

# Hawaii Kotohira Jinsha Hawaii Dazaifu Tenmangu

September 2017



Hatsumiya mairi is an ancient tradition for those who have been blessed with the miracle of a child. It is a special ritual that allows the new parents to express appreciation for the birth of their child and to express their wishes for the child to become good natured, kind hearted, true of spirit, respectful of all around and lead to their inner strengths to find their own path in life. Congratulation on the birth of your little treasure!!!

# MAHALO

## for your donations

Thomas & Linda Agawa  
Eientei Animations  
Kumiko Futatsuiwa  
Bob Harada  
Masuo & Mieko Horiuchi  
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Wade Sano  
Gary & Linda Shinsato  
Anne Shirai  
Michael & Joy Tamashiro  
Chihiro Tamayose  
Lucy Tsu  
Peggy Tsukida  
Rodney Williams

Congratulations to shrine friend **Akiko Sanai** of Akiko Sanai Piano Studio Honolulu for receiving Steinway & Son's Top Music Teacher Award for 2016 - a nationwide award presented to piano instructors in recognition of their outstanding instruction and leadership in piano training.

Born and raised in Japan, Akiko began learning and playing the piano from the age of 6. She began teaching piano in 2004 and has shared her knowledge of music for the past 11 years.

Akiko teaches from two studios in Kaimuki and in Hawaii Kai. **Congratulations Akiko!!!**



# CALENDAR

## SEPTEMBER

- 23 1 pm  
**Clean up & Prep**
- 24 3 pm  
**Spring Thanksgiving Festival**

## OCTOBER

- 22 3 pm  
**Tsukinamisai**
- 22/28/29 9 am ~ 4 pm  
**Shichigosan & Jusan Mairi**

## NOVEMBER

- 5 3 pm  
**Tsukinamisai**
- 4/5/11/12/18/19 9 am ~ 4 pm  
**Shichigosan & Jusan Mairi**



Car Blessing on 8/20



Photo on the left shows baby Wade at his Baby blessing on April 17,1983. Photo on the right is Daddy Wade with his son Jax at the shrine on August 27, 2017 !!



Car Blessing on 9/10

The Masuo Horiuchi Ohana from Kyoto visited the shrine on 9/10.

Mr. Horiuchi is the 5th generation heir of the only existing manufacturers of shrine decorations. All items are hand dyed, hand woven and hand finished in accordance with ancient techniques.



# Maintenance



Mahalo to **Mike Lee** for repairing and restoring the shrine's plexiglass wooden door panel on 9/6 and 9/8.



# Office Blessing



A blessing for an office relocation was performed on 9/1 in Mapunapuna.

Moving to a new location is a milestone, and is particularly important to clear and bless the business and its location in the beginning to set your original intention and to open itself to infinite new opportunities, new connections and success. The land and building is purified and cleansed of old negative or residual energies, making way for a positive and balanced atmosphere which encourages prosperity, growth, success and the safety and harmony of management and the employees.

# Tidbits 9-9

Choyo no Sekku, or Chrysanthemum (Kiku) Festival is an ancient festival celebrated on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month.

In Japan, double odd numbers - 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 are considered extremely auspicious. As such, most major Japanese festivals occur in odd months:

January 1 - New Years Day

March 3 - Girl's Day (Momo no Sekku)

May 5 - Boy's Day (Tango no Sekku)

July 7 - Tanabata Star Festival

September 9 - Choyo no Sekku

The ancient Chinese considered numbers a mystical part of the universe.

The Chinese believed that the number 1 represented the starting point while the number 9 represented infinity and extremity. As such, the number 9 can be seen in many aspects of life in China.

In the royal palace or a monastery, the doors, windows, stairs or fixtures existed in multiples of nine or a number that contains nine.

The numbers of the knobs on the double doors of the Forbidden City in Beijing is a good example. There are nine rows of nine knobs on these doors which represents the supreme power of the emperor.

The ninth day of the ninth lunar month was considered to be particularly potent because of the belief that the number 9, being the highest odd number, was auspicious and therefore "two nines" was the ultimate in propitiousness.

On this day, beautifully cultivated chrysanthemums were displayed and admired while drinking sake laced with chrysanthemum petals. This tradition was imported to Japan from China during the Nara period (710 - 793 AC),

Chrysanthemums have long been associated with longevity because they bloom magnificently during the Fall months when the rest of nature seems to be dying.

Chrysanthemum is also known for its medicinal value, including an aid in recovery from influenza, acne, the prevention of sore throat and the reduction of fever.

In Korea, it is known for its medicinal use for making people more alert. In western herbal medicine, chrysanthemum tea is drunk to treat circulatory disorders such as varicose veins and atherosclerosis.

Eventually, the 16-petal chrysanthemum became associated with the Emperor of Japan.

Choyo no Sekku was celebrated at the shrine on Sunday, September 3 by partaking of the traditional chrysanthemum-laced sake.

# Japanese Movie Theaters

Before cineplexes and before you could easily access old movies online — a trip to the movies was a special adventure. Here are some of those lost treasures of Honolulu cinema:

The first Japanese Theater built in Hawaii was the Asahiza at the corner of Beretania and Maunakea.

It was built in 1899 and destroyed in the Chinatown fire of 1900. The second Asahiza opened at 1162 Maunakea Street near Pauahi Street in 1908 but was demolished in 1928.



The original Asahiza

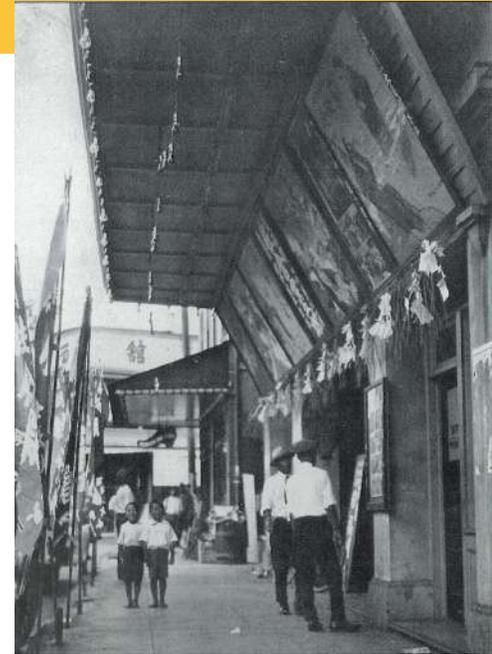
Asahiza was built with wood with a large stage, a balcony, several dressing rooms and stores in front.



Pawa Theatre in the 1920s, with taxis waiting in front

The Pawa Theatre was built in 1916 on King Street, near Punahou Street. It was an open-air theater with benches surrounded by high, corrugated metal walls. Patrons brought umbrellas in case of rain.

It was demolished to make way for the New Pawa'a Theatre in 1929.



The Honoluluza in Chinatown

The New Pawa'a Theatre was remodeled and renamed the Cinerama and opened in 1962.

The Honoluluza was built on the site of an earlier Chinese theater which closed in 1920.

Also known as Honolulu Theatre,

the Honoluluza was always lined with colorful banners and posters promoting Japanese movies. The theater and surrounding Japanese business district was demolished in the late 1960s for urban renewal and is now part of an expanded A'ala Park. The Nippon Theatre, formerly known as the Koen Gekijo (Park Theatre) was also part of the business district.

Behind the Toyo Theatre on A'ala Street was the Kokusai or International Theatre. The Kokusai



Kokusai Theatre in A'ala Park

opened in 1941, designed by the famed architect Heigo Fuchino.

It operated until 1963 and reopened in a new location at Beretania and Nuuanu Avenue as the Daiei New Kokusai Theatre. In 1974, it was sold and renamed the Empress Theatre.



Toyo Theatre in Downtown

Consolidated opened the 1,000 seat Toyo Theatre in 1938 to showcase Japanese films. It was designed by the architect C.W. Dickey, whose Waikiki Theatre opened two years earlier.

The lavishly decorated theater was demolished along with all its furnishings in 1988 to make way for the Hawaii USA Federal Credit Union.



Kapahulu Theatre

The Kapahulu Theatre opened in 1936 and showed second-run films and Japanese classics. It was demolished in 1980 and a small strip mall was built on the site.