCIENT TRADITIONS THRIVE

# Hawaii Kotohira Jinsha Hawaii Dazaifu Tenmangu

## Chinowa for People & Pets



A procession of humans, dogs, cats, birds, rabbits, and hamsters went through the Chinowa ring on Sunday, June 1 for the 9th annual Pet Blessing at the shrine.

Some pets hung around for some “yappy hour” while others slurped Pet Shave Ice. As usual, all had a tail-wagging good time.

Mark your calendars for the next Pet Blessing Festival and Chinowa Ring of Renewal on **Sunday, June 7, 2015.**



View more shrine photos at [www.flickr.com/photos/kotohira-dazaifu](http://www.flickr.com/photos/kotohira-dazaifu)

KITV video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y8q76tWyUHM>

KHON video at: <http://youtu.be/3d7Tbd1i3HI>

# MAHALO for your generous donations



Thomas & Linda Agawa  
Doughty Ohana  
Clark & Gayle Fujihara  
Cynthia Fujino  
Bob Harada  
Stacy Hayashi  
JoAnn Hino  
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Rodney & Sharon Isa  
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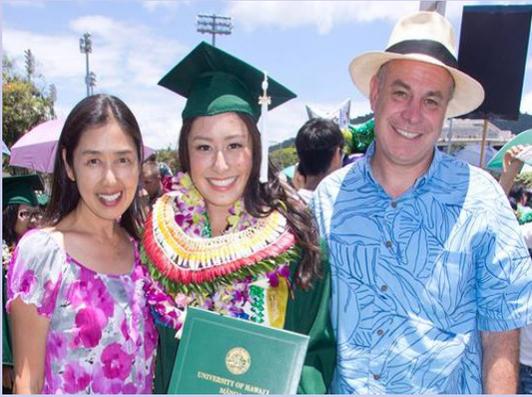
Debra Shimoda  
Karen Tasaka  
Anna Tokumaru-Bain  
Claire Tong  
D-Anne Uyeda  
Edna Yaguchi  
Dale Yamamoto

## MAHALO Volunteers

Ricky Crum  
Keiko Doughty  
Carl Estrada  
Debbie Apuna Estrada  
Alyssa Fujihara  
Gayle Fujihara  
Jeff Fujioka  
Kathy Hamada-Kwock  
Bob Harada  
Stacie Hata  
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Milena Naitoh  
Shinken Naitoh  
Craig Nishida  
Diane Nishida  
Karen Nishida  
Diane Ogasawara  
Carol Omura  
Stuart Pang  
Bethany Schwartz  
Stacie Shiroma  
Yuko Takahashi  
Naomi Teramoto  
Sharon Toma  
UH NICE Program  
Dane Yamada



# Congratulations



Shrine volunteer Alexandra Yuriko Roth graduated from UH Manoa last month with two Bachelor's Degrees at the age of 19!

Alexandra is pictured above with her parents, Mitch and Noriko of Hilo.

# Article in MidWeek

The shrine and Melvin Monces, the 2014 recipient of the shrine's Scholarship were featured in an article written by Dr. Jay Sakashita on the May 21 edition of MidWeek.

Read the full article at the below link or on the shrine's Website.

<http://www.e-shrine.org/inthenews.html>



**Tsukinami-sai and Tanabata**  
  
 July 6 Sunday  
 3:00 pm

**Back-to-School Education Blessing**  
 てんじんざん 学業成就  
**August 3, 2014**  
 10:00 am ~ 2:00 pm  
 Hawaii Kotohira Jinsha - Hawaii Dazaifu Tenmangu

**Tsukinami-sai and Choyo no Sekku**  
  
**September 7**  
**Sunday**  
**3:00 pm**

**Autumn Thanksgiving Festival**  
 秋季感謝大祭  
  
 Hawaii Kotohira Jinsha - Hawaii Dazaifu Tenmangu

# 20-year Milestone

On June 15, Rev Masa Takizawa will begin his 21st year of service to the shrine.

Rev Takizawa was born and raised in Nagoya and was ordained as a Shinto priest in 1992 upon completion of graduate studies in Shinto at Kogakkan University in Ise.

He served at Shiroyama Hachimangu shrine in Nagoya for three years before moving back to Hawaii to serve at Kotohira Jinsha– Hawaii Dazaifu Tenmangu from June 1994.



# Shrine Visitors



Pictured above are the newlyweds, Mr. & Mrs. Usami, visiting from Fukuoka. Mrs. Usami is a former Miko shrine maiden at Dazaifu Tenmangu, Fukuoka. Miko shrine maidens are single females that must retire upon marriage or at 26 years of age.

# Makiki Cemetery



The annual Honolulu Shinto Renmei Memorial Day service was performed on Sunday, May 25 at Punchbowl, Makiki Cemetery and Moiliili Cemetery.

This service has been performed by the four shrines on Oahu for over 50 years to honor fallen heroes of both the U.S. and Japan military, as well as U.S. troops who are currently fighting overseas and the Japanese immigrants who gave their all to help build and strengthen the island community.

Makiki Cemetery, the oldest and largest of the state-owned facilities, is located on the corner of Wilder, Pensacola and Prospect streets. It has about 4,000 graves on 7 acres and was established in 1877 to accommodate Native Hawaiians, but was later opened to all ethnic groups.

A large natural stone monument at Makiki Cemetery honors the Japanese plantation workers known as *gannen mono* or the "first year men", who arrived from Yokohama harbor in 1868. The approximately 150 men and women came from diverse backgrounds - urban dwellers, displaced samurai, tradesmen, craftsmen and an assortment of rogues.

The treatment of *Gannen mono* by the plantations caused a negative impression of Hawaii in Japan. Japan therefore, blocked further migration until the Hawaiian government agreed to protect the laborers. It took 17 years of negotiations to rejuvenate Japanese immigration in Hawaii.

In February 1885, the steamer City of Tokio brought 900 Japanese immigrants to Hawaii. The young, single males working under three-year binding contracts came with dreams of making their fortunes in Hawaii and returning to Japan with status and wealth.

The stone memorial honoring the *gannen mono* who arrived in 1868, stands next to a granite memorial known as *Yosebaka*.

In 1885 the first *kanyaku imin* Japanese contract plantation workers, arrived in Hawaii. Many stayed, but 289 died on Oahu without any descendants. They are known as *muen botoke* or those who died without descendants and were buried at Makiki Cemetery in the late 1880s.

With no one to tend the graves of the *muen botoke*, James Yonemura, then president of the United Japanese Society rallied support from the Japanese-American community to collect the remains in a common grave marked by a 12-foot mauve colored granite monument.

The monument, known as *Yose-baka*, was dedicated on Feb. 8, 1986. This day was also the 101st anniversary of the arrival of the first 944 *kanyaku imin* aboard the S.S. City of Tokio.

There is another stone memorial at Makiki Cemetery which was erected in 1971 to commemorate the death of 16 Japanese sailors who died here or on Imperial navy warships passing by the islands during the Meiji Era.

The 16 Japanese Imperial Navy sailors at the cemetery died between 1860 and 1890, while in the islands to support the arrival of the *gannen mono*. The Japanese Consulate on Oahu arranged to have them buried at Makiki Cemetery, which began the Japanese section of the cemetery.

From 1905, the Japanese immigrants observed a special memorial day of their own on the first Saturday of December at Aala Park, beginning with religious ceremonies followed by a parade to Makiki Cemetery to perform religious rituals at the graves of the fallen soldiers. They walked back to Aala Park to continue with a day of Kabuki, Sumo, entertainment and food, ending with a fireworks display.

Sailors of today's Japanese self-defense forces always visit the graves of the Imperial Navy soldiers to pay respects during port calls in Honolulu. Since 1971, the Japanese government has provided a \$500 annual stipend to Hawaii Meiji Kai to help maintain the site.

