National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
   Other names/site number: Filipino Methodist Church; Honokaʻa Union Church; Honokaʻa Community Methodist Church; TMK (3) 4-5-005: 006
   Name of related multiple property listing: Historical and Architectural Resources of Honokaʻa Town, Hāmākua, Hawaiʻi Island, Hawaiʻi
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 45-3525 Māmane Street
   City or town: Honokaʻa State: Hawaiʻi County: Hawaiʻi
   Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
   ___national ___statewide _X_local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   _X_A ___B _X_C ___D

__________________________
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

__________________________
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Name of Property

County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

________________________________________
Signature of commenting official: Date

Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) ______________________

   Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: X

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Sections 1-6 page 2
### Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)  
  - X
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (mission bldg.)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1) educational bldg., 2) ceramic shop, 3) parsonage, 4) garage, 5) caretaker’s dwelling buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Objects</th>
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</table>

| 1 | 5 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **N/A**
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility/Church

EDUCATION/library/Library

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility/Church

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Wood Gothic revival style church building/carpenter Gothic style building

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: post and pier; Walls: wood; Chimney: stone; Roof: corrugated iron.

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Honoka‘a United Methodist Church is a single story ecclesiastical building which sits on a 54,667 square foot, sloping lot on the mauka (mountain) side of Māmane Street in Honoka‘a. The 26’ x 78’ rectangular shaped building has a corrugated metal, hipped roof with open, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. It sits on a post and pier foundation with a vertical slat apron. The church is clad with shiplap siding and is characterized by Gothic and round-arched openings and a square bell tower rising from the makai (ocean) side, near the Hilo end of the building. An enclosed lanai veer projects from the makai side of the building. The church remains in good condition and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, craftsmanship, feeling and association. Non-contributing buildings on the property are: 1) educational building, 2) ceramic shop, 3) parsonage, 4) garage, and 5) caretaker’s dwelling.(see p. 28 for the plot plan of the whole property.)
Narrative Description

The Honoka’a Methodist Church sits on the mauka side of Māmane Street, overlooking the main street of Honoka’a. A lava rock retaining wall follows the slope of the road cut and defines the church property’s boundary with the sidewalk. A set of concrete steps penetrates the wall and leads to a concrete sidewalk that traverses a front lawn in route to the church. A white picket fence runs along the top of the wall, flush with the lawn. A concrete driveway goes up the Waipiʻo side of the property.

The sidewalk leads to the front entry of the church, with a Waipiʻo branch running in front of the enclosed veranda/lanai to access five wood steps that ascend to the open lanai on its Waipiʻo-most side. Five wood steps also connect the sidewalk and front door of the church. The front entry features a modern koa, double door framed in an historic Gothic arch. The doors have no handles and are secured on the interior by two crossbars. The doors open on a 7’ x 10’ vestibule which is surmounted by the church’s bell tower. The bell tower has a flat roof and features a pair of round arched ventilators in its front face, and one such ventilator in its two side walls. A cross rises from the top of the tower.

The vestibule has a Douglas fir floor, which is common throughout the building. An approximately 48” painted high wainscot of 7” beaded tongue and groove runs around the walls of the vestibule and is also present in the nave. A Gothic archway with a two lite transom mediates between the vestibule and the nave. The 23’ x 26’ nave’s makai wall is recessed 7’ from the vestibule’s makai wall and there are three Gothic arched windows on each side of the nave. The 6 x 6 double hung windows have three-pane, fixed, Gothic-arched transoms. The nave is laid out with a central aisle with four rows of wooden pews. Three pendant globe lights hang from the ceiling above the aisle.

The chancel is located at the Hilo end of the nave and is elevated four wooden steps above it. It is 9’ deep and a wooden altar is centered in the rear wall. The chancel platform is two bays deep and its end bay is constricted approximately 5’ on either side from the walls of the nave. A rectangular, 6 x 6 double hung window with colored glass panes is in the makai wall of the end bay, and a doorway is in the mauka wall. The doorway is not in the original 1927 drawing, and at some point in time replaced a window. Six wood steps lead down from the five panel door to the ground. The constricted section of the chancel is under an extension of the main roof.

Across the nave from the vestibule is a small room (Conservatory), which is entered through a Gothic-arched opening which mirrors the one to the vestibule. This room is characterized by two sets of sliding windows with three horizontal panes on its two outside walls. A five panel door in its Hilo wall originally opened to the outside and a similar door in the room’s Waipiʻo wall leads into the social hall.
The 30’ x 32’ community hall is Waipi’o side of the nave. A large rectangular opening allows the nave to flow into the social hall. It appears folding doors would have allowed the closing off of the two spaces from one another, but these no longer are present. A row of pews is in the opening and another row is behind it. The social hall is a large open space with an approximately 4’ high, tongue and groove wainscot running around its walls. Storage closets occupy the Waipi’o corners of the room, as well as two closets and waist-high countertop cabinets under the mauka windows. In the mauka wall is a set of five, four-pane clerestory hopper windows and in its makai wall is one Gothic arched window similar to those in the nave. A door in the makai wall accesses the enclosed veranda, which is used as the pastor’s office.

Two five-panel doors in the community hall’s rear (Waipi’o end) wall lead into a library and a short corridor. This lateral running corridor accesses the restrooms, kitchen, and library. A five-panel door accesses the kitchen and a single panel door leads into the two-stall women’s restroom. The restroom stalls each have a four-pane hopper window. The kitchen has a pass through which opens on the community hall. The wall beneath the pass through is paneled. A pair of six-pane hopper windows are in the kitchen’s mauka wall, and a modern six-panel door in its Waipi’o facing wall leads outside to a modern wood deck with a railing with 2” x 2” balusters. Four wood steps lead down to a concrete landing where three concrete steps make a quarter turn to the left and terminate at the driveway.

The 16’ x 23’ library is in the Waipi’o-makai corner of the church building. On its Waipi’o end wall is a brick fireplace with a wood frame and mantle. Its exterior is lava rock and its chimney with capstone is truncated, appearing to be no longer functional. The fireplace is flanked on either side by a 6 x 6 double hung sash window. A beaded tongue and groove wainscot graces the library’s interior wall.

The 10’ wide original veranda now enclosed, which houses the pastor’s office, features an arcade of four squat round archways on its makai side, and a single round arched opening on its Hilo side. These openings, except for the Waipi’o-most bay of the arcade are currently enclosed with jalousie windows with four pane lunettes in the archways. Previously there were two panes below each lunette. The lanai’s Waipi’o-most bay is not enclosed, and five wood steps access this bay from the side. A round-arched opening serves as an entry. The pastor’s office is separated from the open bay by an original beaded tongue and groove wall and a pair of round-arched, two-panel doors. In the mauka wall of the open bay is a double doorway with each door having a bottom panel and a four lite window above. This doorway opens on the library.

The Honoka’a United Methodist Church remains very intact, with the jalousie windows in the veranda being the only major alteration. Although enclosed and now used as a pastor’s study, the veranda and its original design features are still easily recognizable. This enclosure does not detract from the building’s presence on Māmāne Street, allowing the building to be an integral part of the historic fabric of Honoka’a’s downtown.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                   Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                                     County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- X A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church          Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                          County and State

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- X A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Religion
Social History

Period of Significance
1927-1968

Significant Dates
1910—Methodist Church built on Church Row
1921—The Hawaiian Evangelical Association (Congregational Church) purchased property on Government Road (Māmane Street)
1927—church constructed (cornerstone 1927)
1950—Hawaiian Mission of the Methodist Church acquired property; name changed to Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
1968—The Methodist Church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren Church to become the Honokaʻa United Methodist Church.
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church                  Hawaii‘i, Hawaii‘i
Name of Property                  County and State

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)


Cultural Affiliation
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church: Filipino, Korean, Portuguese, Japanese, and European American members

Architect/Builder
Frank Arakawa
(local Japanese American engineer/contractor M. Okura)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This church building is significant under Criterion A as its history illustrates religious conversions of ethnic groups immigrating to Hawai‘i and the integration of those groups into a unique, polyglot community. While the Church building has served two different Christian denominations, the complex has consistently been a community focus, serving as a library, social hall, and arts and crafts center.

The Honoka‘a Methodist Church is significant at the local level under Criterion C as a good example of a wood Gothic revival style church building constructed in rural Hawai‘i during the opening decades of the twentieth century. It is typical of its period in its use of materials, method of construction, craftsmanship, and design.
Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A (Events/History):

Religious Background in Hawai‘i
Criteria A (Events)

Native Hawaiians

Religion held Native Hawaiian society together prior to the arrival of outsiders in 1778. The Hawaiian religious worldview was based upon different gods and spirits that dwelt in every aspect of life. Religion affected daily habits, lifestyles, work, social policy, rituals and law. Law was based upon religious kapu (prohibitions).

Native Hawaiians had constructed thousands of temples and shrines throughout the islands. Unfortunately, no systematic inventory of heiau (places of worship) was conducted until the work of Kepelino, David Malo, and Samuel Kamakau later in the nineteenth century.

Different types of heiau can be identified, each according to its particular function and use by divergent segments of society. Physically, heiau could be an individual single upright stone or a massive stone structure.

The simplest heiau form was the pōhaku o Kāne (named for the god Kane, ruler of natural phenomena, such as the earth, stones, fresh water). These consist of a single upright, often rounded by water and elongated, a stone anchored in the soil.

Shrines were the sites of offerings to Lono, god of agriculture and rain, and to ‘aumākua (family deities). These were usually part of the hale mua (men’s house). Offerings of food and fish were placed in ipu (gourd containers).

Other shrines were called ko‘a (fishing shrines), constructed for offerings to ensure success at sea. These shrines usually featured a small court, with pavement or a walled enclosure. Inside, the offerings were placed before an upright water-worn stone. Ko‘a were located along prominent places such as coastal headlands or promontories with good ocean views.

Midsize temples were directed to gods of fertility (especially Lono) and erected to assure agricultural abundance. Such temples were erected by prominent persons such as chiefs of ahupua‘a land divisions and appropriate priests. The general population attended. Structures included walled enclosures and stepped terraces.
The largest of all temples were known as *luakini* or *heiau po ʻokanaka*. These were primarily dedicated to Kū (god of war), although fertility rituals could also be performed there. Luakini temple ceremonies could only be conducted by the paramount chief, and required complex rituals featuring sacrifices of pigs, human beings and other offerings. Such complexes featured platforms, walled enclosures, and terraces. Within were included an ʻ*anu* ʻu tower, where priests received inspiration, a semicircle of *kiʻi* (wooden images) surrounding the *lele* (offering platform), and a number of thatched structures (such as a drum house, oven house, etc.). 1 Sites of such *heiau* were often atop prominent hillsides such as at Puʻukoholā in South Kohala.

After contact with the outside world, the local religious regime, in conjunction with the kapu system, came under increasing question by Native Hawaiians. Foreigners frequently broke kapu without retribution by the gods and yet had goods desired by locals. King Kamehameha I, who practiced the Native Hawaiian religion and used the kapu system to enforce his rule, died in May of 1819. After Kamehameha’s passing, the *Kuhina Nui* (Regent) Kaʻahumanu, encouraged her nephew Kamehameha II (Liholiho) to overturn both the Native religion and the kapu system.

**Christianity**

The Congregational Protestant Christian missionaries, who landed in 1820 at Kailua, Kona, arrived at a fortuitous time. Hawaiʻi was experiencing a religious and social void. The strict rules of Calvinist-influenced Congregational thought, including codification of moral law, fit in well with the kapu system that Native Hawaiians were familiar with. Queen Kaʻahumanu became an ardent supporter of the Congregational missionaries. The Boston-based American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions sent twelve companies of Congregational missionaries to the islands before 1848. 2 The Congregationalists were monotheistic in contrast to the polytheism of the Hawaiian religion; and Congregational church architecture was intentionally devoid of ornamentation and sculptural representations, unlike the Hawaiian religious centers which had multiple *kiʻi* and structures.

In order to gain converts, the early Congregational Missionaries established their churches near then-existing population centers, often on nearby high ground for visibility. (Such was the case of the ʻEwa Mission on Oʻahu, on the height now occupied by the Leeward Community College parking lot, overlooking lands that were then *kalo loʻi* [taro fields].) In many cases, old *heiau* sites were occupied by the new churches, first of thatch or other light-weight material; later the stone remains of *heiau* were often reused to construct more permanent Christian churches. A series of religious revivals in the United States translated into similar religious fervor in the

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Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property  County and State

Sandwich Islands throughout the 1830s. The school system was also initially tied to these Congregational missions.

Unfortunately, the introduction of outside diseases decimated the Native Hawaiian population. Combined with the establishment of commercial agriculture in the latter half of the 19th century and consolidation of plantations in the late 19th and throughout the 20th centuries, the population shifted away from the original population centers and many of the initial church structures became abandoned. New churches were then constructed in new settlements such as Honokaʻa.

The Congregational Church increasingly found itself in direct competition for converts in Hawaiʻi with other sects (both Christian and Buddhist). Catholic services were first performed aboard the French warship Uranie in 1819; the first Catholic missionaries arrived in 1827, were expelled in 1829, and returned permanently in 1837. The Catholic churches had ornamentation and rituals in contrast to the plain Congregational austerity, and so some Hawaiians were attracted to this religion. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was established in 1850. The Anglican (now Episcopalian) Church, due to the efforts of Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma, welcomed the Reverend Thomas Staley in 1862.

Significant numbers of Native Hawaiians became disillusioned with the Congregational Church after 1893, when many descendants of the missionaries participated in the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy, and in 1895, when supporters of the Queen attempted to restore her government by force. While the Congregational Church had had difficulties in training and retaining Native Hawaiians as pastors prior to the political overthrow, after the political overthrow in many Native Hawaiian majority congregations, the members voted to become independent of the Congregational hierarchy in the islands.

Other Settler Religions

Immigrants, brought to Hawaiʻi as plantation laborers, became an increasingly large portion of the population after the 1880s and so became a new focus of religious competition. Some religious organizations had distinct advantages. Throughout the 19th century, Christian missionaries had become more and more active in different parts of Asia: Methodists and Presbyterians in Korea; Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians in the Philippines; Anglican, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Wesleyans in China.

Chinese Taoist

Simultaneously, Chinese sugar plantation workers and some connected with rice growing maintained strong cultural and religious ties through among other organizations, the Chee Ying Society Chinese Tao Society House in Honokaʻa built in 1907. Some events celebrated were festivals, such as New Years, and Ching Ming (grave-sweeping and remembrance of ancestors honoring them with offerings of food incense and paper money).
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                   Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                   County and State

Buddhist Sects
Japanese Buddhist organizations had also been following their countrymen to Hawaiʻi: Soan Kagai, the first Japanese Buddhist missionary, arrived in 1889; the Hāmākua Jodo Mission (Jodo sect of Buddhism) was established in 1894; the Honokaʻa Hongwanji Buddhist Temple (Shin sect of Buddhism) arrived in 1897; the first Shinto shrine, in Hilo, was erected in 1898; in 1903, the Nichiren Buddhism and Soto sects were established here; and the Honokaʻa Kinpukuji Shingon Mission was organized in 1916.

Community Solidarity Through Religious Ties

Plantation conditions played a part in the acceptance of religious freedom in the islands. The hard work, low pay, and lack of future opportunities led to a series of labor strikes in the late 19th and throughout the 20th centuries. Plantation management slowly realized that a sense of belonging to a community was needed to maintain labor peace and provide a stable workforce. A series of policy changes and physical improvements, including initiating a process of job promotions for workers, encouraging immigration of women, constructing of communal infrastructure, and improving housing, all of which led to a gradual rising standard of living on the plantations. Included in this managerial effort was the formal construction of churches and temples in plantation communities such as Honokaʻa.

The Congregationalists modified the missionary model at the Honokaʻa Union Church. Documentation from the Church’s founding period in the 1920s shows that the financial backers were mostly European Americans already established in their faith with the project focus on converting Japanese. The Church building was established with social work in mind, including a comfortable, middle-class family style reading room and a large room usable for social activities. The third function was, of course, the chapel. The building was designed, in a style modified to use local building materials, by local Japanese engineer, M. Okura, and architect Frank Arakawa.

The sale of the Honokaʻa Union Church to the Methodists reflects the increasing cosmopolitanism of the Honokaʻa community in particular, and Hawaiʻi in general. The Methodist Church had become a mixture of Filipinos, Koreans, European Americans, and other groups, and had outgrown its Lehua Street facility. The Congregationalists had become a shrinking presence in Hāmākua, with churches abandoned in both nearby Paʻauilo and Kukuihaele.

Church Property History

The Congregational Church Property

The 45-3525 Māmane Street property had a succession of owners (see APPENDIX B) before being purchased by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association in 1921.

In 1852 George Hardy (Hardey) received the initial land grant from Kamehameha IV; in 1899 A.B. Lindsay received a deed from George Hardy for a portion of the property; in 1901 A.B.
Lindsay received deed for a second portion of the property from Zulumira O’Dowda; in 1912 A.B. Lindsay also received a deed for a third portion of the property from Maria (Magrida Hardey) Johnson and husband Peter; in 1920 A.O. Henderson received a deed from Jeanie Lindsay; and in 1921 the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association received the deed for 1.31 consolidated acres for the church property from A.O. Lindsay and wife.

In 1899 A.B. Lindsay received a deed from George Hardy for a portion of the property.
1904 Historic Honokaʻa area map (Reg2267WIDE)–Charles Dove V.E.–demarking the approximate property location of the Lindsay Residence property and later the Honokaʻa United Methodist Church with a red boundary.
In 1921 the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association received the deed for 1.31 consolidated acres for the church property from A.O. Lindsay and wife.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church  
Name of Property  

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i  
County and State  

In 1927 the Congregational Church building was made possible through the driving force of Reverend H.N. Smith to bring people into the church and to promote the interconnectedness of church and community.

Drawing of the proposed Honoka’a Church and Community Building. Note that this rendered chimney was much taller than is extant today (perhaps having fallen in one of the Big Island’s strong earthquakes). Also note that the bell tower is shown with two narrow Gothic pointed arch windows and narrow slotted venting in the rendering.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church

NORTH HAWAI’I EDUCATION AND RESOURCE CENTER HERITAGE CENTER

Compared to the rendering on page 18, this photo of the church at mid-twentieth century shows the chimney standing, but the tower’s three vertical rectangles only as decoration, not as possibly intended air vents.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

HAWAI‘I MISSION CHILDREN’S SOCIETY LIBRARY

On February 16, 1927 the Hilo Tribune-Herald recorded that “This building will be a combination chapel, social hall, and library building, to be used by Honoka’a as a community center.”
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Honokaʻa, Feb 12, 1927.

Rev. J. P. Erdman, Sec'y
Honolulu,

My dear Mr. Erdman:

I thank you for your letter of the 11th, and the 500 cut sheets received.

I was in Hilo yesterday to check the plans with Mr. F. Arakawa, Architect.

I have written him today, to add a spire and arches as you indicate on the cut in your letter. Both corrections will be for the beauty and grace of the building.

I get your very important point of the Christian appeal and silent witness of a spire, especially in Honokaʻa.

Mr. Arakawa will hand the specifications and the plans to T. H. Davies and Co., American Factors, and The Hilo Flaming Mill Co., for construction bids, which will be opened in Hilo Feb. 18th. This will give me time to report to you by mail the 20th.

What is the best way to finance the project?

We can put on a "Whirlwind" drive for Cash, or thirty day payments in this District. In connection with this drive other Churches in Hawaii and friends might be appealed too by letter.

I have a list of former friendly public school teachers, with the present force, also personal friends on the Mainland. Something may be received from these individuals.

Mrs. Smith, Church Treas., has $185. on interest in the bank. Possibly Rev. Kamaka, will put in the $500. he has on hand.

If not a "Drive" for short time limit payments, we could try for pledges for 12 months payable monthly, or quarterly. I think more would be contributed by this plan. This could be handled thru Mr. Richards's office as is done in the No. Calif. Conf. Fellowship which has much to commend it, in the scope and dignity of a large fellowship interest. I will send clippings about this method.

We cannot very well wait a year for the building and hold our present advanced line of Christian work. Therefore the Hawaiian Board would need to create a fund, by a pool of contributions, or a bank loan from which monthly payments could be made to the Contractor, from Mr. Richards's Office, on a basis of work completed during the month.

I feel sure that the Trustees of the Hilo Public Library will pay rental of $20 per month for the Library Room accommodations.

Shall I send you a copy of the Building Specifications for your checking and information?

Miss Hill is due here next Tuesday.

Everything encouraging and Smith's eating three times a day.

Yours sincerely,

E. W. Smith

HAWAII MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY LIBRARY
### DONORS TO HONOKAA CHURCH BUILDING FUND

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<tr>
<td>Geo. H. DeKay</td>
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<td>W. H. Greenwell</td>
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<td>J. W. Countermine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. D. L. Withington</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes E. Judd</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Geo. H. DeKay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Caroline J. Robinson</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. F. Frear</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel N. and Mary Castle Foundation</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edith F. Suigart</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $3,086.25
Honokaa Church Building Fund:

- Al, C. K. ........................................ $25.00
- Atherton Trust, Juliette M. ......................... 500.00
- Baldwin, Mrs. H. P. ................................ 500.00
- Bond, Dr. B. D. ................................ 25.00
- Case, D. H. ........................................ 5.00
- Castle Foundation, Samuel N. and Mary ........... 500.00
- Chamberlain, W. W. ................................ 5.00
- Cooke, Mrs. Maud B. ............................... 250.00
- Countermine, J. W. ................................ 10.00
- Davis, L. G. ....................................... 5.00
- Davis, Mrs. L. G. ................................... 5.00
- Deardorff, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. ............... 5.00
- Dekay, Geo. H. ..................................... 110.00
- Doyle, Mrs. John T. ................................ 5.00
- Frear, W. F. ...................................... 50.00
- Greenwell, W. H. .................................. 25.00
- Hill, Edna J. ...................................... 18.75
- Honokaa Union Church ............................ 1,150.00
- Kapshee, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. .................... 10.00
- Kohala Union Church ............................. 130.00
- Jones, Mrs. E. A. ................................ 25.00
- Judd, Agnes E. ..................................... 5.00
- Lyman, Levi C. ..................................... 10.00
- MacDonald, Ida G. ................................ 5.00
- Middkiff, Frank E. ................................ 25.00
- Roberts, Mrs. Genevieve ......................... 5.00
- Robinson, Mrs. Caroline ......................... 10.00
- Soares, Rev. and Mrs. A. V. .................... 10.00
- Swigart, Mrs. Edith ............................... 100.00
- Swift, Dr. Smith Hale ............................ 10.00
- Towe, Edward .................................... 5.00
- Whitney, J. M. .................................... 10.00
- Wilcox, Elsie H. ................................ 100.00
- Wilcox, G. N. .................................... 1,000.00
- Wilcox, Mabel I. .................................. 100.00
- Wilcox, Mrs. S. W. ................................ 100.00
- Wilcox, S. W. ..................................... 100.00
- Withington, Mrs. D. L. .......................... 5.00
- Wood, Mrs. Edgar ................................. 5.00
- Worrall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard ........... 50.00

5,013.75

Donors for building fund first in 1927 and second in 1928.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property County and State

A boarding home on the property for boys and girls was operated—for children who wished to continue their education in the Honokaʻa Junior High School but who lived far from the school. Reverend Kono superintended the borders and their education. It was not clear if the building conversion was realized at the time Rev. John P. Erdman sent a letter dated 1927 08 02 to Rev. H. N. Smith stating that the Hawaiian Evangelical Association was unable to offer funding for conversion of the old parsonage into a dormitory or new parsonage.

The first building was finished in this manner—gothic arches doors and windows with the fireplace donated by George Dekay, Director of the Anti Saloon league. The fireplace was erected in memory of his wife, Mrs. Carrie Dekay who recently passed away (1926). He was a classmate of Reverend Smith during their school days.

On February 16, 1927 the Hilo Tribune-Herald recorded that:

Bids will be opened Friday noon for the construction of the Honokaʻa Union church at Honokaʻa. This building will be a combination chapel, social hall, and library building, to be used by Honokaʻa as a community center.

According to Frank Arakawa, architect at the country engineer’s office, who is drawing up the plans for this structure, the new building will be located on the present Honokaʻa church premises and will be about 35 feet from the road.

The building will be a double wall construction with redwood rustic exterior. Celetox, with tongue and groove wainscotting will finish the inside of the building, similar to the new Waiakea-kai school building.

The chapel will be 25 by 26 feet and will form one side of the structure. A small conservatory 7 by 10 feet for plants will open off the chapel toward the back of the building.

The social hall 30 by 40 feet will occupy the center of the structure with folding doors separating the chapel so that at any time if more room is required in either the chapel or the social hall the door can be opened between the chapel and social hall rooms.

A small platform for performances will be at the back of the social hall.

The other side of the building from the chapel will be the library, a room 16 by 23 feet. A feature of the room will be the stone fireplace. The branch library maintained in this community has served so popular that it was decided to remain in the new building to permanently house the Honokaʻa branch library.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church  Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

In February 19, 1927 the Hilo Tribune-Herald announced that Honoka’a contractor M. Okura was the low bidder to construct the new church building. “And it will serve as the community center for the district. Further, on June 4, 1927, the newspaper reported that it will be erected “for the spiritual, educational, and social welfare of all the people.”

Honokaa, July 23, 1927.

Rev. J.P. Erdman, Sec’y,
Honolulu,
My dear Mr. Erdman:

... You will be interested to know that the Hawaii Con.R.R.Co are to put on a passenger buss between Honokaa and Hilo, daily service. The old Rev. J. Smith's house across the street is to be taken away and a fine passenger and truck station building built at once. The Contractor on our church has the job under the Am. Paators.

Honokaa is on the map in business progress just now. The $60,000 school buildings are well under way. Our church will be completed within two weeks. Mr. Botelho's large building for P. O. Offices, hall and garage and store next to Morita's is being rushed to completion. Cost about $15,000.

I plan to dedicate the church Sept 3d, if that proves to be the most convenient time for all interested. Please plan to be with us. Any suggestions about this great event will be much appreciated.

I surmise that the Hawaiian's plan to capture us and "eat" us, but NO this should be largely Japanese? What say you? 

Sincerely,

[Signature]

July 23, 1927 letter from Reverend Smith denoting the major developments in the town community.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

This broadside announces the church’s support of the Hilo Light Co. Ltd. and the fact that electricity had not yet reached Honokaʻa in 1938. Before electricity came to Honokkaʻa, one of the children’s evening chores was to prepare family kerosene lanterns. “My sister graduated in first Honokaʻa High School year (1939) and she was employed in the electric company’s office. And so, we were one of first families that had a washing machine.” (Sue Toyama in interview 4/3/2014).
Soldiers on leave (likely from Camp Tarawa) watch a Honoka’a Town pā ‘ū riders’ parade. Behind the parade is the church. Note the door and unmodified stairs to the church’s veranda. All other architectural church features remain today (2015). Farther in the distance, to the right, is the Hāmākua Shokwai.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

In 1956, an unused plantation building was acquired and placed mauka of the mission building/social hall and was renovated and then used for Sunday School classrooms. This is another example of buildings that outlived their usefulness in one place and were transported to another location—others in Honokaʻa were a plantation building moved to become a Honokaʻa Hongwanji school building, and the Kinpukuji Shingon Buddhist Temple moved to a private residence.

In 1961, the property buildings depicted on this Hawaiʻi County Field Book are: 1) mission bldg.; [and non-contributing buildings] 2) educational bldg., 3) ceramic shop, 4) parsonage, 5) garage, 6) caretaker’s dwelling.

There was a minor adjustment in 1961 when the state took land to widen Māmane Street and build the retaining wall. (See ADDENDUM B–PROPERTY TRANSFERS TABLE).
Honoka’a United Methodist Church                     Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                                     County and State

In 1968 the church name was changed at the time of the merger of the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church. Membership is comprised of Filipino, Japanese, Hawaiian, Tongan, Tahitian, Samoan, Chinese, and European-American individuals. The property boundaries remain the same.

**Congregational People**

**Reverend Lorenzo Lyons**

LORENZO LYONS: WIKIPEDIA IMAGE

Any recounting of the Congregational Church in Hāmākua would have to begin with Reverend Lorenzo Lyons (1807-1886). He was one of the first ministers sent to Hawaiʻi Island by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Lyons spent most of his 50 years of service in the Congregational Church, establishing many churches including ‘Ele’io in Kukuihaele and Imiola (his home base) in Waimea. He is known also for his composition *Hawaiʻi Aloha*. 
The ruins of Lorenzo Lyons’ ‘Ele’io (to go secretly or speedily) Church, is also known also as Kukuihaele Church. The architectural structure is basically a no-frills rectangular box, with no ornamentation. Located in Kanahonua Ahupua’a near Honoka’a Town, it was photographed in 2015.

It appears from reading The Friend from the 1910s that there was no established Congregational activity in Honoka’a proper—the closest in the Waipi‘o direction was ‘Ele’io at Kukuihaele and in the Hilo direction the Kamakawiwoole (Kalemela) Church in Paʻauhau. In 1918 Congregational ministers went on a circuit on the Big Island and stopped at what was then referred to as the Mt. Sinai Church in Kukuihaele, and convened meetings at the Honoka’a Lyceum, but it was not mentioned where they stayed in Honoka’a or if there was a church building in use.

In 1918 William Ewing wrote about Hawai‘i in The Sunday School Century saying that “Aid was given to the Hawaiian Islands by grants of literature through the missionaries of the American Board when it was clearly a foreign field, and the society has continued its assistance. The schools requiring aid have been almost wholly Japanese, Chinese, or native Hawaiian. American and the people of different races are anxious for the best things in Sunday-school work. Invitations have been given for representatives of the society to visit the Islands in the interest of improved Sunday-school work.” (p. 129)

In the October 1918 issue of The Friend Reverend John P. Erdman reported that an automobile circuit of the Big Island made by church officials visited “two Hawaiian churches [that] were found to be rather weak. Kukuihaele has a good Sunday school, but there is not the enthusiasm for church work that there should be. The Hawaiian church at Paʻauhau is decimated. So many
families have moved away, so many members have died and the new course of the main road running half a mile below the church have all been elements in diminishing the effectiveness of this church. Rev. Jackson S. Smith [1918-1920] at Honoka’a has made a good start in enlisting the interest of the English-speaking peoples in religious activities, and judging by the well-attended meetings held there we may expect substantial progress in that field.” (p. 222)

Prior to Jackson S. Smith’s departure from Honoka’a he wrote the HEA home office and stressed the need for a chapel and social hall in Honoka’a. He recounted the successes in Sunday schools at Pa‘auhau and Honoka’a Mill, scouting at Pa‘auhau and Pa‘auilo public schools, and preaching at Kukuihaele and activities with the Salvation Army, and the apparent lease of space for a church/Sunday school space from Mr. Holmes. The list of local youth attending included family names of Hall, Poepoe, Payne, Haena, Keahoho, Kaiahua, Brickwood, Kaeo, Lee, Tavares, Perez, Resentes, Yamashita, Kaiahua, Henderson, and Auna.

Reverend Howard N. Smith

The Congregational Church was well attended when Howard N. Smith was appointed in 1921 to head the Sunday school and other educational projects. Prior, he had served as a Pacific Region superintendent for 12 years beginning in 1902, and then was appointed to Honoka’a from 1921-1929.
Frank Arakawa (1891-1977), today considered a Big Island community cultural resource, was an accomplished Hawai‘i nisei engineer and architect whose public buildings with their distinctive arches and green, hipped roofs are a recognized feature across much of the Big Island. He was born on Maui and raised in Hilo, graduated in the first Hilo High School class of 1909 and was one of the first nisei from Hawai‘i to attend Stanford University, graduating in 1914 with a degree in civil engineering. He returned to Hawai‘i Island and served as Deputy County Engineer and Architect until he was detained during World War II and sent to Sand Island (Honolulu) and later to the Mainland (Jerome, Arkansas Internment Camp). He never returned to Hawai‘i after the war.

Throughout his career in Hawai‘i, 1915 to 1942, he designed significant civic structures, buildings, and residences. Most of these buildings are done in wood, organized linearly along an exterior lanai/hallway and appear to be influenced by the architecture of the plantation houses. Characteristics of Arakawa’s architecture are arcades with arches or post/columns and lintels made up of classical elements such as columns and Roman and gothic arches, and signature green totan (corrugated metal) roofs. Notable (publicly accessible) buildings still extant are:

–Hilo Intermediate High School Gymnasium (1922)
–Pacific Building (Hilo, 1922)
–Honoka’a School Rickard Auditorium (1927).
–Honoka’a Union Church (1927)–Today, Honoka’a United Methodist Church
–Hilo High School Auditorium (1927). The building was donated to the school by the Alumni Association. Arakawa was a former Hilo High School Graduate.
–Riverside Elementary School (Hilo, 1929)–It was once an English Standard School– part of the Americanization process of Hawai‘i–where admission was based on ability to speak and use the English language.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

–Manago Hotel (Captain Cook, Kona, 1929)–“Mr. Frank Arakawa told me [Osame], and my husband Kinzo, that he would draw a design for the hotel and help us to expand. He brought the design.”
– District Courthouse and Police Station (Hilo, 1932)–Today, East Hawaiʻi Cultural Center.

On the National Register of Historic Places.

MARION M. ARAKAWA, “Architect Extraordinaire,”
in ALOHA AINA VOL II, edited by GLORIA KOBAYASHI

PHOTOGRAPHS: TOP LEFT TO RIGHT: HONOKAʻA SCHOOL RICKARD AUDITORIUM, CAROL STEPHENSON;
EAST HAWAIʻI CULTURAL CENTER, GOOGLE EARTH;
BOTTOM LEFT TO RIGHT: HILO INTERMEDIATE HIGH SCHOOL, CULTURAL SURVEYS HAWAIʻI, INC;
HILO HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, GERALD DEMELLO

Section 8 page 33
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

**Congregational Community History/Events**

Both these photos (above and below) were taken after Reverend Howard N. Smith’s arrival in Honokaʻa 1921, but before the opening of the new church building in 1927. Note the distant Victorian carpenter gothic building which is entitled “Chapel” indicating that the grounds were both church and library grounds before 1927. Reverend Smith stands behind the Cottage Chapel Honokaʻa Union Church sign.
The children appear to be in their Sunday best and possibly carrying Bibles or church books.

1927 Church Building Cornerstone

The Honoka’a Church and Community Building was to be “Erected for the Spiritual, Educational and Social Welfare of all the people.”

Placed in the cornerstone box were a copy of the June 4, 1027 Hilo Tribune-Herald and a copy of the New Testament wrapped in a small silk flag. In attendance was a delegation of members from the little Hawaiian church in Waipi’o Valley. Others present were Reverend C.M. Kamakawiwoole from his Hawaiian church in Pa’ūhau, Reverend Kono who ministered to the Japanese American members of the congregation, Reverend Solomon Burke from West Hāmākua churches who ministered to the Hawaiian members of the congregation, and Methodist Reverend Cenon Ramos. And possibly Reverend L.K. Kakani from the Kukuihaele Hawaiian church.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church

Church Building Dedication

---PROGRAM---
HONOKAA UNION CHURCH DEDICATION
SUNDAY, SEPT. 18, 1927
10 A.M.

1. Hana Maui Band—Selections
2. Piano Prelude—Mrs. E. B. Rhodes
3. Doxology—People Standing
4. Prayer—Rev. T. Kono
5. Song—Kahili Chorus
6. Scripture Lesson—Mrs. Dada
7. Song—Kaffery Chorus
8. Notices for the day—by the Pastor
9. Address—Rev. B. L. Beamer
10. Song—Kahili Chorus
11. Violin Solo—Miss Corsetto
12. Address—Rev. K. Higashi—Light of People
13. Vocal Solo—Miss Margaret Flynn
15. Act of Dedication—Rev. Erm and People
17. Song—Kahili Chorus
18. Thank Offering Statement—Mrs. Otto Pizemarit
19. Hymn

HAWAI’I MISSION CHILDREN’S SOCIETY LIBRARY

Dedication program for the Honoka’a Union Church.
Union Church of Honokaa

September 18, 1927

The ACT OF DEDICATION

Pastor.—To the glory of God, our Father, by whose favor we have built this house;
    To the honor of Jesus, the Christ, the Son of the living God,
    our Lord and Saviour
    To the praise of the Holy Spirit, source of life and light;

Congregation.—We dedicate this house.

Pastor.—For worship in prayer and song; For the ministry of the Word;
    For the celebration of the holy sacraments;

Congregation.—We dedicate this house.

Pastor.—For comfort to those who mourn, For strength to those who are tempted,
    For help in right living;

Congregation.—We dedicate this house.

Pastor.—For the sanctification of the family, For the guidance of childhood,
    For the salvation of men;

Congregation.—We dedicate this house.

Pastor.—For the fostering of patriotism, For the training of conscience,
    For aggression against evil;

Congregation.—We dedicate this house.

Pastor.—For the help of the needy, For the promotion of brotherhood,
    For bringing in the Kingdom of God;

Congregation.—We dedicate this house.

Pastor.—As a tribute of gratitude and love, a freewill offering of thanksgiving and praise, from those who have tasted the cup of salvation and experienced the riches of thy grace;

Congregation.—We, the people of this church and congregation, now consecrate ourselves anew, dedicate this entire building in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Choir and Congregation.—Glory be to the Father, and the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Hawai‘i Mission Children’s Society Library

The Pastor and the Congregation participated in this call and response.

A luau followed the dedication ceremony for all in attendance.
Community Activities in the Building

When the church, then called the community building, reopened, the Honokaʻa branch library did also. The library was under the charge of Reverend and Mrs. Smith and located in a large room with big fireplace and comfy windsor chairs. It was open every afternoon from 2-5. On their trip around the Big Island Hilo librarian Isabel Welsh, Hilo juvenile librarian Ella Danielson, and Honolulu Children’s Department librarian Constance Clark visited the new Honokaʻa Library facility and told many stories to a crowd of interested children.

Sue Kuwaye Toyama added more to the church social history story:

My kid sister and I had been attending the Buddhist Church Sunday School when WWII began. The church was closed immediately, and the minister was interned. My mother told us to attend "that" church, (meaning the Congregational Church), since all churches were good. The minister, Rev. Abraham Poepoe had a family of six children, one of them was my classmate. His interest was working to develop a youth program.

When I was growing up this church was a Congregational Church, and during the War [II] we would come over here in the Social Hall and we would do roller skating [on the wooden floors]. It was a safe place for kids to roller skate instead of on the street. We lived away from Hawaiʻi for over 50 years and when we returned we found out that it was a Methodist Church–shocked because we are Methodists.

After I left Honokaʻa for college, I never returned to this Congregational Church. When we retired to Hilo in 1996, to my surprise it was a United Methodist Church, the denomination to which we belonged. When I was growing up, there was a Methodist Church which had a predominantly Filipino congregation. It was located below the present Buddhist Church. Rev. Afalla was the minister. Today that building no longer exists. I understand that the first Methodist Church in Honokaʻa was built in 1907 by the plantation to accommodate Filipino immigrants.” (2015)

Sue Toyama also added,

“The present Methodist Church is multi-ethnic in membership. The minister, Rev. Olivia Latu was Associate Minister at our Hilo church for five years before being appointed to Honokaʻa where she is serving her second year.” Today (2015) the church building shares its space with Calvary Chapel Hāmākua that meets on Sunday afternoons.
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property County and State

Original Methodist Church Building History

The Methodist Church’s history started out on a different site. The Methodist Church was made possible because the plantation leased church grounds and supplied labor and materials from the plantation for the building of the church building.

The Methodist Church’s purchase of the Congregational Church building on Māmane Street illustrated adaptive reuse, in this case, an ecclesiastical building that maintained its architectural religious features serving another protestant denomination i.e. bell tower, nave, chancel, altar, etc.

This church building is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the development and spiritual life of Honoka‘a, and for its function as a community center. It housed the community library prior to the time of civic institutions.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Methodist Property History
Located mauka of the intersection of Government Road (the future Māmāne Street) and Old Government Road (Lehua Road) on Hāmākua Sugar Company property.

The Methodist Church property is located in the center of the red rectangle and labeled as Korean Church.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi  
Name of Property  County and State

The first Methodist Church building was located on the Waipiʻo side of Lehua Road and mauka of the main Government Road (the future Māmane Street).

In 1950 the Methodist Church acquired the Honokaʻa Union Church Māmane Street property from the Hawaiian Board of the Congregational Church. That December 31 the church name was officially changed from the Honokaʻa Filipino Methodist Church to the Honokaʻa Community United Methodist Church.

**Methodist People**

**Reverend Cenon Ramos**

In 1906 immigrants from both Philippines and Korea began arriving to work in Hawaiʻi’s sugar plantations. Dr. Wan See Cho was responsible for recruiting Methodist members in Korea. Both immigrant groups met to hold informal prayer and hymn singing meetings in plantation housing. In 1910 Reverend Cenon Ramos was appointed to the Honokaʻa Methodist Church—to minister to the recent immigrants from the Philippines and Korea. Through Ramos’s efforts the Hāmākua Sugar Company provided the leased plantation land and money to build the permanent protestant church.
Reverend Serapio G. Afalla
Serapio G. Afalla began his ministry in 1920 in the Philippines, and in 1940 he was appointed for Filipino work in Hāmākua Hawaiʻi. His first appointment to Hawaiʻi was in 1927 in Pāhala followed by Nāʻālehu in 1928. He served in Honokaʻa from 1936/1937 to 1943 ministering to the Hāmākua Coast 1950-1951, 1958-1959. He was posted in California and Nevada (1935, 1949) and had return stays in Nāʻālehu and Pāhala, later serving on Kauaʻi and Maui where he died October 1, 1975. From his post in Honokaʻa he traveled along the Hāmākua Coast organizing the Sunday School programs and education classes.

Reverend Afalla is listed in the Official Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Session of the Hawaiʻi Mission of the Methodist Church Held at First Methodist Church Honolulu, T. H. February 28 to March 3, 1940 as the Chairman of the temperance standing committee. His report is as follows:

TEMPERANCE
We need no statistics,” says the Travelers Insurance Company, “to tell us that drinking drivers and pedestrians constitute a serious present day traffic menace. A created source of danger and accidents, especially significant in the present machine age, of which the automobile is the most popular symbol and fact.

The fact that drunk driver arrests reach their peak on Saturday indicates that the problem of drinking at the ‘nineteenth hole,’ or the football game, or the weekend party, remains a grave one; the fact that such arrests climb to their peak between midnight and two in the morning means that many persons still drink heavily at roadhouses and night clubs, and then try to drive home.

Intoxicating drinks have produced evils more deadly, because more continuous, than all those caused to mankind by the great historic scourges of war, famine and pestilence combined.”
Honoka’a United Methodist Church  

Methodist preachers have been sworn enemies of alcohol. The most effective weapon the followers of Christ have in their warfare against the use of alcohol, and against all other forces which forestall the coming of the Kingdom is the gospel of Christ himself.

Therefore, we urge the church members to uphold the moral standards of the Church of Christ by being total abstainers from the use of intoxicating drink, and to cooperate with the pastors and other agencies in supporting the program under the direction of the Temperance League of Hawai‘i. Someone has said, “I have four good reasons for being an abstainer; my head is clearer, my health is better, my heart is lighter, and my purse is heavier.”

We call attention, for careful consideration by the pastors, to the action of the Uniting Conference at Kansas City, as found in the Discipline, paragraph 16 9 8, “Temperance and Public Morals,” which says, “Gambling is a menace to business integrity; it breeds crime and is destructive of the interests of good government.”

We condemn bingo, bunco, slot machines and similar games of chance. We condemn raffles, bank nights, rackets and commercialized gambling and oppose legalized gambling.

S. G. AFALLA, Chairman.

While serving as an educator at a Japanese relocation camp in Rohwer, Arkansas Dolores May Jones Afalla was recruited to teach in the Territory of Hawai‘i. She met and married the Rev. S. G. Afalla in 1946. Together they served churches on Hawai‘i, Kauai, and Maui. In the 40s and 50s they ministered to the Filipinos in Hawai‘i plantation towns. Their daughter, Joyce Marie Afalla, wrote in Dolores’s 1992 obituary that she was an excellent pianist and organist and that the couple traveled with Bible and a portable air pump organ. In addition to her church work Dolores was also a school teacher, piano instructor, and retired as a Probation Officer with the Second Circuit Court State of Hawai‘i. (1993 Methodist Conference Memorials.)

**Methodist Community History/Events**

Hawai‘i’s sugar plantations contracted both Filipino and Korean laborers to work on the Big Island plantations. In 1903 some immigrants from Korea made their way to Honoka‘a, and in 1906 Filipino immigrants came. In 1906 members of the future church held informal meetings and in 1916 the Church was organized. They established a social and religious bond as plantation workers with sincere religious convictions.

Hāmākua Sugar Company, sensing the need for community stability, paid for the construction of the Methodist Church on Hāmākua Sugar Company land. The Hāmākua Sugar Company management, like those at other plantations, came to view religious training as a pacifying and stabilizing element in its agricultural communities. The company leased the Methodists land and paid for the construction of a church building near the existing Hongwanji.
In the “Statistics, Hawaiian Mission, 1940,” (Official Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Session of the Hawai‘i Mission of the Methodist Church held at First Methodist Church, Honolulu, T. H. February 28–March 3, 1940) these figures for the Hāmākua Coast (S.G. Afalla preacher) were recorded:

- Total adults baptized now on roll 99, total children baptized now on roll 67;
- 1 Sunday church school with 12 officers and teachers; and
- average attendance 104.

Sunday church school expenses were $40.

The sampan bus was used to pick up Sunday School children and members. Here the children pose on a beach trip (probably to Kawaiahae). Front row: Edward Visaya, ?, Mary Yonamini, Mildred Yamamoto, Shigeo Yamamoto; middle row: Josephine Nacnac, Suzanne Abrau Tamashiro, Ernesto Nacnac, ?, Virginia Nacnac, Pacencia Visaya Souza; back row: ?, Christine ?, Bobby Abram, ? Joaquin, Rodney Nacha.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church

Epworth League for young people 18-35 promoted intelligent and vital piety. The Epworth League takes its name from Epworth, England, the village of the Methodism’s founder, John Wesley. The 1936 officers of the were: President H.G. Torralva; Vice-President F. Cabacungan; Secretary S. Corpos; and Treasurer A. Soriano.
Wedding of Japanese Kimiko Higaki and Filipino Mariano Vinoya—the couple were from Paʻāuhau. This is an inter-ethnic marriage, ca. late 1930s. The man with the white hair and moustache below the church sign is Dr. William Fry, former superintendent of the Hawai‘i Mission of the Methodist Church, and the seventh man from the right is Adolfo Miguel, a lay pastor.

Mauka of the church was a huge vegetable garden, and mauka on the grounds of the Honokaʻa Hongwanji Mission was a fruitful orange tree that the Methodist Filipino children picked clean.

**Criterion C: Architecture**

**Narrative Statement**

The Gothic revival style was an architectural movement that began in the late 1740s in England. Its popularity grew rapidly in the early 19th century and began appearing in ecclesiastical architecture in America during the 1840s. The style is characterized by a strong sense of verticality, pointed, or Gothic, arched windows, the use of stained glass, asymmetric massing, towers, and applied ornamentation.

The Honokaʻa United Methodist Church is a modest example of the Gothic revival style as rendered in wood, which is referred to as carpenter Gothic. Its Gothic windows in the nave, its asymmetric composition and its bell tower all bespeak the style, albeit in a restrained manner. It also deviates from the style in its low, horizontal, hip roofed profile and the use of round arches in its front lanai’s openings. Such variations may be explained by the dual purpose of the building, to serve not only as a religious sanctuary but also as a community hall. The major Gothic signifiers, the Gothic arched windows and front doorway and the bell tower, all appear at the sacred end of the building, while the more secular, community hall, portion of the building abandons this imagery for more classical round arched openings and more straight-forwardly framed fenestration.

This choice of the Gothic to reflect the religious function of the Hilo end of the building may be further supported by the fact that the church was originally constructed to serve the Congregationalist Honokaʻa Union Church. Following the lead of Kawaiahao Church, this Protestant denomination primarily employed classical designs in its buildings (with Kaumakapili...
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church                  Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                  County and State

Church in Honolulu, Wai‘oli Hui‘ia Church in Hanalei, and the Makawao Union Church and Wailuku Union Church both on Maui, being the major exceptions). These Gothic revival Congregationalist churches were all constructed in the second decade of the twentieth century and all are more substantial than the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church. These churches were erected during a period when the Gothic revival style was becoming commonly accepted as the appropriate style for churches; however, in the 1920s, with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the missionaries in Hawai‘i, the Congregational church looked back to its New England roots and Central Union Church in Honolulu and the Koloa Union Church on Kauai both reasserted the supremacy of the Gibbsian prototype as the appropriate form for Protestant churches in Hawai‘i. As such, the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church stands as a rare example of a Congregationalist church built in the carpenter Gothic style.

Frank Arakawa, the architect for the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church, was born and raised in Hilo, and served as Deputy County Engineer at the time he designed this building. He was one of the first nisei (second generation Japanese in Hawai‘i) to graduate from Stanford with a degree in civil engineering, and one of the earliest Japanese to practice architecture in Hawai‘i. His other works include: the Pacific Building, St. Joseph’s Parish Hall, the Hilo Police Station and Courthouse (East Hawai‘i Cultural Center), and Hilo Intermediate High School, all in Hilo, as well as the Honoka‘a Elementary and High School.

Conclusion

Criterion A

The Honoka‘a Methodist Church is historically important in its function of meeting the religious needs of immigrant populations in Hawai‘i. It served both the Congregationalist and Methodist Protestant Denominations.

The Methodist Church is equally important as a social center in the community, providing both meeting hall facilities and a library before government offered such services.

Criterion C

The Honoka‘a Methodist Church building retains its historical integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The building is a fine example of Gothic revival style as rendered in wood, reflecting the materials and carpentry skills available at the time of construction. It also illustrates the increasing education levels of second-generation immigrant families whose members were entering professions such as engineering and architecture.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Honoka‘a United Methodist Church  
**Name of Property**

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i  
**County and State**

*Directory and Handbook of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i, 1890.* Edited by J.C. Lane. The Pacific Publishing Company, Oakland, California.


*Draft Registration Card.* Registration State: Hawai‘i; Registration County: Hawai‘i; Roll: 1452025; Draft Board: 1. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); Washington, D.C.; *Passenger and Crew Manifests of Airplanes Departing from Honolulu, Hawai‘i, compiled 12/1957 - 09/1969*; National Archives Microfilm Publication:A3577;Roll:46; Record Group Title: *Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787 - 2004*; Record Group Number: RG 85.


F.M. Husted’s *Classified Business Directory of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu and Oahu first and other Islands following.* Honolulu: F. M. Polk Co. Publisher.


Hilo Tribune. December 12, 1911: 1: 2;


Honokaʻa United Methodist Church


https://www.google.com/search?q=Camp+Tarawa&hl=en&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=cRulUs3FOtXooATB0ILICw&ved=0CDEQsAQ&biw=1600&bih=796. (Camp Tarawa Images.)


Author unknown. “The History of the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church.” unpublished, n.d. located in North Hawai‘i Education & Research Center (NHERC) Heritage Center. Also quoted in Ron Eland’s article also language used by Rev. Dodds.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi


*Official Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Session of the Hawaiʻi Mission of the Methodist Church held at First Methodist Church, Honolulu, T. H. February 28–March 3, 1940.*


*Pacific Commercial Advertiser.* June 27, 1893: 3: 3.
*Pacific Commercial Advertiser.* June 29, 1893: 2: 3.
*Pacific Commercial Advertiser.* January 5, 1903: 3: 2.


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*Passenger and Crew Manifests of Airplanes Departing from Honolulu, Hawaiʻi, compiled 12/1957 - 09/1969*; National Archives Microfilm Publication: A3577; Roll: 46; Record Group Title: Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787 - 2004; Record Group Number: RG 85.


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Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                      Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                                    County and State


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #__________
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #__________
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #__________

Primary location of additional data:
_ X_ State Historic Preservation Office
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                   Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                   County and State

Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University (of Hawaiʻi)
Other

Name of repository: North Hawaiʻi Educational and Research Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ________________

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.255 acres.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: ________________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude:   Longitude: 

2. Latitude:   Longitude: 

3. Latitude:   Longitude: 

4. Latitude:   Longitude: 

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

° NAD 1927 or ° NAD 1983
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                                     Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                                                 County and State

1. Zone: 5Q                 Easting:  242042.85  Northing:  2222014.40

2. Zone:  Easting:          Northing:

3. Zone:  Easting:          Northing:

4. Zone:  Easting:          Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is a skewed rectangle with the smaller side to the south. Measuring from the north-west corner of the property: 164.34 feet x 295.64 feet x 134.0 feet x 324.88 feet to the point of origin.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The physical origins of the parcel boundaries are delineated by the hill upon which the buildings rest, including Māmame Street on the *makai* (ocean side), a drainage gully on the Hilo (east) side, the senior housing further *mauka* (upland), and a distinct slope between the church lot and commercial structures on the Waipiʻo (west) side. The property is over one acre in size that, except for a single-lane road widening project undertaken in the 1960s by the State along Māmame Street, has been intact since 1921. The area within the boundaries has been designated with Tax Map Key number (3) 4-5-005:006 by both the County of Hawaiʻi and State of Hawaiʻi.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: __Ross W. Stephenson, PhD_____
organization: Historic Honoka’a Project
street & number: _38 South Judd Street, Unit 24B
city or town: _____Honolulu_______ state: __Hawai‘i___ zip code: __96817__
e-mail______rwaylands808@aol.com
telephone:_____808 679-9060
date: ________September 17, 2015__________________________

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

• Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property  County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
## MAPS

### United Honoka‘a Methodist Church Map Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ca.1906</td>
<td>Island of Hawai‘i map: Honoka‘a area of significance demarked by the red rectangle—Walter E. Wall, Surveyor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>USGS Honoka‘a Quad Honoka‘a Quad showing Honoka‘a Town on the Hāmākua Coast of the Island of Hawai‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>USGS Honoka‘a Quad showing the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Honoka‘a street map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Historic Honoka‘a area map (Reg2267WIDE)–Charles Dove C.E. demarking the approximate property location of the Lindsay Residence property and later the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church with a red boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1914/1955</td>
<td>Historic Honoka‘a Town Sanborn Fire Insurance map with 1955 updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>(3) 4-5 Tax Map showing the whole Historic Honoka‘a Town with the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church in color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>4-5-05: 006 Historic County tax map (Plat 4-5-05) showing the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church property in color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1925 to 1941</td>
<td>Historic Honoka‘a Town (map sheet 2) created by Toshio Harunaga demarking the Christian Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>n.d. (possibly 1950)</td>
<td>County of Hawai‘i field book site plan showing existing building on the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church property likely at the time of purchase from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association (Congregational Church)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Composite Historic Honoka‘a Town map (sheet 4) created by Eric Paiva demarking the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church property (on the Waipi‘o side of the map) with a red rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Historic Honoka‘a Town building map showing the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church in contrasting color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Honoka‘a, HI 96727—Honoka‘a United Methodist Church on Google Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

1. Ca. 1906 Island of Hawaiʻi map: Honokaʻa area of significance demarked by the red rectangle—Walter E. Wall, Surveyor
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

2. 1995 USGS Honokaʻa Quad Honokaʻa Quad showing Honokaʻa Town on the Hāmākua Coast of the Island of Hawaiʻi
Honoka’a United Methodist Church ____________________________ Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property County and State

3. 1995 USGS Honoka’a Quad showing the Honoka’a United Methodist Church
4. 2014 Honokaʻa street map
5. 1904 Historic Honoka’a area map (Reg2267WIDE)–Charles Dove C.E. demarking the approximate property location of the Lindsay Residence property and later the Honoka’a United Methodist Church with a red boundary.
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church

Honoka‘a United Methodist Church

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Honoka’a United Methodist Church                  Hawai’i, Hawai’i
Name of Property                                  County and State

7. 1932 (3) 4-5 Tax Map showing the whole Historic Honoka’a Town with the Honoka’a United Methodist Church in color
Honoka’a United Methodist Church Hawaii, Hawaii

8. 1935 4-5-05: 006 Historic County tax map (Plat 4-5-05) showing the Honoka’a United Methodist Church property in color.
9. 1925 to 1941 Historic Honokaʻa Town (map sheet 2) created by Toshio Harunaga demarking the Christian Church.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i  

10. n.d. (possibly 1950) County of Hawai‘i field book site plan showing existing building on the Honokaʻa United Methodist Church property likely at the time of purchase from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association (Congregational Church)
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church         Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

11. 2012 Composite Historic Honoka‘a Town map (sheet 4) created by Eric Paiva demarking the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church property (on the Waipi‘o side of the map) with a red rectangle.
12. 2016 Historic Honoka’a Town building map showing the Honoka’a United Methodist Church in contrasting color.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Honokaʻa, HI 96727—Honokaʻa United Methodist Church on Google Map
Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Sketch
Honoka’a United Methodist Church Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Honoka’a Methodist Church

City or Vicinity: Honoka’a

County: Hawai‘i State: HI

Photographers: Laura Ruby (and except where noted, Joseph McClelland)

Dates Photographed: 2013 and 2015

Location of Original Digital Files: Ross W. Stephenson
38 Judd Street, 24B,
Honolulu HI 96817
Job# Historic and Architectural Resources of Honoka’a

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0001)
Māmane Street façade (makai side), camera facing south-southeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

1 of 26.

Photo #2 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0002)
Māmane Street façade (makai side), camera facing south-southeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

2 of 26.

Photo #3 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0003)
Exterior detail: Māmane Street façade Makai-Waipi’o corner Lanai Entrance, camera facing south-southeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

3 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Name of Property  County and State

Photo #4 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0004)
Exterior detail: Māmane Street façade Vestibule Entrance and Bell Tower, camera facing south
Photographer: Laura Ruby

4 of 26.

Photo #5 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0005)
Māmane Street façade (makai side), camera facing west
Photographer: Laura Ruby

5 of 26.

Photo #6 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0006)
Corner of Māmane Street façade (makai side) and Hilo side, camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

6 of 26.

Photo #7 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0007)
External detail: Cornerstone, corner of Māmane Street façade (makai side) and Hilo side, camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

7 of 26.

Photo #8 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0008)
Hilo side façade, camera facing north-northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

8 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                   Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                                        County and State

Photo #9 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0009)
Waipiʻo side facade, camera facing south
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   9 of 26.

Photo #10 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0010)
Waipiʻo side and rear corner, camera facing northeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   10 of 26.

Photo #11 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0011)
Exterior detail: Rear entry looking through to the open door of the Pastor’s Office, camera facing north-northeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   11 of 26.

Photo #12 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0012)
Interior: Gothic arch leading to the Vestibule with koa doors and two securing crossbars, camera facing north-north-east
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   12 of 26.

Photo #13 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0013)
Interior: Vestibule-Bell Tower trap door with bell rope, camera facing north
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   13 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property  County and State

Photo #14 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0014)
Interior: View through Nave-Social Hall and into the Library, camera facing northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

14 of 26.

Photo #15 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0015)
Interior: Nave and Chancel, camera facing east
Photographer: Laura Ruby

15 of 26.

Photo #16 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0016)
Interior: Nave and Chancel, camera facing east south-east
Photographer: Laura Ruby

16 of 26.

Photo #17 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0017)
Interior: Nave and Chancel, camera facing south-south-southeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

17 of 26.

Photo #18 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0018)
Interior: Nave looking through into the Conservatory arch and the Social Hall rectangular
opening, camera facing west
Photographer: Laura Ruby

18 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Photo #19 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0019)
Interior: Social Hall, camera facing north-northwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

19 of 26.

Photo #20 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0020)
Interior: Social Hall, camera facing southwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

20 of 26.

Photo #21 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0021)
Interior: Social Hall and Library and Pastor’s Office doors, camera facing northwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

21 of 26.

Photo #22 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0022)
Interior: Social Hall pass through to Kitchen, camera facing west-northwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

22 of 26.

Photo #23 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0023)
Interior: Passageway between Library, Women’s Restroom entrance, open shelving (behind kitchen door) and Kitchen, camera facing southwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

23 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                                    County and State

Photo #24 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0024)
Interior: Women’s Restroom and Library entrances, camera facing north
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   24 of 26.

Photo #25 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0025)
Interior: Library with fireplace, camera facing north
   Photographer: Laura Ruby


Photo #26 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0025)
Exterior detail: Lanai Entrance looking into Pastor’s Office, camera facing southwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   26 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church ___________________ Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property ___________________ County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Honoka’a Methodist Church

City or Vicinity: Honoka’a

County: Hawai‘i State: HI

Photographers: Laura Ruby (and except where noted, Joseph McClelland)

Dates Photographed: 2013 and 2015

Location of Original Digital Files: Ross W. Stephenson
38 Judd Street, 24B,
Honolulu HI 96817
Job# Historic and Architectural Resources of Honoka’a

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church                   Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                  County and State

Photo #1 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka‘a United Methodist Church_0001)
Māmane Street façade (*makai* side), camera facing south-southeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

1 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Māmane Street façade (makai side), camera facing south-southeast

Photographer: Laura Ruby

2 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
County and State

Photo #3 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0003)
Exterior detail: Māmane Street façade makai-Waipiʻo corner Lanai Entrance, camera facing south-southeast

Photographer: Laura Ruby

3 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                   Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                                   County and State

Photo #4 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0004)
Exterior detail: Māmane Street façade Vestibule Entrance and Bell Tower, camera facing south
Photographer: Laura Ruby

4 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

County and State

Photo #5 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0005)
Māmane Street façade (makai side), camera facing west
Photographer: Laura Ruby

5 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #6 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0006)
Corner of Māmene Street façade (makai side) and Hilo side, camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

6 of 26.
Honoka'a United Methodist Church  Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property  County and State

Photo #7 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka‘a United Methodist Church_0007)
External detail: Cornerstone, corner of Māmame Street façade (makai side) and Hilo side, camera facing southwest
    Photographer: Laura Ruby

7 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church

Hilo side façade, camera facing north-northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

8 of 26.
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church

Waipi‘o side facade, camera facing south

Photographer: Laura Ruby

9 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

Photo #10 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0010)
Waipi‘o side and rear corner, camera facing northeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

10 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
County and State

Photo #11 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0011)
Exterior detail: Rear entry looking through to the open door of the Pastor’s Office, camera facing north-northeast

Photographer: Laura Ruby

11 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
County and State

Photo #12 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0012)
Interior: Gothic arch leading to the Vestibule with koa doors and two securing crossbars, camera facing north north-east
Photographer: Laura Ruby

12 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #13 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0013)
Interior: Vestibule-Bell Tower trap door with bell rope, camera facing north
Photographer: Laura Ruby

13 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #14 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0014)
Interior: View through Nave-Social Hall and into the Library, camera facing northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

14 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church  
Name of Property

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi  
County and State

Photo #15 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0015)  
Interior: Nave and Chancel, camera facing east  
Photographer: Joe McClelland

15 of 26.
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #16 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka‘a United Methodist Church_0016)
Interior: Nave and Chancel, camera facing east south-east
Photographer: Laura Ruby

16 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                   Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi  
Name of Property                             County and State  

Photo #17 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0017)  
Interior: Nave and Chancel, camera facing south-south-southeast  
Photographer: Laura Ruby  

17 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church                   Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                      County and State

Photo #18 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0018)
Interior: Nave looking through into the Conservatory arch and the Social Hall rectangular
opening, camera facing west
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

18 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #19 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0019)

Interior: Social Hall, camera facing north-northwest

Photographer: Laura Ruby

19 of 26.
Photo #20 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka‘a United Methodist Church_0020)
Interior: Social Hall, camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

20 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

County and State

Photo #21 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0021)
Interior: Social Hall and Library and Pastor’s Office doors, camera facing northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

21 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

County and State

Photo #22 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0022)

Interior: Social Hall pass through to Kitchen, camera facing west-northwest

Photographer: Laura Ruby

22 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church       Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                        County and State

Photo #23 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0023)
Interior: Passageway between Library, Women’s Restroom entrance, open shelving (behind kitchen door) and Kitchen, camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

23 of 26.
Honoka’a United Methodist Church                   Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                      County and State

Photo #24 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka’a United Methodist Church_0024)
Interior: Women’s Restroom and Library entrances, camera facing north
Photographer: Laura Ruby

24 of 26.
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #25 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Honokaʻa United Methodist Church_0025)
Interior: Library with fireplace, camera facing north
Photographer: Laura Ruby
Honoka‘a United Methodist Church                   Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                   County and State

Photo #26 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Honoka‘a United Methodist Church_0025)
Exterior detail: Lanai Entrance looking into Pastor’s Office, camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

26 of 26.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900  OMB No. 1024-0018

Honokaʻa United Methodist Church                    Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property                    County and State

ADDENDUM A
HONOKAʻA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH TIMELINE

1852—George Hardy received a grant from Kamehameha IV to R.P. 1073 located in Haina Ahupuaʻa. (Sometimes listed in Papaanui Ahupuaʻa, Grant 1073).

1906—Immigrants from the Philippines and Korea came to settle and work on the Honokaʻa Sugar Company. Dr. Wan See Cho recruited these workers from the Methodist congregations in Korea.

1910—Reverend Cenon Ramos came from the Philippines to become minister of the Honokaʻa Filipino Methodist Church.

1906—Methodist Church building erected at Church Row (on property now part of the Honokaʻa Hongwanji Mission on Lehua Street) at a cost of $1,746. Huge vegetable garden and naval orange tree that belonged to the Honokaʻa Hongwanji Mission which the Filipino American children enjoyed.

1921—The Hawaiian Evangelical Association (Congregational Church) acquired the old A.B. Lindsay residential property on the mauka side of Māmāne Street (45-3525 Māmāne Street) in 1921, establishing the Honokaʻa Union Church.

1921—Howard N. Smith was appointed Minister of the Honokaʻa Union Church.

Prior to 1927—Buildings on church property were used to house a branch of Hilo Public Library. The facilities were one of several informal libraries for local children before the 1937 Honokaʻa Public Library was constructed. (See photo showing Victorian carpenter gothic chapel.)

1927—Present church structure built. The HBCC contracted architect and Frank Arakawa to design the building and contractor M. Okura to carry out the contracting work. The cornerstone was laid on June 5, 1927. Besides the sanctuary, a social hall, pastor’s study, and parsonage were constructed. These structures replaced Victorian-era type buildings that were mauka of the new structure. $9,000.

1930s and 1940s—Social hall was a multipurpose facility and included roller skating in the evenings.

1937—Rev. S.G. Afalla appointed to lead the Methodist church. He organized Sunday School programs and weekday education classes along the Hāmākua Coast.

1950—Hawaiian Mission of the Methodist Church acquired the present property and buildings. The church name was changed from Honokaʻa Filipino Methodist Church to Honokaʻa
Honokaʻa United Methodist Church Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Community Methodist Church, and Rev. S.G. Afalla conducted the first service on December 31, 1950 at a Watch Night Service.

1957—The property included the mission building, parsonage, garage, dwelling, dwelling, laundry, and Sunday school building.

1961—The Board of the Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania deeded the property to the Division of National Missions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. The property buildings listed were: 1) mission bldg.; [and non-contributing buildings] 2) educational bldg., 3) ceramic shop, 4) parsonage, 5) garage, 6) caretaker’s dwelling.

1968—45-3525 Māmane Street property name changed to Honokaʻa United Methodist Church.

1956—An abandoned plantation building was acquired and placed mauka of the church and social hall building and renovated for Sunday school classrooms.

1968—The Methodist Church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren Church to become the Honokaʻa United Methodist Church.

2006—Renovations to the property included ADA ramps, bathrooms, and parking lot

2007—Honokaʻa United Methodist Church celebrated its 100th anniversary.

2015—Original flooring, pews, and most of the windows remain today.
**ADDENDUM B**

**PROPERTY TRANSFERS TABLE**

**TMK: 4-5-005: 006 HONOKA‘A UNITED METHODIST CHURCH – 45-3525 Māmane Street**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>LIBER</th>
<th>TRANSACTION</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/24/1852</td>
<td>Grant Book 6, p. 113</td>
<td>Royal Patent Award</td>
<td>$4,267</td>
<td>207.3 acres</td>
<td>From Kamehameha IV to George Hardy: R.P. Grant 1073 in Haina Ahupua‘a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/1/1899</td>
<td>189/453</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>1.31 acres</td>
<td>From George Hardy to A. B. Lindsay: The first portion of the total contiguous Lindsay lands in R.P. 1073.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/20/1901</td>
<td>231/56-57</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>6,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>From Zulumira O’Dowda to A. B. Lindsay: The second portion of the total contiguous Lindsay lands in R.P. 1073.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/29/1912</td>
<td>355/421-422</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>2,500 sq. ft.</td>
<td>From Maria (Magrida Hardey) Johnson and husband Peter to A. B. Lindsay: The third portion of the total contiguous Lindsay lands. Total acreage is now 1.31 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9/1920</td>
<td>576/118-124</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>2.25 acres</td>
<td>From Jeanie Lindsay to A.O. Henderson: All of the A.B. Lindsay property including the dwelling parcel that becomes the Methodist church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8/1921</td>
<td>630/177</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$6,250</td>
<td>1.31 acres</td>
<td>A. O Henderson and wife to the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association: the 1.31 acres constitute the total acreage for the church, and designated on the deed as the “A. B. Lindsay Dwelling House” property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/13/1950</td>
<td>2391/241</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>1.21 acres</td>
<td>From the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association to the Board of the Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Net .095 acres to the County of Hawai‘i for an easement in the mauka/makai gulch to the east that separates R.P. 1073 and R.P. 3163, a former Honoka‘a Sugar Flume R-O-W plus 144 sq. ft. for a road easement along Māmane Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/23/1961</td>
<td>4383/262</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$3,070</td>
<td>1.255 acres</td>
<td>From the Board of the Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Division of National Missions o the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church: Successor of merger between the owner. Plus 406 sq. ft. dropped back into the parcel from the State of Hawai‘i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/28/1969</td>
<td>6735/345</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>1.255 acres</td>
<td>From the merged entities of the Methodist Church to the Honoka‘a United Methodist Church.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.