67 Honokaa Hongwanji Mission
Although substantial Japanese immigration dates from 1885, the first Buddhist clergy did not arrive until 1889. Initially services were held in private homes by itinerant ministers. In 1905, the Reverend Kagetsu Shibata of the Jodo Shinshu Sect (Hongwanji) took up residency in Honokaa and was able to erect a permanent temple building. Before WWII, the grounds included a judo hall and Japanese language school. During WWII, the Reverend Giko Tsuge (the longest serving sensei from 1934-1959) was interned on the mainland. After he returned he oversaw the present sanctuary building (1951) designed in an international style to reflect the universality of Buddhism. The temple sanctuary is usually open, so walk inside and reflect.

68 Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church
The first permanent Catholic Church in Honokaa was known as St. Georges. Father Paul Baulin, who arrived in 1882 and remained at Honokaa for 36 years, was fluent in both Hawaiian and Portuguese in order to converse with his parishioners. After the turn of the century, a larger parcel was acquired on the Wailua side of Lehua for a new church. This second building was a wooden, yet Gothic inspired, structure with buttresses and named the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In 1927 the present Our Lady of Lourdes church was constructed further makai, copying the arched window and tower detail of its immediate predecessor. The church is usually open, so walk inside and be bathed in the serene blue light.

72 St. Georges Cemetery
The original Catholic Church and Cemetery, St. Georges, was part of a much larger land grant from the Royal Hawaiian Government to George Hardy, Hardy, a ship carpenter born in Cornwall, England, had traveled to the European continent, Middle East, Mexico, New Orleans, and California, before settling in Hawaii. Before his passing, Hardy built his own mausoleum and coffin. Buried near him are other early Catholic pioneers, including a contingent of Portuguese. Walk past the gate, along the short gravel pathway, to this peaceful, quiet cemetery and view of the town and ocean.

73 North Hawaii Education and Research Center (NHERC) Heritage Center
The Heritage Center contains photographs, documents, artifacts, musical recordings, oral histories and theme displays illustrating Honokaa's history.
Historic Honokaa Town, Hawaii

Walking down Mamane Street, the heart of Honokaa Town, and step back in time to the late 19th and early 20th century. Honokaa's single story, wooden plantations-era buildings are a symbol of Hawaiian history, where people like Diamond Head and its workers. The industrial boom brought in the era of plantation rivalries and economic growth. Today, these buildings are a testament to the past, reminding us of the era of the sugar barrons and their influence on the community.

5 Katsu Goto Memorial

Katsu Goto arrived on the City of Tokio in 1885, working first for Paauilo Plantation before organizing his own business in Honokaa. As a multi-ethnic group, the establishment of the Ueshi Store was very popular with the large numbers of Japanese plantation laborers in the area. The store became a center of activity for the local community. In 1889, Goto was kidnapped and murdered on his way back from a visit to his family. His death was mourned by the community and his memory is honored today.

8 Fujino Building

While working for the sugar companies, Fujino invested in real estate and became a prominent figure in the town's political and social life. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Honokaa High School and the Honokaa Public Library. The building is now a museum dedicated to the history and culture of the area.

14 Ujiki Building

Four generations of Ujikis have lived on this property. Manabu Ujiki arrived in 1898, married Moneko Imai, also from Japan, and established the store. Son Takehiko and Manno inherited the business and operated it with the help of their wives and children. In 1989, the property and buildings were turned into a museum dedicated to the history of the Ujiki family.

17 Hotel Honokaa Club

The hotel was established in 1912 as a home for island-based Hawaiian workers. It was one of the first hotels in the area and became a hub for social and cultural activities. The hotel is now a museum and a center for cultural events.

18 First Bank of Hilo

The building was originally a bank and later a hotel. It is now a museum dedicated to the history of the area.

19 M.S. Bodish Building

The building was originally a bank and later a hotel. It is now a museum dedicated to the history of the area.

21 Bank of Hawaii

Established in 1897, the Bank of Hawaii is one of the oldest banks in the state. It has a rich history and is an important part of the community.

22 Honokaa Post Office

The post office was established in 1910 and is now a museum dedicated to the history of the area.

23 Honokaa Marketplace/Former Honokaa Kuranitsu, Paiva Garages

One of the oldest buildings in the area, it was the site of a small shop and later a garage. It is now a museum dedicated to the history of the area.

25 Yamatsuka Building

The building was originally a bank and later a hotel. It is now a museum dedicated to the history of the area.

Dr. Okada Hospital

Although the plantations offered free medical care to employees, language and cultural barriers led to the establishment of at least 11 Japanese hospitals throughout the islands during the early territorial period. Dr. Okada’s 12-bed hospital operated at the same location until 1946, serving the community.

Bank of Hawaii

Chartered in 1897 on Oahu, the Bank of Hawaii entered Big Island markets in 1922, acquiring branches in Hilo, Honokaa, and Kealakekua. The present 1927 structure typifies the Mediterranean-California style of architecture.

Honokaa Post Office

Established in 1910 by Harry N. Isomoto, a Japanese-American entrepreneur who established four other post offices in the Hilo area.

Hotel Honokaa Club

Opening in 1912, the club was the center of social and cultural activities for the community. It is now a museum dedicated to the history of the area.

First Bank of Hilo

The bank was established in 1910 and is now a museum dedicated to the history of the area.

M.S. Bodish Building

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27 Awong Store (Credit Union)
This is arguably the oldest building in Honolulu and has housed a long line of general store proprietors. Originally the W.H. Holmes Store, property records show a lease dated February 13, 1882. Subsequent store operators included A.I. Moses, W.G. Lawson and Alfred Awong. Portions of the building were also used as a horse stable until the 1920s and a bar for Marines from nearby Camp Taranu during WWI. The building was acquired by the Honolulu Community Credit Union in 1968.

30 Koahe Building
Kamekichi Koahe found initial employment on the Hamakua Ditch in Kohala and the railroad in Lapaohoehe before moving with wife Mika Chiyana Koahe in 1907 to Honolulu. He did carpentry work and she took in laundry and operated a needle shop. In 1930 they were able to purchase the present Koahe Building, where they operated a general retail store. Goods sold included basic dry goods, groceries, some Japanese wares (primarily kimono and fabric prints), and pastries. The store was known for their exceptional suki ice. Go mākaia to the sidewalk and see how the residences were constructed on the makai side of Manamo Street.

31 Andrade Building
John Joe Andrade owned a cattle ranch, slaughter house, and meat market. His building, erected in 1924, has housed the Honolulu Café, the Andrade Hotel, dance hall, Fernandez tailor shop and the Ohia Lana'i. The Ohia Lana'i was the birthplace of the Hawaii Saddle Club. Today, horse racing and other rodeo activities are held at the nearby Rose Andrade Cowichas Stadium, named for a member of the family.

32 B. Ikeda and Sons (True Value Hardware)
This is the oldest continually run family business in Honolulu. Fidelis Ikeda immigrated from Japan in 1906 and his son Bunso in 1912. Both worked on this site for the Chinese-owned Kwong Kee Chock Company. Bunso subsequently was employed by Lam Choy Moon, who got the lease from Chock. Bunso bought the business himself: "lock, stock and barrel" at the Lam Choy Moon estate sale in 1916. Bunso was listed in the census under "tinsmith," "plumber," and "hardware." Ikeda's retains the feel of an old-fashioned hardware store. Stop in and look at the special nuts and bolts drawn.

55 Lower Hamakua Ditch
Since sugar is a "thirsty" crop, irrigation is a necessity. In 1904, two irrigation systems were proposed from the Kohala Mountains to the sugarcane fields—the Upper and Lower Hamakua Ditches. 23 and 24 miles in length, respectively. The Upper Ditch was completed in 1907, the Lower Ditch in 1910. Each Ditch required extensive tunneling, as well as ditch digging undertaken by crews of Japanese, Native Hawaiians, Koreans, and Chinese. Only the lower Ditch remains in operation. Walk down Lehua Street, Maile Street, or Honolulu-Waipio Road-Mamane Street at Kia Manu to see this refreshing sight.

62 ILWU (International Longshore and Warehouse Union) Hall
During the Territorial Era, five large local companies gained control of Hawaii's lucrative sugar industry and with that, economic, social, and political control of the island. This set the stage for plantation labor unrest. While strikes were originally organized by individual ethnic groups, it became increasingly apparent that only island wide, multi-ethnic labor organizing would effect change.
Simultaneously, labor organizers began coordinating the efforts on both the plantations and harbors. Violent clashes occurred at Hanapepe, Kauai in 1924 and Hilo in 1928. Strike actions were undertaken between 1946-49 before success led to improvements in medical programs, sick leave, wages, and housing. The union building is named for well-known labor leader Jack Wayne Hall. This is one of the largest remaining World War II era Quonset Huts in Hawaii. Look through the windows and see the full-size basketball court.

70 Makua side of Mamiame Street

33 Antoine Luve Ferreira Building
This was the site of a country store owned by A.S. Cleghorn, the father of Princess Kaahumanu, heir to the Hawaiian throne at the time of the overthrow. In 1893, Japanese merchant Kiyohara Irie erected the present building in 1927. Irie's friend, Antoine Luve Ferreira, purchased the building in 1929 and it has remained in the family since; housing generations of small businesses.

38 Hasegawa Building
Seishiro Hasegawa, a confectioner from Japan, immigrated in 1907. Hasegawa began his business in Hawaii working for others before purchasing a house he appropriately named Candy Girl to take him to distant plantation camps where he could sell his candy. (Candy Girl also won a number of the community horse races regularly held just outside the store.) By 1926, Seishiro was financially able to rent space in the Holmes Building, where he expanded his line of candies and treats and added other retail products. By 1937, he had constructed the new Hasegawa Store building, expanding it further in subsequent years. Always an entrepreneur, Hasegawa was known for his determination to meet customer requests even for items not in his regular stock of goods. Looking at the outside of the building from either driveway see if you can discern the four levels of commercial activities and for residence.

39 Sakata Building
This parcel is historically significant in three ways. The front building is one of the oldest commercial structures in town, appearing on the 1914 Sanborn Insurance Company map. It housed numerous small retail operations including sewing machine sales, soda fountains, pool halls, and general stores. The maudel (the mountains) middle building was the site of the Sakata Art Studio, where generations of school children and families in the community came to record themselves. Until 1921, the back of the property accommodated Dr. Kishimoto Tokujir's Hospital. The hospital was operated by the United States Government as a war reparation after WWI. Dr. Inukaike was a Japanese national. The commercial building conforms to the bend in the street to make maximum use of the space.

43 Methodist/Congregational Church
Religious conversion is a long-standing tradition in Hawaii, starting with the arrival of Congregational missionaries in 1820. Evangelism was particularly directed at the thousands of immigrant laborers in the 20th century living in plantation camps. This chapel/meeting hall/library was erected by the Congregationalist in 1927. As population shifted again, the size of the congregation was reduced: local Methodists acquired this "carpenter gothic" structure designed by noted architect Hawaii Frank Arakawa in 1930. Open, go inside and experience the hallowed atmosphere especially the library complete with fireplace.

48 Former Rickard Residence and Hotel
William H. Rickard arrived on the Big Island in 1865. He served as manager of the Honolulu Sugar Company, moving into this house in 1893. In 1895, Rickard was one of the leaders of an armed revolution to restore Queen Liliuokalani to the throne. The effort failed. Rickard was imprisoned on Oahu where he contracted tuberculosis. He died in 1899. The house became a "first class" hotel operated by Rickard's widow Nora until her death in 1944 at the age of 96, then by daughter Nelie Rickard Walker, until purchased by the Salvation Army in 1958.
Honokaa Town is located on the Hamakua Coast of the Island of Hawaii in a moku (district) of the same name. Honokaa fronts two sides of an old government route to Waipio Valley known as Mamane Street. The town developed linearly along the arterial since it was first settled as a stage stop in the nineteenth century and its limits gradually extended across the eight mua (Hawaiian land divisions) of Kohola, Kulalii, Lualii, Niihau, Papahana, Pualaa, and Kaulua. Honokaa takes its name from the sound of the sea nearby which, translated from the Hawaiian, means “rolling [as stones] bay.”

**Legend**

1. Overseed Camp
2. School grounds (1893)
3. Anglican Cemetery (1886)
4. Site of old Anglican Church
5. Kamahele Memorial
6. State Department of Health, makua/Rat Laboratory/makai
7. Hawaii State Library/Honokaa Branch/District Court
8. Fujino Building and residence
9. Natsume Building
10. Dr. Ohkawa Hospital and residence
11. Dr. Aoki's W.S. Office and residence
12. Site of Hawaiian Telephone Company exchanges
13. Shingon Mission
14. Ujiki Store, Food Store, two residences, and garage
15. Yamanaka Department Store
16. Harris Sanitary Laundry
17. Hotel Honokaa Club
18. Original First Bank of Hilo Ltd./Old Bank of Hawaii
20. Site of Dairy Queen site of Seibu Department’s office
22. Honokaa People’s Theatre
23. Site of Onosuna Bar
24. Honokaa Market Place/former Honokaa, Bamonino, Pahu Garages
25. T.Yamashita Building
26. Original B. Iwatsuki Store
27. HPS Federal Credit Union/Old Holmes, Lawson, Moving Stores
28. Site of Doc Hall Theatre
29. Hitani Building
30. Kusake Building
31. Arai Building
32. B. Iwatsuki & Sons Hardware
33. Ferreira Building
34. Ono’s/Nakamura Hotel
35. Rice Building
36. Sun Building
37. Jense Building
38. Haegawa Building
39. Sakata Building
40. Takuta Building
41. Old Taniguchi Theatre/Hanakaa, Honokaa Theatre
42. Site of Hanakaa Village site of Lindsey Store
43. Manahokum School/former Congregational Church/site of Lindsey residence
44. Piaya residence
45. Watanabe residence
46. Sakata residence
47. Site of Bank of Hawaii cashier’s house
48. The Salvation Army/former Richard Hotel and residence
49. Honokaa HighMiddle School/former site of Teacher’s Cottages/Honokaa Elementary School/former site of Japanese School
50. Pau site of Japanese School
51. Site of Courthouse, makua/Jail, makua
52. Site of Japatam
53. Honokaa HighMiddle Elementary School
54. Piaya Woodworking Shop/former The Country Store/former Katsuo Store
55. The Lower Hamakua Ditch
56. MacLeod’s NurSery/former Hanakaa Store
57. Haina Camp/Haina Mill/Hainakaa Landing
58. Fujimoto Flying’s A. Service
59. Nagas Carriage
60. Kitagawa residence
61. Igaishi residence
62. International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU)
63. Jack Wayne Hall
64. Site of Camp B
65. Site of Methodist Church
66. Site of Shingon Buddhist Mission
67. Honokaa Horsemanship
68. Site of lady of Kanaha Catholic Church
69. Catholic Cemetery
70. Site of the Church of the Immaculate Conception
71. Honokaa Hospital
72. St. George Catholic and Batelito Family Cemetery/site of St. George Church
73. NURHIC Heritage Center