
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Revised 2011



Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pacific West
Regional Office

Cultural Resource
Programs

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM
2011 Condition Assessment Update for:

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

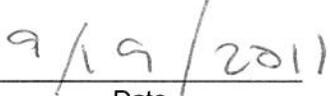
Kalaupapa National Historical Park concurs with the condition assessment update Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **POOR**

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining cultural and natural values.

Superintendent, Kalaupapa National Historical Park Date

Please return to:
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Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service, Pacific West Region
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San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
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**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2005**

**Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlement
Kalaupapa National Historical Park**

Kalaupapa National Historical Park concurs with the general findings of this Cultural Landscape Inventory, including the Management Category and Condition Assessment as listed below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Poor**

Thomas Storkman

9/8/05

Superintendent, Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Date

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Seattle, WA 98104-1060

KALAUPAPA AND KALAWAO SETTLEMENT KALAUPAPA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Hawaii SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence that the Setting, as identified in the CLI, contributes to the significance of the historic district.
- 2) SHPO concurrence with the addition of the following structures as contributing features of the historic district. (See chart below)

1) X I concur, _____ I do not concur that the **Setting** as described in the CLI contributes to the historic district (see the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, circulation, vegetation).

2) Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlement:

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do Not Concur
NA	System of historic roads, driveways, and sidewalks	1866-1969		

The following structures, located at the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlement, are **already listed on the National Register of Historic Places** as contributing features:

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
056557	"Fraid House" Ruin	76002145
059919	'Ahina Heiau	76002145
059918	Kalaehala Heiau	76002145
059909	Ko'a At Wai'ale'ia	76002145
059908	Kawaha'alihi Heiau	76002145
059917	Ananaluawahine Cave	76002145
059915	Ko'a At Kaupikiawa	76002145
059903	Holua And Heiau	76002145
059913	Ko'a At Ho'olehua	76002145
059910	Ko'a At Kalae'a	76002145
059902	299 Kuahu Heiau	76002145
059900	302 Kamanuolalo Heiau	76002145
059916	312 Kaupikiawa Cave	76002145
056608	Administrative Building	76002145
056556	Administrators House Ruin	76002145
021059	Administrators Residence	76002145
056121	Airport Road Beach House 1	76002145

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
100249	Airport Road Beach House 10	76002145
056286	Airport Road Beach House 11	76002145
056122	Airport Road Beach House 2	76002145
056124	Airport Road Beach House 3	76002145
056125	Airport Road Beach House 4	76002145
056196	Airport Road Beach House 5	76002145
056207	Airport Road Beach House 6	76002145
055729	Airport Road Beach House 671	76002145
056208	Airport Road Beach House 7	76002145
056245	Airport Road Beach House 8	76002145
056284	Airport Road Beach House 9	76002145
100251	Airport Road Beach House Building 1-671	76002145
059989	Airport Terminal	76002145
021066	AJA Benevolent Society Hall	76002145
0226371	AJA Outbuilding	76002145
*Each grave marker has an individual LCS number in the database.	All Grave Markers in Cemetery A	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery B	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery C	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery D	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery E	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery F	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery G	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery H	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery I	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery J	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery K	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery L	76002145
*	All Grave Markers in Cemetery M	76002145
055735	Animal Shelter 633	76002145
056499	B. Marks Residence	76002145
056522	Baldwin Home For Boys Entrance Gate (Kalaupapa)	76002145
021177	Baldwin Home For Boys Ruins (Kalawao)	76002145
056603	Baldwin Home Kitchen Ruin (Kalawao)	76002145
055771	Baldwin Street Garage 588	76002145
055819	Baldwin Street Garage 593	76002145
055777	Baldwin Street Residence 56-172	76002145
055776	Baldwin Street Residence 56-173	76002145
055775	Baldwin Street Residence 56-178	76002145
055772	Baldwin Street Residence 62-179	76002145
055770	Baldwin Street Residence 62-182	76002145
021043	Bay View Home Building 1	76002145

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
021050	Bay View Home Building 10-A	76002145
021049	Bay View Home Building 8	76002145
021046	Bay View Home Dining Hall	76002145
056521	Bay View Home Entrance Gate	76002145
021044	Bay View Home Residence 2	76002145
021045	Bay View Home Residence 3	76002145
059701	Beach House	76002145
076141	Beach House -8	76002145
076134	Beach House 1	76002145
076143	Beach House-10	76002145
076144	Beach House-11	76002145
076135	Beach House-2	76002145
076136	Beach House-3	76002145
076137	Beach House-4	76002145
076138	Beach House-5	76002145
076139	Beach House-6	76002145
076140	Beach House-7	76002145
076142	Beach House-9	76002145
059968	Bell Residence	76002145
059953	Benjamin Residence	76002145
056529	Bishop Home Bake Oven	76002145
056530	Bishop Home Cistern	76002145
056531	Bishop Home Flagpole	76002145
056649	Bishop Home Grave	76002145
056527	Bishop Home Picket Fence And Gate	76002145
056528	Bishop Home Roads And Curbs	76002145
056612	Bishop Home Social Hall Ruin	76002145
056526	Bishop Home Walls And Entrance Gates	76002145
055738	Bishop Street Garage 621	76002145
055740	Bishop Street Garage 622	76002145
055802	Bishop Street Residence 64-121	76002145
056510	Boiler Room	76002145
056544	Brede Residence	76002145
101911	Building No. 568	76002145
101950	Building No. 592	76002145
101951	Building No. 637	76002145
101952	Building No. 672	76002145
101953	Building No. 696	76002145
102323	Building Number 569	76002145
059911	Burials At Makapulapai	76002145
059994	Calvinist Parsonage	76002145
055720	Carport 526	76002145
055787	Construction Camp Dormitory 657	76002145
055818	Construction Camp Garage 655	76002145
055788	Construction Camp Garage 658	76002145

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
055813	Construction Camp Residence 657-A	76002145
055786	Construction Camp Wash House 656	76002145
022634	Craft & Storage Building	76002145
059975	Cremetory	76002145
056536	Damien Hall	76002145
059950	Damien Monument	76002145
055700	Damien Road 62-159	76002145
055707	Damien Road Garage	76002145
055664	Damien Road Garage 531	76002145
055702	Damien Road Garage 547	76002145
059952	Damien Road Residence 26	76002145
055663	Damien Road Residence 56-107	76002145
055695	Damien Road Residence 56-108	76002145
055698	Damien Road Residence 56-111	76002145
055699	Damien Road Residence 56-112	76002145
055644	Damien Road Residence 62-105	76002145
055662	Damien Road Residence 62-106	76002145
055697	Damien Road Residence 64-110	76002145
055701	Damien Road Residence 64-311	76002145
055696	Damien Road Shed 534	76002145
055709	Damien Road Shed 539	76002145
055665	Damien Road Shelter 533	76002145
021058	Dentist's Residence	76002145
021060	Doctors Residence	76002145
059979	DOH Maintenance Shop	76002145
059974	DOH Motor Pool Garage	76002145
059973	DOH Motor Pool Gas Station	76002145
059995	Electricians Residence	76002145
059970	Fernandez Residence	76002145
056547	Frasco Residence	76002145
022633	Fumigation Room	76002145
055722	Garage 512	76002145
055723	Garage 513	76002145
055718	Garage 524	76002145
055719	Garage 525	76002145
059984	Gas Station	76002145
056551	Gaspar Residence	76002145
059981	General Warehouse	76002145
055808	Goodhue Street Garage 609	76002145
055805	Goodhue Street Garage 613	76002145
055803	Goodhue Street Garage 614	76002145
022631	Goodhue Street Residence 118	76002145
055804	Goodhue Street Residence 62-117	76002145
055807	Goodhue Street Shed 605	76002145
055806	Goodhue Street Shed 611	76002145

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
056520	Grotto At Saint Francis Church	76002145
056540	Guest Cottage	76002145
055781	Haleakala Street Garage 565	76002145
055773	Haleakala Street Garage 587	76002145
059954	Hamai Residence	76002145
056550	Hashimoto Residence	76002145
056506	Hayase Residence	76002145
059904	Heiau On Damien Road	76002145
059980	Ice Plant	76002145
056511	Inouye Residence	76002145
022635	Jail	76002145
056503	Kahikina Residence	76002145
055817	Kaiulani Street Garage 563	76002145
055815	Kaiulani Street Garage 570	76002145
055779	Kaiulani Street Garage 571	76002145
055782	Kaiulani Street Residence 64-186	76002145
055816	Kaiulani Street Residence 65r-190	76002145
055778	Kaiulani Street Shed 573	76002145
056606	Kal Memorial Hospital	76002145
059991	Kalaupapa Landing	76002145
059924	Kalaupapa Prehistoric Burial Platforms	76002145
059925	Kalaupapa Prehistoric C-Shaped Enclosures	76002145
059923	Kalaupapa Prehistoric Rock Alignments	76002145
059922	Kalaupapa Prehistoric Rock Enclosures	76002145
059921	Kalaupapa Prehistoric Rock Walls	76002145
021180	Kalawao Bakery Chimney Ruin	76002145
021179	Kalawao Slaughterhouse Chimney Ruin	76002145
055783	Kaliulani Street Garage 564	76002145
059990	Kamahana Store	76002145
059962	Kamaka Residence	76002145
100250	Kamehameha Street Building 1-669	76002145
056104	Kamehameha Street Building 9	76002145
055726	Kamehameha Street Residence 15	76002145
059971	Kamehameha Street Residence 256	76002145
055800	Kamehameha Street Residence 7	76002145
056535	Kamehameha Street Stone Culvert	76002145
055728	Kamehameha Street Storage Shed 670	76002145
021062	Kanaana Hou Church	76002145
056523	Kanaana Hou Church Yard Walls And Gates	76002145
056518	Kanakaokai Tomb	76002145
059967	Kapiolani Residence	76002145
055704	Kapiolani Street Residence 199	76002145
056543	Kato Residence	76002145
056602	Kauhako Crater Cross	76002145
021182	Kaupikiawa Rock House	76002145

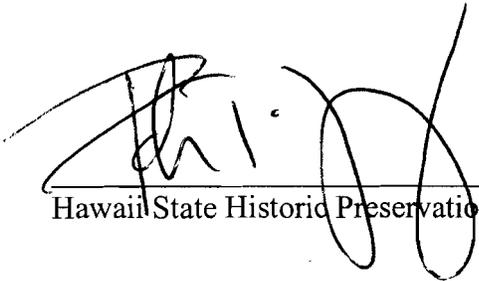
LCS Number	LCS Structure-Name	NRIS Number
055721	Lanai 528	76002145
056525	Latter Day Saints Church Yard Walls And Gate	76002145
056514	Latter Day Saints Monument	76002145
059978	Laundry	76002145
022639	Law Residence	76002145
059972	LDS Parish Hall	76002145
056546	Leabata Residence	76002145
056542	Lelepali Residence	76002145
056607	Library	76002145
059999	Lighthouse Generator Shed	76002145
021175	Lighthouse Storage Vault	76002145
021174	Lighthouse Water Tank	76002145
056611	Lion's Pavilion	76002145
055730	Lions Club Restroom 687	76002145
059920	Makanalua/Kalawao Boundary Wall	76002145
022629	Malakaua Residence	76002145
056512	Malo Residence	76002145
059965	Mamuad Residence 161	76002145
059976	Materials Shed	76002145
059961	McKinley Street Residence 154	76002145
059964	McKinley Street Residence 157	76002145
055769	McKinley Street Residence 56-153	76002145
055810	McKinley Street Residence 56-156	76002145
055801	McKinley Street Residence 62-123	76002145
056509	McVeigh Card Room	76002145
021056	McVeigh Dormitory	76002145
056504	McVeigh Garage	76002145
021053	McVeigh Home Building 12	76002145
056554	McVeigh Home Garage	76002145
055711	McVeigh Home Garage 4a	76002145
056532	McVeigh Home Paving And Stone Curbs	76002145
056508	McVeigh Home Residence 1	76002145
056501	McVeigh Home Residence 11	76002145
056507	McVeigh Home Residence 13	76002145
056545	McVeigh Home Residence 14	76002145
056505	McVeigh Home Residence 2	76002145
056541	McVeigh Home Residence 6	76002145
055712	McVeigh Home Shed 507	76002145
055713	McVeigh Home Storage Room 18	76002145
055717	McVeigh Home Wash House 33a	76002145
055710	McVeigh Home Workshop 508	76002145
021055	McVeigh Pool Hall	76002145
021054	McVeigh Rec Hall	76002145
021181	Mormon Beach House Ruin	76002145
056610	Mormon Church	76002145

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
056517	Mother Clinton Monument	76002145
059405	Mother Marianne Cope Grave	76002145
056516	Mother Marianne Cope Memorial Plaque	76002145
056553	Nahoopii Residence	76002145
022630	Naia Residence	76002145
059966	Nakoa Residence	76002145
056549	Nalalehua Residence	76002145
059957	Nono Residence	76002145
059986	Oceanside Pavillion	76002145
021047	Old Bay View Kitchen And Dining Room	76002145
021061	Old Hospital Ruin	76002145
021064	Old Stone Church	76002145
056558	Old Stone Water Reservoir Ruin	76002145
022628	Outpatient Clinic	76002145
021065	Paschoal Hall	76002145
059982	Patient Store	76002145
022638	Patients' Restroom	76002145
056555	Pharmacists Quarters Ruin	76002145
022636	Police Headquarters	76002145
022687	Post Office	76002145
056538	Puahi Street Garage	76002145
055643	Puahi Street Garage 515	76002145
055642	Puahi Street Hothouse 521	76002145
055639	Puahi Street Residence 62-101	76002145
055640	Puahi Street Residence 64-103	76002145
055641	Puahi Street Storage Building 520	76002145
059960	Punikaia Residence	76002145
059977	Quonset Storage Hut	76002145
059959	Ramos Residence	76002145
059956	Rea's Bar	76002145
059985	Rea's Tavern Storage	76002145
059958	Remigio Residence	76002145
055714	Residence 21	76002145
055724	Residence 22	76002145
059951	Residence 25	76002145
022627	Residence For Single Women	76002145
059988	Restroom	76002145
059998	Rock Crusher	76002145
056609	Sagadraca Residence	76002145
055739	School Street Residence 62-120	76002145
022632	Seki Residence	76002145
055814	Shed 590	76002145
055809	Shed 623	76002145
021067	Siloama Church	76002145
056515	Siloama Church Memorial Plaque	76002145

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
056605	Siloama Church Stone Fence	76002145
059992	Siloama Restrooms	76002145
021041	Sisters Convent	76002145
059997	Slaughterhouse	76002145
059996	Slaughterhouse 258	76002145
059969	Soria Residence	76002145
059955	Souza Residence	76002145
021042	St. Elizabeth Chapel	76002145
021063	St. Francis Catholic Church	76002145
056519	St. Francis Catholic Church Bell Memorial	76002145
056502	St. Francis Catholic Church Rectory	76002145
056537	St. Francis Church Garage	76002145
056524	St. Francis Church Yard Walls And Gates	76002145
056604	St. Philomena Catholic Church Stone Fence	76002145
021068	St. Philomena Church	76002145
059987	Statue Of The Sacred Heart Of Jesus	76002145
055736	Storage Building 634	76002145
059983	Store Warehouse	76002145
021057	Superintendents Residence	76002145
056105	Tack House	76002145
059993	Telephone Station	76002145
059963	Tool Shed	76002145
021178	U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station Ruin	76002145
056500	Una Residence	76002145
059912	Undocumented Heiau At Lava Gulch	76002145
059905	Unidentified Heiau Behind Damien Road Heiau	76002145
059907	Unidentified Heiau NW Of Site 289	76002145
059901	Unnamed Heiau Near Site 302	76002145
021069	Visitors' Pavillion	76002145
021051	Visitors' Quarters	76002145
056539	Visitors' Quarters Kitchen	76002145
056534	Waikolu Water Pipeline	76002145
056552	Wash House	76002145
021052	Wilcox Memorial Building	76002145
Archeological site	Site 299 Kuahu Heiau	76002145
Archeological site	Site 300 Ka'ahemo Heiau	76002145
Archeological site	Site 301 Heiau	76002145
Archeological site	Site 515 Occupation Area	76002145
Archeological site	Site N/N	76002145
Archeological site	The Baldwin Home	76002145

LCS Number	LCS Structure Name	NRIS Number
Archeological site	The Damien Home	76002145
Archeological site	Burial Site (near Bishop Home)	76002145

Reasons/comments why 'Additional Information Is Needed To Concur' or 'Do Not Concur' findings were made:



SEP 23 2005

Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
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(808 541-2693 x729)

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan	
Inventory Unit Description	2
Site Plan	4
Property Level, CLI Number, Park Information	7
CLI Hierarchy Description	7
Concurrence Status	
Inventory Status	8
Concurrence Status	8
Geographic Information and Location Map	
Inventory Unit Boundary Description	9
State and County	9
Size.....	9
Boundary UTM's	11
Location Map.....	12
Management Information	
General Management Information	13
Adjacent Lands Information	15
National Register Information	
Existing National Register Status	16
NRIS Information	16
National Register Eligibility	16
Period of Significance.....	17
Area of Significance	17
Statement of Significance	17
National Historic Landmark Information	20
World Heritage Site Information	20
Chronology & Physical History	
Cultural Landscape Type and Use	21
Current and Historic Names.....	21
Chronology	22
Physical History	32
Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity	
Summary	42
Natural Systems and Features	43
Spatial Organization.....	47
Circulation	54
Buildings and Structures	60
Small Scale Features	81
Vegetation.....	85
Archeology.....	93

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Condition
 Condition Assessment and Impacts 98

Treatment 100

Bibliography and Supplemental Information
 Bibliography 101
 Supplemental Information 103
 Location Map
 Site Maps:
 Site Map #1: Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements, Molokai
 Site Map #2: Kalaupapa
 Site Map #3: Kalawao
 Existing Vegetation Maps:
 Kalaupapa Vegetation Key Map
 Bay View Home Vegetation Map
 Bishop Home Vegetation Map
 Bishop Home Vegetation Map (Enlargement A)
 Bishop Home Vegetation Map (Enlargement B)
 McVeigh Home Vegetation Map
 Doctor’s Residence Vegetation Map
 Kana’ana Hou Church Vegetation Map

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation; concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

This CLI documents the existing conditions of historic, above-ground features within the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements. The CLI was submitted to the Hawaii SHPO in 2005 and received concurrence on the list of contributing and non-contributing resources as well as the descriptions of the contributing landscape characteristics of the historic property on September 23, 2005. The Park reviewed the CLI and submitted comments to the regional office in January 2006. These comments are addressed in this revised and updated CLI. None of the revisions based on these comments has resulted in changes to the findings or conclusions of the CLI, and therefore resubmittal of the CLI to the SHPO is not necessary. The revisions include updating the documentation to reflect major projects that have been completed since 2005. Upon completion of the NHL update and the CLR, the CLI will be revised to include additional information from these documents.

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements are located on an isolated peninsula on the Hawaiian Island of Molokai's weathered north coast within Kalaupapa National Historical Park. Kalaupapa National Historical Park, also commonly referred to as "Kalaupapa," "Kalaupapa Peninsula," "Kalaupapa Settlement," "Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement," or "Kalawao County," technically encompasses the entire peninsula including its coastal waters within a quarter of a mile, three deep valleys (Waihanau, Waialeia, and Waikolu), and the adjoining cliffs ranging from 1,600 feet to 3,000 feet within the park's boundaries. The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements inventory unit is located within the 8,726 acres National Historical Park. However, the key areas that were intensively developed in association with the Hansen's Disease (leprosy) settlements' period of significance consist of Kalawao Settlement, Kalaupapa Settlement, a stretch between them along Father Damien Road, and the landing strip at the north end of the peninsula (See Site Plan #1). It is these intensively developed areas that are addressed in this cultural landscape inventory. However, it is important to note that there are additional features that date to the period of significance beyond the heavily developed areas, such as the two pali trails and the water system (historically connecting Waikolu Valley to Kalawao and Kalaupapa Settlements). These features are described briefly in the history and analysis and evaluation sections, and will be covered in more detail in a separate CLI that covers the entire park.

The settlement was established in 1866 on the windward side of the peninsula at Kalawao and migrated across the peninsula to leeward Kalaupapa in the early 1900s. Although the Kalaupapa landing strip has made travel to and from the peninsula easier, access during the early period was only possible by boat or by the steep pali, or cliff, trails that connected the peninsula with the rest of Molokai. This unique physiographic setting made the Kalaupapa Peninsula an ideal place to isolate thousands of people diagnosed with Hansen's Disease, which began afflicting the people of the Hawaiian Islands in the mid-nineteenth century.

The historic vernacular landscape is strongly associated with the Belgian priest, Father Damien DeVeuster, who devoted himself to personally assisting the patients and improving the settlement's living conditions by garnering political and financial support. The efforts of Damien and other historical figures like Mother Marianne Cope and Brother Joseph Dutton helped Kalaupapa develop into what has been called the best leprosy facility of its time. After much work invested by these individuals and others, Kalaupapa eventually afforded most of the amenities of normal society, in addition to the lush surroundings and beautiful island scenery. The settlement contains boat landings, a road network (for cars), several neighborhoods, single-family patient housing, dormitories and hospitals for those requiring more assistance, churches, convents, community recreational facilities, cemeteries, dairies, slaughterhouses, and a light industrial area. Healthier patients were active in carpentry, farming, fishing, animal husbandry, and other work necessary for administering food, housing, and medical assistance to

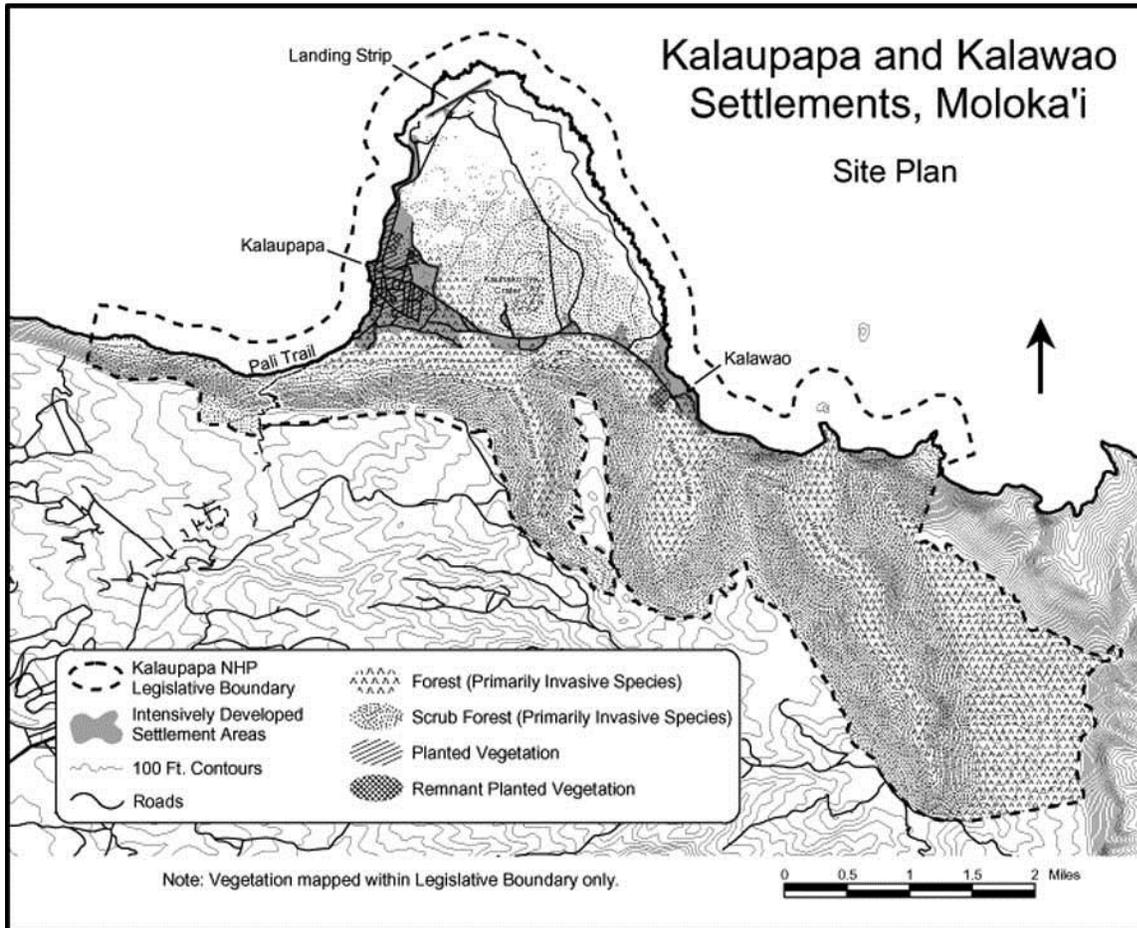
Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements Kalaupapa National Historical Park

the entire settlement. Kalaupapa's revolutionary administrative philosophy encouraged patient participation in the operation and maintenance of the settlement to foster feelings of self-worth and community cohesion, and contributes to the significance and uniqueness of Kalaupapa's cultural landscape.

The "Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement" National Historic Landmark was designated on January 7, 1976 and subsequently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR #76002415). The period of significance was listed, in a now outdated format, as 1800-1899 and 1900 onward with a significant date of 1866. Areas of significance were identified as: archeology-prehistoric, archeology-historic, architecture, community planning, religion, and social/humanitarian. The period of significance and statement of significance in this CLI will be updated once the NHL update is completed. Although the "U.S. Coast Guard Molokai Light" was listed on the National Register on March 25, 1982 (NR #82001724), it is significant under a separate context and not addressed in this statement of significance. The Molokai Light Station is addressed in a separate CLI.

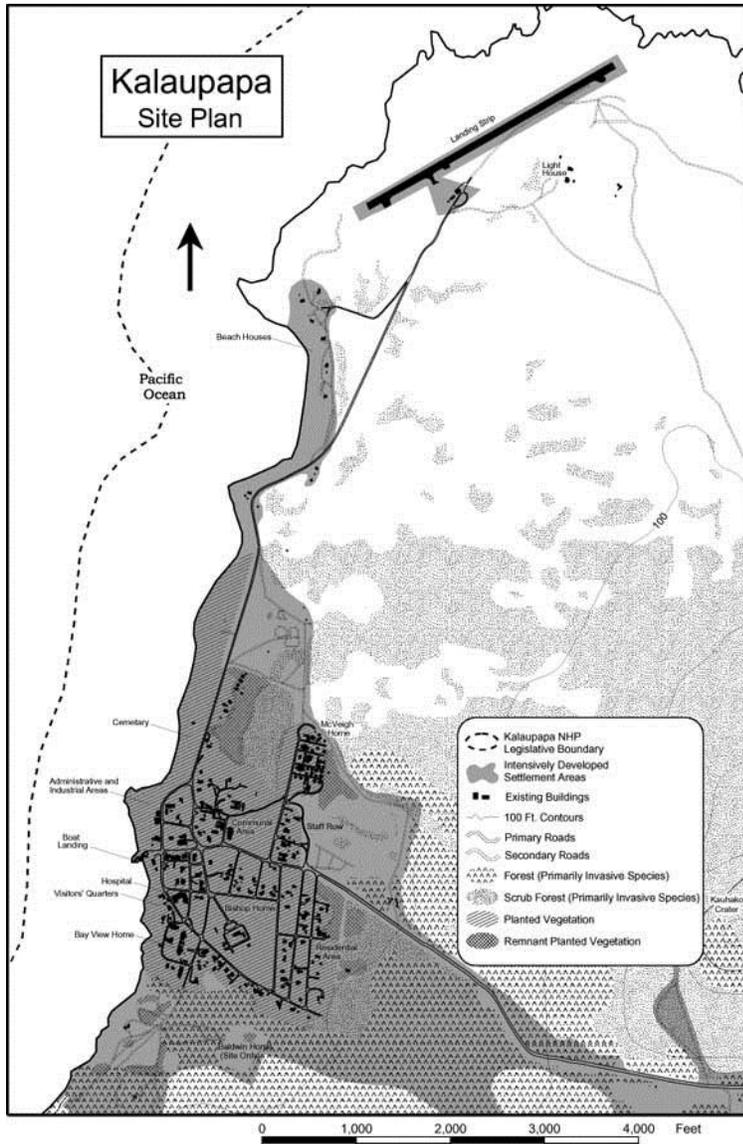
The period of significance for the Kalaupapa-Kalawao Settlements cultural landscape begins in 1866 when the first group of exiles landed at Kalawao and continues through 1969 when patients were allowed to leave their enforced isolation due to the development of sulphone drugs that halted the advancement and communicability of Hansen's Disease. Portions of the cultural landscape have been well-maintained, particularly at Kalaupapa which has been in continuous use from the late nineteenth century until the present. However, at Kalawao, usage and maintenance came to an end in the early 1900s and the condition of the historic landscape has since diminished. Invasive species have quickly transformed much open-space areas into forests, and hidden large tracts of archaeological resources from view. Because of these issues, both the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements are overall in poor condition. These relic portions of the landscape are nonetheless highly significant and vital to interpreting the early days of the settlement and the landscape's dynamism through the 140-year period of significance. Consequently, contributing landscape characteristics include: buildings and structures, circulation, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, natural systems and features, vegetation, and land use.

Site Plan



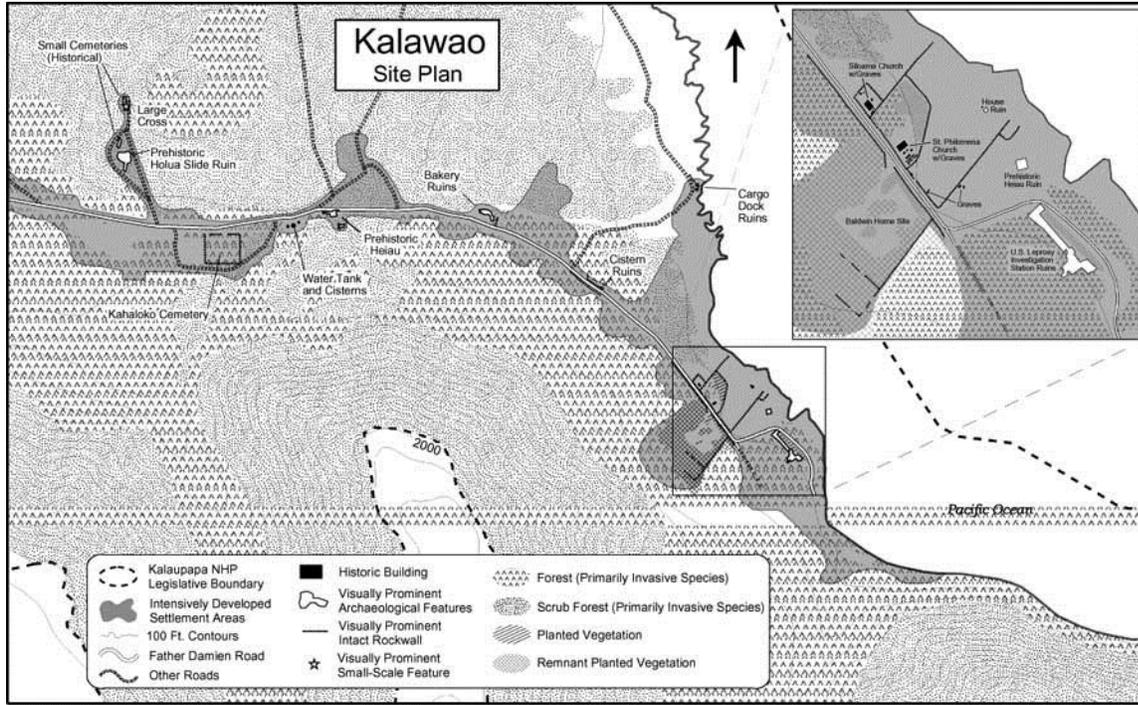
Site Plan #1: Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements (NPS, 2004). See larger version of this site plan in the Supplemental Information section at the end of the CLI.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park



Site Plan #2: Close up of Kalaupapa Settlement (NPS, 2004). See larger version of this site plan in the Supplemental Information section at the end of the CLI.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park



NOTE: Visual prominence references based on current vegetation and open space characteristics. Gray-shaded areas are rich in undocumented archaeological features pertaining to the historic period.

Site Plan #3: Close up of Kalawao Settlement (NPS, 2004). See larger version of this site plan in the Supplemental Information section at the end of the CLI.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975012

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Park Organization Code:	8896

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements cultural landscape is a single component landscape within a parent landscape that includes the entire NHL property. The NHL property boundary follows the County of Kalawao boundary, which is the legal settlement boundary.

Within the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements cultural landscape are key areas that were intensively developed in association with the Hansen's Disease (leprosy) settlements' period of significance, which include the Kalawao Settlement, Kalaupapa Settlement, the area between the two settlements along Father Damien Road, and the landing strip at the north end of the peninsula (See Site Plan #1). It is these intensively developed areas that are addressed in this cultural landscape inventory.

The Molokai Light Station is documented as a separate component landscape.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative: The Park Superintendent and the Hawaii SHPO concurred with the overall findings of the CLI in 2005. Data collection for this CLI was made by several individuals including: Gilbert and Page in 1997; Rygh, Provencher, Gilbert, Page and Brown in 1998; Tamimi and Duwall in 2001; and Tamimi and Rygh in 2004.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	9/19/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	September 23, 2005

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements inventory unit includes the areas that were intensively developed in association with the Hansen's Disease (leprosy) settlements' period of significance. These areas include the Kalawao Settlement, Kalaupapa Settlement, a stretch between them along Father Damien Road, and the landing strip at the north end of the peninsula (See Site Plan #1). It is these intensively developed areas that are addressed in this cultural landscape inventory. The boundary is irregular and follows the cleared areas associated with the developed areas. The boundary includes the roads that connect these developed areas.

State and County:

State: Hawaii

County: Kalawao

Size (Acres): 400 acres

Regional Context

Physiographic Context

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements are located on a broad volcanic peninsula on the north shore of Molokai. The peninsula is physically defined by pali cliffs to the south reaching 3000 feet in places. To the west, east, and north is the Pacific Ocean.

Cultural Context

The Kalaupapa region supported a large Hawaiian population first established 1,000 years before the establishment of the peninsula's first Hansen's Disease settlement at Kalawao. In the proto-historic period, Kalaupapa was referred to as a "large village in 1854" (Remy 1893:20, 22) with a "scatter of dwellings and numerous pasture lands and plantations" (Bates 1854:282). Remy also noted that there were no coconut trees or pandanus, and that taro was not grown as the soil was not suitable. However, sweet potatoes were easily grown in Kalaupapa and were traded for taro cultivated in Waikolu Valley (Remy 1893:23). Sweet potatoes were exported to California during the 1848 gold rush, and continued after the "sweet potato boom" ended in 1851. Kalaupapa continued to provide food crops to the California market until 1866 that included nineteen varieties of sweet potatoes, watermelons, beans, and onions (Deloach 1970:132, Handy and Handy 1972:518). Besides sweet potatoes, hogs were raised in stone enclosures or within the homestead gardens (Handy and Handy 1972:253). By 1873 many of the sweet potato patches were abandoned (Korn 1976:7, 17, 35). In the outlying areas of the peninsula, many of the remaining terraces from these agricultural practices (terraces) are still extant. Although a number of prehistoric and proto-historic archaeological sites have been identified outside of the intensively developed areas of the peninsula, they are generally poorly documented. Furthermore, it is highly likely that numerous additional sites remain undiscovered.

A systematic inventory of known sites in Kalaupapa is currently underway. Nonetheless, the most recent summary of archeological sites that precede the period of significance include a range of sites: at least 15 religious temples (heiau); several koa or fishing shrines; a multitude of burial sites; one holua slide ruin; several caves with human artifacts; and hundreds of agricultural terraces, habitation sites, and other archeological features.

Political Context

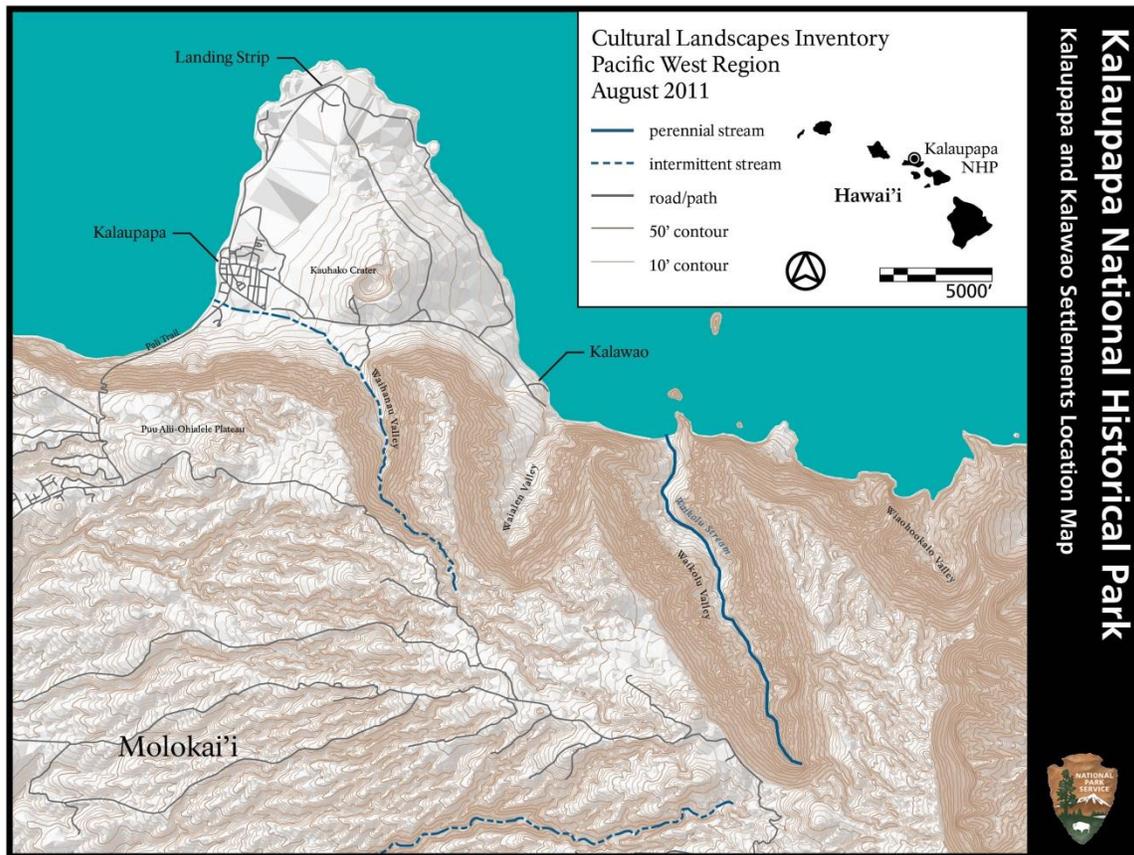
The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements lie entirely within Kalawao County on the Island of Molokai and are under the jurisdiction of the State of Hawaii, Department of Health. The county is represented under the Second Congressional District. Lands are managed by a number of agencies including the National Park Service, which by mutual agreement conducts natural and cultural resources management activities and owns 23 acres surrounding the Molokai Lighthouse. Other agencies affecting management include the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (owns and leases the 1200 acre Kalaupapa Settlement), the Department of Transportation (airport), the Department of Land and Natural Resources (off shore waters and shoreline), and the Department of Agriculture (water diversion system).

Boundary UTMS:

To be filled in once CLI boundary is approved by park.

Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
Other digital source	Area	NAD 83	4N		
Other digital source	Area	NAD 83	4N		
Other digital source	Area	NAD 83	4N		
Other digital source	Area	NAD 83	4N		
Other digital source	Area	NAD 83	4N		
Other digital source	Area	NAD 83	4N		

Location Map:



Map showing the location of Kalaupapa, Kalawao, and the Landing Strip (NPS, 2011). A larger version of this map is located in the Supplemental Information section at the end of this CLI.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: A: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 1/7/1976

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark (NHL) criteria. The site is also a National Natural Landmark (NNL).

NPS Legal Interest

Management Agreement: Lease
Expiration Date: 07/14/2041
Explanatory Narrative: 50 Year Lease of 1247-acre Kalaupapa Settlement with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands. Lease is reopened and re-determined every 5 years.

Management Agreement: Interagency Agreement
Expiration Date: 02/12/2007
Explanatory Narrative: The airport falls under the jurisdiction of the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation.

Management Agreement: Interagency Agreement
Expiration Date: 8/16/2009
Explanatory Narrative: State of Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources (CA 8896-9-8004), Preservation of Natural and Cultural Resources, first established on August 16, 1989 for a duration of 20 years. Includes ¼ of ocean offshore.

Management Agreement: Interagency Agreement
Expiration Date: 03/30/2024
Explanatory Narrative: NPS and the State of Hawaii, Department of Health (CA 8896-4-001), Preservation of Historic Structures, first established on March 7, 1984 for a duration of 20 years. The agreement was renewed in 2004 for an additional 20-year term.

Management Agreement: Interagency Agreement
Expiration Date: 09/26/2023
Explanatory Narrative: NPS and the Hawaii Conference Foundation (United Church of Christ) (CA 8000-83), Preservation of Historic Structures, first established on October 25, 1983 for a duration of 20 years. The agreement was renewed in 2003 for an additional 20-year term.

Management Agreement:	Interagency Agreement
Expiration Date:	8/23/2023
Explanatory Narrative:	NPS and the Roman Catholic Church in the State of Hawaii (CA 8896-4-0003): involves the Preservation of Historic Structures including St. Philomena's, St. Francis, and the St. Elizabeth Chapel, first established on August 22, 1984 for a duration of 20 years. The agreement was revisited in 2003 and renewed for an additional 20-year term.
Management Agreement:	Memorandum Of Understanding
Expiration Date:	None determined by agreement.
Explanatory Narrative:	Between the NPS and the Molokai High and Intermediate School, established on March 18, 1993 for developing mutual understanding and respective responsibilities between the NPS and Molokai High and Intermediate School in the employment of Cooperative Education Students.
Management Agreement:	Contract
Expiration Date:	Unknown
Explanatory Narrative:	Between the National Park Service and the Equestrian Trail Guide Service (Molokai Mule Rides, Inc.), concessioner, regarding use and maintenance of the Kalaupapa Trail. Five year contract indicating a December 31, 2003 expiration date or until a new contract has been awarded. No new contract has yet been awarded.
Management Agreement:	Interagency
Expiration Date:	Unknown
Explanatory Narrative:	Between the National Park Service and the University of Hawaii regarding cooperative efforts in researching, protection, and preservation of natural and cultural resources. Agreements and sub-agreements are ongoing.
NPS Legal Interest:	Less Than Fee Simple
Explanatory Narrative:	The 1247-acre Kalaupapa Settlement is owned by Department of Hawaiian Homelands and operated by the State of Hawaii, Department of Health. Portions of the land are managed by a number of agencies including the National Park Service, which by mutual agreement conducts natural and cultural resources management activities, and own 23 acres surrounding the Molokai Lighthouse. Other managing agencies include the Department of Transportation (airport), the Department of Land and Natural Resources (off shore waters and shoreline), and the Department of Agriculture (water

diversion system).

Public Access:

With Permission

Public Access

Type of Access:

With Permission

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:

The public must have permission from the property owner to access the inventory unit.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The existing NHL nomination for the “Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement” was prepared in 1975 and does not describe the contributing and non-contributing landscape characteristics in detail.

Existing NRIS Information:

NRIS Number: 76002145
Other Names: Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement; Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement

Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 01/07/1976

Other Certifications and Date: Designated Unit Of The National Park Service –
10/19/1980

NRIS Number: 76002145
Other Names: Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement; Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement

Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 01/07/1976
Designated National Landmark - 1/19/1976

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible-SHPO Consensus Determination

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
B- Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
C- Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or

high artistic values
D- Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information
important to prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

A -- A property owned by a religious institution or used
for religious purposes
D -- A cemetery

Period of Significance:

1866-1969

Historic Context Theme:

Creating Social Institutions and Movements

Subtheme:

Social and Humanitarian Movements

Facet:

Emergency Aid and Health Care

Historic Context Theme:

Peopling Places

Subtheme:

The Earliest Inhabitants:

Facet:

The Early Peopling of The Pacific

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category

Health – Medicine
Community Planning and Development
Social History
Archeology – Historic-Aboriginal
Archeology – Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Architecture
Religion

Statement of Significance

The “Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement” National Historic Landmark was designated on January 7, 1976 and subsequently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR #76002415). The period of significance was listed, in a now outdated format, as 1800-1899 and 1900 onward with a significant date of 1866. Areas of significance were identified as: archeology-prehistoric, archeology-historic, architecture, community planning, religion, and social/humanitarian. This statement of significance is based on this NHL nomination and will be updated once the NHL update is completed.

Summary

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements are home to the first Hansen’s Disease (leprosy) colony in American history. Located on an isolated peninsula off the Hawaiian island of Molokai, the settlement continues to house and treat patients as the last active treatment center for the disease originally established by the U.S. Government. In response to an epidemic that swept the Hawaiian Islands in the mid-nineteenth century, the physically isolated peninsula became the home of thousands of exiled people afflicted by Hansen's Disease. At its peak in the early twentieth century, over 1,100 people lived there, and an estimated 8,000 patients were treated throughout the history of the settlement.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

The period of significance for the historic district begins in 1866 when the first exiles disembarked on the peninsula, and continues through 1969. This 103-year period reflects the site's continuous use as an isolation settlement for persons with Hansen's Disease. After 1969, residents were permitted to leave this quarantined residential and treatment facility as a result of the development of sulphone drugs that halted the advancement and communicability of the disease. It should be noted that although the period of significance ends in 1969, the history of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements is dynamic and continues to evolve through the lives of those residents who still reside on the peninsula today. Many park employees feel that the period of significance is ongoing and will end with the passing of the last patient at Kalaupapa. Given this, it may be necessary in the future to reevaluate the period of significance to reflect the ending date as the year that patient occupancy at Kalaupapa ceases.

Although the medical and epidemiological knowledge bases of Hansen's Disease were significantly advanced by the cumulative mass of records and statistics generated over the past 140 years on the peninsula, it is Kalaupapa's unique social and humanitarian approach to this long-dreaded disease that underscores the historical significance of this National Historic Landmark. The Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement, which includes the areas of Kalaupapa and Kalawao, is nationally significant under National Register Criterion A (events) for its association with widespread improvements in social attitudes, health policies, and treatment paradigms for leprosy; under Criterion B (people) for its association with renown historical figures like Father Damien (Joseph De Veuster), Mother Marianne Cope, and Brother Joseph Dutton, who devoted themselves to serving the afflicted and restoring dignity to the community of exiles; under Criterion C (distinctive characteristics, work of a master, or distinguishable entity) for its large collection of Bungalow-style houses and dormitories, assorted church buildings, cemeteries, vegetation and circulation patterns, and other unique features constituting a historic district whose layout and design can still be seen; and under Criterion D (archeology) for the high likelihood that this extensive historic district contains archeological data in addition to those few sites already identified that will yield important information relevant to the history and prehistory of the area. The district falls under the Expressing Cultural Values historical theme under two significance areas: Community and Health / Medicine.

Context and Significance

The uniqueness of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Leprosy Settlements historic district, as well as the sheer numbers of Hansen's Disease patients that lived there, set the Kalaupapa Peninsula apart from other American government-established sites associated with the epidemic. These sites include: the Carville Hospital (Carville Historic District, Carville, LA, in operation from 1894 to 1999), the Penikese Island Leprosarium, (Penikese Island, MA, in operation from 1905 to 1921) and the Culion Leprosarium (Culion, Philippines, in operation from 1906 to 1932), among others primarily in the Philippines.

The Kalaupapa Peninsula is a spectacular place with a rich natural history and unique human history. Protruding from the base of some of the world's tallest sea cliffs, the low-lying peninsula was designated by King Kamehameha V (advised by Western doctors) as a location to isolate residents of Hawaii who were diagnosed with leprosy. The "Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy" went into effect January 3, 1865 and the first exiles disembarked on January 6, 1866. In the early days of the settlement Kalawao, the exiles were expected to fend for themselves, which they managed for a time since the settlement contained existing structures and agricultural fields left behind by the indigenous population who were forced to evacuate. However, as more exiles arrived and the news spread of the poor living conditions at the settlement, Kalaupapa began receiving more attention from religious missions, the Hawaii Territorial Government, and eventually the U.S. Federal Government.

The 1873 arrival of Father Damien, both a dedicated priest and a skilled carpenter, marked the beginning

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

of major social and physical improvements in the settlement. By the turn of the century, when remaining non-patient Native Hawaiian residents were relocated off of Kalaupapa Peninsula entirely, the gradual migration of the community from the Kalawao (windward) to the Kalaupapa (leeward) side of the peninsula was complete, with the exception of the Baldwin Home for Boys, two churches, and the short-lived U.S. Leprosarium, which also dwindled out after a period of operation from 1909-1913. After the 1902 arrival of John McVeigh as Superintendent and Dr. William Goodhue as resident physician, the Kalaupapa Settlement underwent massive improvements and earned the reputation as the best leprosy treatment facility in the world.

By 1924, Hawaii's leprosy epidemic was subsiding and the advent of sulphone drugs in 1943 produced remarkable improvements in the treatment of Hansen's Disease patients, causing their symptoms to subside and permitting a more normal and comfortable lifestyle for the patients. It was not until the early 1960s that health workers determined that regular use of the sulphone drugs made the patients noncontagious. As a result, the mandatory isolation laws, effective in Hawaii for over a century, were abolished in 1969 and patients were allowed for the first time to come and go as they pleased. Some chose to leave the peninsula altogether, however, many decided to make Kalaupapa their home for good. There are also those patients who've continued to maintain an official residence at Kalaupapa but live primarily on the outside, returning regularly for short stays in the settlement.

Under Criterion A, the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements on Molokai are nationally significant as the national social attitudes, health policies, and treatment paradigms for victims of leprosy were revolutionized during the period of significance, in part as a direct result of the Molokai example. On the state level, Criterion A also applies as the isolated historic district is emblematic of broader patterns of social and physical transformations occurring elsewhere in the Hawaiian Islands following Western contact - most importantly the introduction of foreign diseases to which the Hawaiian people were particularly vulnerable. In the aftermath of Western contact, the impacts of leprosy and other foreign epidemics to the communities, demographics, culture, and physical history of the Hawaiian Islands were extensive.

Under Criterion B, Kalaupapa is significant on both the national and state levels for its association with Father Damien (Joseph De Veuster), Mother Marianne Cope, and Brother Joseph Dutton and others for their heroic humanitarian efforts in serving the afflicted and restoring dignity to the community of exiles. Their example, propelled by the global renown of Father Damien and the "Molokai leper colony", significantly influenced social and health perspectives on Hansen's Disease throughout the U.S. and the around the globe.

Under Criterion C, the largely intact Kalaupapa Settlement, including its layout, spatial organization, circulation patterns, architecture and other features is significant at the state level. Spatial characteristics of the historic district are indicative of its historical use as a leprosy settlement and include: the clustered arrangement of the various treatment facilities and residential sections (e.g. the Bishop Home for girls, the Baldwin Home for boys), the grid-pattern circulation system of roads and walkways within the settlement, and the absence of formal routes leading out of the settlement. In addition, scores of original Hawaii Plantation Style houses, churches, dormitories, and other landscape features remain, as well as utilitarian and aesthetic planted vegetation within the neighborhoods, all of which collectively create a unity in the fabric in terms of scale, density, shape, style, and form. This Plantation Style is rapidly disappearing in Hawaii and the extended and cohesive group found at Kalaupapa is one of the last remaining collections. Further, the historic district contains scores of unique small-scale features (e.g. shrines, grave markers, tombs) which add a unique and personal dimension to the physical history of the place.

Under Criterion D, the historic district is highly likely to yield information important to the prehistory and history of the landscape. The Kalaupapa Peninsula is dense in historic and prehistoric archaeological sites uncompromised by contemporary development. Dense invasive vegetation has made it difficult to conduct archaeological surveys; as a result, only about ten percent of Kalaupapa National Historical Park has been surveyed. Large portions of the intensively developed landscape at Kalawao and along Father Damien Road are rich in historic-period archaeological sites that may contain crucial information relevant to understanding the cultural historic district's development over the last 103 years. The prehistoric archaeology on the peninsula, presumed to be one of the largest unaltered archeological sites in the state, is significant in its own right and may warrant a separate period of significance at a future date.

State Register Information

Name:	Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement
Identification Number:	60-03-1024
Date Listed:	01/03/1984

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status:	Yes
Date Listed:	09/15/1975
Landmark Theme:	XXI – Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1910

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:	No
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Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site, Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function: Health Care-Other

Primary Current Function: Leisure-Passive (Park)

Other Uses/Functions:

Institutional Housing	Historic
Government-Other	Both Current and Historic
Subdivision/Planned Community	Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Kalaupapa	Current
Kalaupapa Settlement	Current and Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Ethnographic Significance Description:

Ethnographic survey fieldwork was conducted in 2001. As of 2005, the report is in draft form and not available to the public. The final technical draft will contain sensitive information with restricted accessibility. A second report without the sensitive data will be available to the public.

Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1853 AD	Built	A Calvinist congregation built a stone church at Kalaupapa, it was converted to a jail by 1900 and its graves were leveled.
1865 AD	Planned	Hawaii Board of Health purchased land on the peninsula under "An Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy." This included 15-20 homes from the original residents of Kalawao.
1866 - 1890 AD	Established	The Kalawao Settlement was initially established on Kalaupapa Peninsula.
1867 AD	Built	A hospital, school house, sleeping quarters for boys and girls, and a house for Mr. Donald Walsh (superintendent) were built at Kalawao.
1870 AD	Built	Two large houses adjoining the hospital were built at Kalawao to accommodate 25 people.
1871 AD	Built	The Siloama Church was built at Kalawao.
1872 AD	Built	St. Philomena Catholic Church was built at Kalawao.
1873 AD	Settled	Father Damien arrived at Kalawao.
1873 AD	Built	A reservoir was built and a water line laid at Kalawao, a store is established there, and the Catholic "Our Lady Health of the Sick" church was built at Kalaupapa.
1873 AD	Built	Father Damien built a small wooden hut to reside in.
1874 AD	Destroyed	A wind storm leveled 22 homes and damaged 50 at Kalawao.
1874 - 1886 AD	Built	Three hundred wooden homes were constructed by Father Damien, carpenters and patients for the resident patients at Kalawao.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

1876 AD	Expanded	St. Philomena Church at Kalawao was expanded by Father Damien.
1878 AD	Built	Father Damien built himself a two story cottage at Kalawao.
1878 AD	Developed	The Hawaii Board of Health reported 129 small and big framed houses and 171 small and big grass houses in the Kalawao Settlement, the population at Kalawao was 692.
1878 AD	Built	Orphanages for girls and boys were established in Kalawao by Father Damien.
1879 AD	Settled	Nathaniel B. Emerson (the first semi-resident doctor) arrived at Kalawao.
1880 – 1885 AD	Reconstructed	Rebuilding of Siloama planning, completion and dedication.
1883 AD	Planted	Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani visited Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements and planted fruit trees (avocados and mangos) at Kalawao.
1885 AD	Developed	Roughly 300 to 400 whitewashed frame buildings were estimated to be on the peninsula.
1886 AD	Developed	There were 327 frame structures on the peninsula, of which 109 were owned by the state, and 213 were owned by the residents.
1886 AD	Built	A slaughter house was built at Kalawao.
1886 AD	Built	A stone reservoir was built near the hospital to provide water for the hospital at Kalawao.
1887 AD	Built	Father Damien and Father Dutton built the "Stone Valley bath house" used to carry out a new prescribed treatment for leprosy.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

1887 AD	Planted	Brother Joseph requested from Father Hudson some seeds and plants to grow around the mission which included vegetable seeds, catalpas, fuchsias, hibiscus, lilies, and roses.
1888 AD	Built	The “Charles R. Bishop Home for Unprotected Leper Girls and Women” was constructed at Kalaupapa.
1888 AD	Developed	A water system from Waikolu Valley was developed.
1888 - 1889 AD	Expanded	Father Damien expanded and renovated St. Philomena Church at Kalawao, adding a stone addition and tower. Brother Dutton completed this expansion work following Damien’s death in 1889.
1877 - 1889 AD	Built	In 1877 authorization was given for repairs to the road from Kalae to Kalaupapa, or the ‘Kalaupapa Trail.’ The newly restored trail was completed in 1889.
1890 - 1902 AD	Moved	For the following decade, there was a gradual move of patients from Kalawao to Kalaupapa. The churches and Baldwin home stayed in Kalawao.
1890 AD	Built	Second slaughter house with a concrete floor was built at Kalawao.
1890 AD	Built	Improvements at Kalawao included two new dorms at the Home for Boys, a new stone cook house, an eating house and wash house, and three new cottages for Brother Dutton, Sisters, and nurses.
1890 AD	Built	At the Home for Boys, Father Dutton oversaw the planting of shrubs and trees such as Samoan coconut trees, Japanese plum trees, eucalyptus trees, alligator pear (avocado) trees, date palms, hibiscus, oranges, lemons, and pomegranates.
1890 AD	Built	The Convent of Our Lady of Mercy was built at Kalawao across from St. Philomena Church.
1894 AD	Built	The Henry P. Baldwin Home for Boys and Helpless Men was officially established at the original Home for Boys at Kalawao.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

1897 AD	Planted	By this date, approximately 10,000 ironwood trees had been planted on the peninsula by the Department of Forestry.
1899 AD	Planted	A large garden at the Baldwin Home contained approximately 2000 banana trees. Other vegetation planted behind the home included: coconut, Japanese plum, eucalyptus, and alligator pear (avocado) trees, date palms, hibiscus, pomegranates, and a hala tree.
1900 - 1915 AD	Planted	Major agricultural initiatives were undertaken in the early years of the twentieth century including: planting of sorghum, alfalfa, 4,000 papaya trees, pumpkins, taro, and 300 coconut trees. Dairy and hog operations were also greatly expanded.
1900 AD	Built	St. Francis Church was dedicated at Kalaupapa. It was destroyed by fire in 1906, and again rebuilt in 1908.
1901 AD	Built	The Bay View Home for the Aged and Helpless was built at Kalaupapa.
1901 AD	Built	A Poi House and Factory were built at Kalawao to cook and prepare poi (starch made of taro) for consumption by the patients.
1902 - 1925 AD	Established	Kalaupapa Settlement superintendent John D. McVeigh and resident physician Dr. William J. Goodhue initiated building program and improvements in health care. The physician's cottage was erected.
1904 AD	Built	A bakery was built at Kalawao.
1905 AD	Built	Construction began on the U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station at Kalawao and a bandstand and dispensary at Kalaupapa.
1905 - 1915 AD	Built	Twenty-seven cottages, stables, an oil storage building, warehouses, a landing, slaughterhouse, ice plant, 18 cookhouses, 33 kitchens, 38 outbuildings, 6 watering troughs, 25 outhouses, a blacksmith's cottage, are built along with other improvements.
1908 AD	Built	A hospital and children's nursery were built at Kalaupapa.
1908 AD	Built	By 1908, a Roman Catholic cemetery and Papaloa cemetery were established and surrounded by a fence on the shore at Kalaupapa.
1909 - 1913 AD	Built	The U.S. Leprosy Investigation station at Kalawao was built,

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

		used and abandoned.
1910 AD	Built	The Father Damien Memorial Hall was built adjacent to the St. Francis Church by this date.
1910 AD	Planted	By 1910, Father Dutton oversaw the planting of thousands of eucalyptus trees at Kalawao. The eucalyptus leaves and twigs were used at the Kalaupapa bathhouse.
1914 - 1915 AD	Destroyed	The Bay View Home was destroyed by fire. Rebuilding began immediately.
1915 - 1916 AD	Built	The Kalaupapa Social Hall and Kanaana Hou Church were constructed.
1916 - 1923 AD	Built	During this period, the extensive smaller-scale additions to Kalaupapa continued with five kitchens and dining rooms, and three Delco plant buildings.
1917 AD	Built	A second Bay View Home was built and opened after the first was destroyed by fire.
1922 - 1923 AD	Built	Five cottages were constructed at Kalaupapa.
1928 AD	Destroyed	The McVeigh Home was destroyed by fire.
1929 AD	Built	Second McVeigh home was built.
1929 AD	Demolished	The U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station at Kalawao was dismantled and all materials aside from the concrete foundation posts were salvaged and taken to Kalaupapa for use in repairing buildings.
1929	Altered	As of this date, the open field across from the cemeteries at Papaloa was in use as a landing field for aircraft.
1930 AD	Built	A 32-bed hospital with a nurse's cottage and laundry was constructed. In 1935/6, a mental ward was built to the north of the main building, connected by a concrete walk with an associated garage.
1931 - 1933 AD	Built	An aviation landing strip was built and opened at tip of Kalaupapa Peninsula.
1931 - 1936 AD	Built	In 1930, the Bay View Home consisted of four dormitories, a kitchen, dining room, heating plant, laundry, manager's cottage, and chapel. Further structural improvements and numerous coconut trees were added in 1935/36.
1931 AD	Planned	"An Act to Provide for the Reorganization of the Territorial

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

		System for the Care and Treatment of Leprosy, the Rehabilitation and/or Expansion of the Leper Settlement at Kalaupapa and Receiving Hospital."
1931 - 1938 AD	Built	160 dwellings, dormitories, and industrial buildings and 310 garages, outbuildings, and miscellaneous structures were demolished. Reconditioned structures under the same classifications numbered 85 and 45 respectively; and constructed new, 90 and 65.
1931 - 1938 AD	Built	Bishop Home: In 1931/32, 12 buildings were demolished, three were re-used, and a dormitory, six cottage dormitories, a social hall, dining room, laundry, and hot water plant were constructed. Concrete walks, paved roads, a new fence were installed.
1931 - 1938 AD	Built	Bishop Home: In the sister's compound, a convent, chapel, chicken unit, tool house, and cottage were added.
1931 - 1932 AD	Built	Staff Quarters: The building chronology here is unclear. By 1932, the row consisted of resident and assistant physicians, superintendent, and personnel quarters, with garages. By 1932, a new staff cottage, laundry and garages were built.
1931 - 1936 AD	Built	Industrial Area: In 1931/32 a laundry, poi shop, ice plant, warehouse, bakery, workshops, and landing were completed. A further storage room was added in 1934.
1931 - 1938 AD	Built	McVeigh Home: Twenty-three patient cottages and one employee cottage, laundry, three garages, and paved driveways and walks were built. Two dormitories and other structures are reconditioned or renovated.
1931 AD	Built	A 750,000 gallon water tank was constructed.
1931 AD	Built	A cottage for the Catholic Mission was constructed.
1931 - 1938 AD	Built	New Baldwin Home: The old hospital at Kalaupapa was converted into the New Baldwin Home. A garage and shop building were added in 1935/36, and fruit trees were planted. In 1937/38 a chapel, recreational hall, and garage were added. Residents of the Kalawao Baldwin Home for Boys relocated to Kalaupapa New Baldwin Home for Boys (which was in 1932).

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

1932 AD	Built	12 new cottages were built for patients at Kalaupapa. A total of 23 cottages and two dormitories were built from 1931-1938.
1932 AD	Built	The Kalaupapa power plant was built and electricity supplied to settlement. Street lighting and fire hydrants were installed.
1932 AD	Built	The Calvinist parsonage was constructed.
1932 – 1936 AD	Destroyed	Between 1932 and 1936 the original Baldwin Home at Kalawao burned down.
1932 AD	Abandoned	Kalawao was officially abandoned after the last patients were transferred to Kalaupapa and structures and buildings were left for ruin except for St. Philomena and Siloama Churches. Twelve new cottages were completed at Kalaupapa.
1932 AD	Built	The aviation field was completed.
1932 AD	Built	A new visitors cottage was constructed.
1932 AD	Built	A new social hall was completed (Greene 1985:402).
1932 - 1934 AD	Built	Business Area: A post office and courthouse were constructed. In 1934, a store building, office-courtroom and store-building were added at the site.
1934 - 1936 AD	Built	Following the purchase of road construction equipment, a road improvement program was underway. Many driveways, portions of Damien Road, and other streets were completed.
1934 AD	Destroyed	The old social hall was demolished in 1934 (Greene 1985:402).
1935 - 1936 AD	Planted	A plant nursery with fencing, gates, tool house, lath house, toilets, was constructed. Thousands of trees and shrubs

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

		propagated here were planted throughout the settlement.
1936 AD	Built	The new Mormon parsonage was completed.
1936 AD	Built	A barrier and cabin were installed at the top of the pali trail.
1937 - 1938 AD	Built	A kitchen, dining room, garage, and storerooms were added to the Bay View Home.
1940 AD	Built	New construction included: four wash houses, comfort station, pali freight platform, crematory, and a number of remodeled structures.
1946 AD	Destroyed	A tidal wave struck Kalaupapa, among other damages, 12 cottages were destroyed and shoreline cemeteries were heavily damaged.
1947 AD	Built	The white cross on Kauhako Crater was built.
1948 AD	Developed	Following the arrival of Superintendent Lawrence Judd and his wife Eva, major cleanup and morale building efforts were initiated. Junk throughout Kalaupapa is cleaned up and social barriers such as fences and the pali gate are removed.
1948 AD	Destroyed	The Kalaupapa bakery was destroyed by fire.
1949 AD	Built	The Mormon Church was constructed by this date.
1949 AD	Built	A social hall was built at the Bishop Home by this date.
1949 AD	Built	A social hall (smaller outer building at Bishop Hall) was built by March 1949 (Greene 1985:535).
1950 AD	Moved	The Baldwin Home patients were moved and merged in with the Bay View Home.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

1950 AD	Built	Several Quonset Huts were obtained from the Navy. They were used for a dormitory at Bay View, a warehouse behind the general store, a warehouse in the industrial area and three were combined in an 'H' configuration for use as a dormitory at the construction camp site.
1950 AD	Built	The picnic pavilion was built at Kalawao.
1950 AD	Rehabilitated	St. Philomena and Siloama Church were renovated.
1951 AD	Built	By this date, patient and non-patient dormitories were established in five Quonset Huts at the Construction Camp.
1952 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Land was cleared and seeded for cattle grazing.
1953 AD	Paved	The airstrip was paved.
1954 AD	Demolished	The New Baldwin Home at Kalaupapa was demolished.
1956 AD	Built	Nine new cottages (Hicks Homes) were constructed.
1956 - 1960 AD	Paved	Additional roads were paved.
1961 AD	Built	The new administration building was constructed, along with a multi-purpose playing court and softball field.
1963 AD	Demolished	The Siloama Church in Kalawao was demolished.
1963 - 1966 AD	Reconstructed	The Siloama Church at Kalawao was reconstructed.
1966 AD	Planted	In 1966 trees were scattered throughout the cemeteries; no trees were noted at that time on either the eastern or western edges (next to the shoreline or next to the road). Many of the other cemetery borders were lined with ironwood trees.
1966 AD	Built	The Catholic cemetery "J", A.J.A. cemetery "K" and Hawaiian cemetery Ka Huiono Owi o Hawaii "M" were enclosed by a fence with gates. The Chinese cemetery "L" was surrounded by a rock wall.
1969 AD	Planned	The Hawaii Board of Health decided to end the isolation of Hansen's Disease patients.
1980 AD	Established	Kalaupapa National Historical Park was established.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

1980 AD	Built	The new hospital was constructed.
1985 AD	Maintained	By the mid-1980s, the underbrush growth in the cemeteries was dense and it was difficult to access or maintain the gravestones. Since that time, the cemeteries have been cleared through volunteer efforts and have been maintained by park service staff.
1990 AD	Destroyed	The 1932 hospital was destroyed by fire.

Physical History

Kalawao 1866 - 1894

“The first glimpse of Kalawao might lead a stranger to pronounce it a thriving hamlet of perhaps five hundred inhabitants. Its single street is bordered by neat white washed cottages, with numerous little gardens of bright flowers, and clusters of graceful and decorative tropical trees. It lies so near the base of the mountain that not a few of the huge stones that were loosened by the rains have come thundering down the heights, and rolled almost to the fences that enclose the village suburbs.”

Such were author Charles Warren Stoddard’s impressions in October 1884 of a small village in Hawaii on an isolated peninsula on the north shore of the island of Molokai. His cheerful description belied the fact that Kalawao was filled with people who had been rounded up and shipped to this village because they had contracted a contagion feared around the world throughout history -- leprosy. In an effort to prevent the further spread of the disease in the Hawaiian Islands, King Kamehameha V signed an act on January 3, 1865, authorizing his government to isolate anyone having the disease. The peninsula of Kalaupapa, hemmed in on three sides by ocean and the fourth by sheer cliffs, became the home of an estimated 8,000 people until the isolation policies were abolished in 1969.

Before 1865 the entire Kalaupapa Peninsula and pali (cliff) valleys had been inhabited for about 1,000 years by native Hawaiian peoples within four traditional Hawaiian land divisions known as ahupuaa (Kalawao, Makanalua, Kalaupapa, and Waikolu). Hawaiian settlements were at Kalaupapa, Kalawao, and in the Waialeia Valley. The first leprosy patients were left in January 1866 at the mouth of Waikolu Valley to make their way to Kalawao; they moved into empty houses (purchased by the government) and took over fields and fruit trees once cultivated by Hawaiian inhabitants, all of whom would be removed from the peninsula by the year 1900.

At first the Hawaii Board of Health expected the leprosy patients to be self-sufficient, to raise crops and animals and to feed themselves. When it became apparent that the patients were too ill to care for themselves, and too numerous for the available Hawaiian housing, food, shelter and medical care were provided by the kingdom, territory, and state of Hawaii, in succession, and by various churches and philanthropists.

Soon after the arrival of the first patients in 1866 the Board of Health made improvements in living conditions at Kalawao. Efforts included building a small hospital with dormitories and an office, dispensary, storehouse, cookhouse, bath house, morgue, jail, and schoolhouse; the entire compound was surrounded by a white picket fence. Because there was no resident physician during these first years, many relatives and friends of leprosy patients, known as kokua, accompanied their loved ones into isolation, increasing the size of the community. In spite of inadequate housing, severe illness, and food and clothing shortages, groups of patients seeking spiritual comfort formed three religious congregations --all three (Catholic, Congregational, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) are still active today in the Kalaupapa community. The cemeteries associated with both Siloama Congregational and St. Philomena Catholic Churches remain at Kalawao along with numerous other marked and unmarked burials.

By the time of Father Damien’s (Joseph De Veuster) arrival in 1873 there were 600 leprosy patients and kokua living at Kalawao in an "irregularly scattered community of grass houses and cottages of rough lumber." In the next few years Father Damien undertook a construction program in addition to his religious obligations, building homes and dormitories for patients and expanding St. Philomena

Church. A storm in late 1873 or early 1874 destroyed many buildings, giving Father Damien an opportunity to build wood cottages with whitewashed exteriors in "neat rows." Reputedly, he helped to build 300 homes for patients. In addition, Father Damien was also known to have laid out a larger, well-enclosed cemetery immediately to the east of the St. Philomena churchyard, which was fenced in to prevent disturbances to the shallow graves by encroaching animals.

Physical access to Kalawao at this time was limited to water landings at the mouth of Waikolu Valley and in Kalaupapa, and by a pali trail used by early Hawaiians. This trail, most often called Illiili-kaa Trail or Illilika Trail, followed the western ridge of Waihanau Valley. This served as the primary land access from Kalawao to topside Molokai. This trail was also known as Damien Trail as Father Damien used it to visit topside congregations. Father Damien is attributed with constructing a road across the base of the peninsula between Kalawao and Kalaupapa, which was still a Hawaiian fishing village at that time. Patients' houses were located along this road.

Water for the Kalawao Settlement came first from Waialeia Valley, and then from Waikolu Valley, with its permanent fresh water stream. Taro for poi, a Hawaiian food staple, was grown in irrigated terraces in Waikolu Valley. Along the base of the cliffs grew abundant sources of the plant 'ki' or 'ti' (*dracaena terminalis*), from which the root, when cooked and fermented, make a highly intoxicating liquid. When Father Damien arrived he found that the practice of distilling this drink was widespread. In addition to farming, people in Kalawao raised cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry. Cattle were driven into the settlement down the pali trail.

In 1881 and 1884 Hawaiian royalty landed at Kalaupapa and visited Father Damien and the patients at Kalawao. Hawaiian Princess Liliuokalani visited on both occasions; in 1884 she accompanied her brother's wife, Queen Kapiolani. The royal party heard grievances concerning inadequate food supplies, lack of adequate care and nursing, and clothing shortages. Supplies were still being brought in at Waikolu Valley and were packed by patients, if they were physically able, to Kalaupapa. Several reforms resulted from this visit, including improvements in the water system (obtaining water from Waikolu Valley and extending water to Kalaupapa) and improved transportation services (wagons and ambulances, subsidizing steamer service).

In 1886 Father Damien wrote a 50-page report for Board of Health detailing needs of the settlement. As a result, many improvements were made in the next three years, including construction of dormitories and dining halls. Damien estimated the number of houses at 300, whitewashed with lime. Rudolph W. Meyer, agent of the Board of Health and superintendent of the settlement from 1866-1897, submitted a report to the Board of Health the same year as Damien. He estimated there were 652 patients and 327 buildings in the settlement, including hospital structures, houses, a store, storehouses, drug shop and five churches. The Kalaupapa harbor had been cleared of rocks and an extensive wharf or boat landing had been built for the discharge of freight and landing of passengers.

By 1888 the total number of buildings on the peninsula was reported as 374. This included 350 cottages (for over 1,000 people), two storehouses, two taro receiving houses, one store, two dormitories, 12 hospital buildings, a two-cell prison, a receiving house at Kalaupapa for new patients, a physician's house, and dispensaries at Kalawao and Kalaupapa. There were also five churches - two Protestant (Kalawao and Kalaupapa), two Catholic (Kalawao and Kalaupapa), and one LDS (Kalawao). One thousand cattle grazed on the peninsula.

In 1889, Father Damien, who had ultimately succumbed to the disease himself after 16 years of tirelessly serving the patient community, passed away and was buried under the hala tree growing next

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

to his church that had sheltered him after his arrival to Kalawao in 1873. Prior to his death, he was joined by two people who carried his work into the next century. Brother Joseph Dutton arrived at Kalaupapa in 1886 and cared for boys and young men at Kalawao for the next 44 years. In 1888 Mother Marianne Cope (Kopp) and a small contingent of Franciscan Sisters of Charity arrived to administer the Charles R. Bishop Home for Girls, established in Kalaupapa. The home originally had four cottages for patients and a convent.

In 1890 the Board of Health began the official move of the isolation settlement from Kalawao to Kalaupapa. In a report to the legislature, the board stated:

“It is thought best that the people be gradually concentrated at Kalaupapa, where there is plenty of room. Streets should be laid out in regular order according to some definite plan, and all new buildings erected thereon. Kalawao, as the buildings decay, should be abandoned as a place of residence, both on account of its inconvenient distance from the landing and its climatic inferiority to Kalaupapa.”

The warmer, sunnier leeward side of the peninsula proved to be healthier for patients (susceptible to infections) than the colder, wetter windward side at Kalawao. In 1890, the highest number of leprosy patients in the history of the settlements were living on the peninsula, a total of 1,213 people.

By 1894 the boys' orphanage at Kalawao had evolved from a few huts into a complex of facilities. Father Damien had established orphanages earlier (1878) at the Catholic mission (one for boys, one for girls) and after the girls moved to Kalaupapa in 1888, the orphanage for boys increased in size through the years. In 1892 philanthropist Henry P. Baldwin provided funds for new structures. Opened in 1894, and located across the road from Saint Philomena Catholic Church, the home contained 29 new and moved structures. The entire complex was managed first by Mother Marianne, and then by Brother Dutton with assistance from several Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

Numerous trees were planted at the home for wind breaks and for fruit. At the center of the complex was a well-kept closely-cut green lawn with a rock garden and water fountain. Within a few years the home had a garden with a banana plantation (2,000 trees) and several acres of vegetables. Lush vegetation surrounded the home, including masses of croton plants. At the rear of the complex along the base of the cliff and alongside the garden fence was a row of over 30 coconut trees from Samoa. Other vegetation was planted, including 45 Japanese plum trees, about 50 eucalyptus trees, about 50 alligator pear (avocado) trees, date palms, hibiscus and pomegranates. A large hala tree stood in the middle of the playground.

By the turn of the century, the Hawaiian fishing village of Kalaupapa became the principal leprosy isolation settlement. The move was encouraged by the construction of a water system in 1894 which included a wooden flume carrying water from a diversion ditch off the main Waikolu stream, and cast iron pipes running to a 750,000 gallon storage tank above Kalaupapa. Brother Dutton reported that all patients at Kalawao (except for Baldwin Home residents) had moved by 1902. The Kalawao Settlement was abandoned except for the churches, the Baldwin Home for Boys, and the short-lived U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station (opened December 23, 1909 - closed 1913, demolished and material salvaged in 1929).

Kalaupapa 1894 - 1929

In the fall of 1893, Act 55 was passed, which allowed the Minister of the Interior to take possession of any remaining land and property required by the Board of Health for the leprosy isolation settlements on

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Kalaupapa Peninsula. The president of Board of Health signed a notice on November 30, 1894, notifying all kamaainas (those who have lived in Hawaii for a long time) that their kuleanas (property) were now government property. Every portion of the Peninsula from Waikolu to Nihoa, including all trails to the top of the cliffs, now comprised the settlement. The property of all remaining non-patient Hawaiians was purchased or traded, and these people, who had interacted freely with patients to the consternation of authorities, were moved from the peninsula in the next year. Access to Kalaupapa at this time was by water at the Kalaupapa harbor and landing, and by a pali trail used by the original Hawaiian inhabitants. The Kalaupapa Trail gradually progressed from a crude, fairly perpendicular climb, to switchbacks and stone paving.

The second major development of facilities at Kalaupapa (the first being Bishop Home) was the Bay View Home for the Aged and Blind, which opened in 1900-1901. This home was for people of both sexes requiring additional care; a nursing staff was provided full-time. Cemeteries established along the Kalaupapa coastline (and at Kalawao) were cared for by benevolent societies formed for the purpose. Fences were built to keep cattle from walking over and damaging the graves.

Agricultural activities in the first part of the century included growing of fodder for cattle (sorghum, alfalfa) and for hogs (papaya, pumpkins). Patients raised beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs and poultry. Taro was grown in Waikolu Valley and in irrigated fields at Puahi. The floor of Kauhako Crater, accessed by a trail, was planted in potatoes and vegetables. The Board of Health paid wages to patients for all food they produced for local use.

John McVeigh, Superintendent, and Dr. William Goodhue, resident physician, began their service at Kalaupapa in 1902. In the next 23 years these two men, along with Lucius Pinkham, president of the Board of Health, turned the settlement into what many considered to be the best leprosy treatment facility in the world. Activities for patients were encouraged and organized, and a major building program was undertaken.

Under McVeigh's and Goodhue's supervision, improvements and new buildings constructed by 1908 included a poi factory, a full-service four-room dispensary with operating and laboratory rooms, visitors' quarters, steam laundry, physician's house, assistant physician's house, superintendent's house, bandstand, stables, cottages, warehouses, race track and baseball grounds, a building for the mentally ill, a bath house, a pavilion at the boat landing, and a wood sawing and splitting yard. The present Saint Francis Catholic Church was rebuilt and dedicated, having replaced an earlier church (1897-1899) destroyed by fire. At the Bishop Home a new dormitory, dining room, and bathroom was built. The Kalaupapa landing was improved with the addition of 150 ft. of solid masonry stone wall on both sides. A new 10,000-gallon water tank was built at Makanalua on the peninsula. Roads, the pali trail, and several bridges in the settlement were repaired.

The first Kalaupapa Hospital opened at the base of the cliffs in 1908. This complex contained four private wards, two general wards, operating room, drug room, nurse's quarters, dressing rooms, dining room and kitchen. A nursery was opened for babies born to patients in the settlement; all these children were taken from their parents immediately, thinking this would prevent infection. A ward for patients with other contagious diseases was in a separate building.

A third housing and care complex in Kalaupapa opened in August of 1910. The McVeigh Home for White Foreigners was established to address the dietary needs of white patients. It contained a dorm building (24 rooms) kitchen, dining room, social hall, and bathrooms.

In the next ten years a number of improvements changed the appearance and organization of the Kalaupapa Settlement. In 1913-1914 residents planted approximately 300 coconut trees throughout the community. The Bay View Home was totally destroyed by fire in 1914-1915, and construction to replace the home began immediately. Within two years the rebuilt Bay View Home opened and contained four residential buildings, kitchen, two dining rooms and storerooms, accommodating 96 patients. In 1918 the grounds were graded and grass planted, and fruit and ornamental trees were added to the lawns. The Protestant church, Kanaana Hou, was built in 1915, replacing an earlier church. And to emphasize the change in attitude regarding the quality of patients' daily lives, in 1915-1916 the community's social hall was built. It was used for movies, live theatrical performances, dances and other events.

From 1919 until the late 1920s, the development and use of chaulmoogra oil to treat leprosy provided hope for the first time that the disease would be cured and the isolation settlement would no longer be needed. But as faith in the treatment waned, leprosy was again considered untreatable and thoughts of abandoning the settlement were forgotten. It was time for the territory of Hawaii to reconsider its isolation program.

Kalaupapa 1929 - 1941

In 1929 Territorial Governor Lawrence M. Judd appointed an advisory commission to investigate conditions at Kalaupapa. The commission's report resulted in major changes for the settlement, both administratively and physically. In 1931 the Board of Hospitals and Settlement took control of Hawaii's leprosy program from the Board of Health. The territorial legislature authorized the construction of a modern hospital and called for the ending of compulsory segregation of patients, the development of a program of social welfare, and the rebuilding of Kalaupapa.

Kalaupapa Settlement was almost entirely rebuilt in the early to mid-1930s, with most work being completed by 1938. Many of the structures and landscape features seen in present-day Kalaupapa were constructed or installed during this time period. New structures included the post office/courthouse, staff quarters on staff row, visitors' quarters, service station, ice plant, poi shop, shop building, central laundry, and community store and loading platform. Various construction and remodeling projects were carried out at McVeigh Home, Bay View Home, Baldwin Home (in Kalaupapa) and the Bishop Home. In 1935-1936 Paschoal Hall (one of the social halls) was remodeled, including the installation of walks and curbs and improvement of the grounds.

The original McVeigh Home, destroyed by fire in 1928, was rebuilt from 1930-1938. It now contained two dormitories with 12 rooms each, 21 cottages with two rooms, two cottages with four rooms, one older cottage, a central kitchen/dining room, laundry, hot water plant, recreation pavilion and garages. All quarters had electricity, indoor plumbing and hot water.

Additions were made to the power plant, water system, and power distribution system; in 1933 the Molokai Electric Company began to supply power to the settlement. Fire hydrants and street lights were added to Kalaupapa's streets. The purchase of a rock crusher, road roller and other equipment allowed for the paving of roads and parking spaces throughout the settlement. A plant nursery was established with banana and coconut trees and other planting materials for the use of patients in their yards and gardens. A telephone connection was made so the superintendent could order supplies of food.

Twelve new cottages for patients were built by local Molokai carpenters in 1931. These homes had two bedrooms, kitchen, dining room, living room, bathroom, and electricity and running water. Each was

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

connected to the street with concrete sidewalks. Major repairs were done on 25 other residences and dormitories, while 24 uninhabitable buildings in the settlement were demolished. In 1934-1936 four more cottages were built and 23 others remodeled. Renovations to settlement facilities and housing stock continued in 1937-1938. Patients at the time participated in a variety of social clubs, including Japanese, Filipino, and Chinese clubs, and a women's social club. Tennis, basketball, and volleyball courts were built, and individual patient-owned beach houses were constructed.

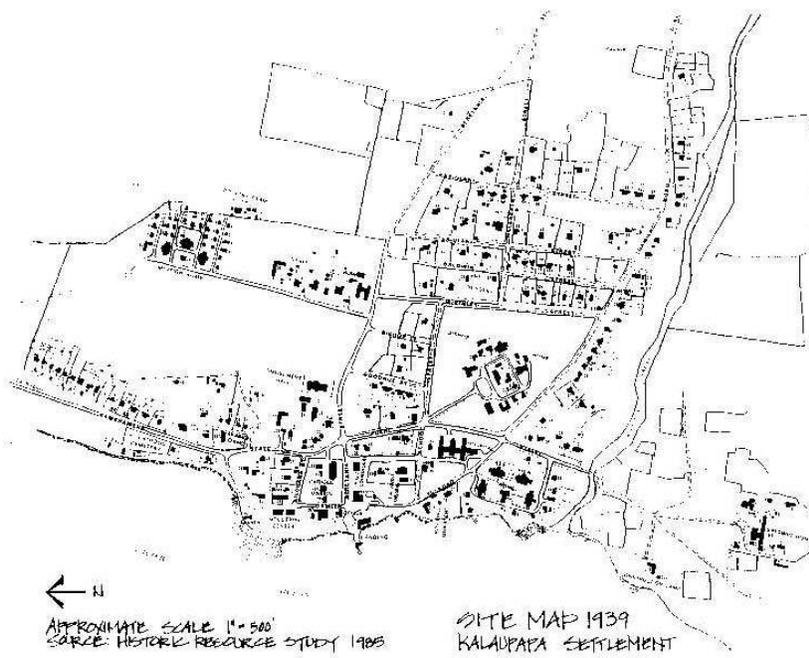
A new Kalaupapa Hospital opened on July 1, 1931, displacing 12 cottages and numerous outbuildings which were demolished. The hospital had a capacity of 50 beds, maternity ward, operating room, x-ray room and laboratory, dining room, kitchen, store room, staff offices, boiler room, incinerator and laundry. A mental ward was added to the complex in 1935-1936.

The Baldwin Home for Boys in Kalawao was abandoned in 1932 (after the death of Brother Dutton the previous year), marking the end of an era in that settlement's history and appearance. Patients were moved to Kalaupapa into the original Kalaupapa Hospital next to the cliffs. The complex was still called Baldwin Home for Boys (commonly referred to as New Baldwin Home). The remains of the old Baldwin Home in Kalawao were destroyed by fire in 1936.

Access to Kalaupapa Peninsula, historically limited to water and by pali trail, changed dramatically in 1933 when an airplane runway built on the end of the peninsula opened in August. Inter-Island Airways maintained frequent service (although not regular), and army and navy planes made occasional landings. Reliance on travel via the Kalaupapa Trail diminished as airplanes brought in food and people, and interisland steamers brought in supplies, including the beef once carried down the trail. Mail, however, was still brought in by horse and mule on the pali trail.

In 1937 improvements to Kalaupapa's water system were made, the first permanent changes to the system since before the turn of the century. This work included the construction of a new dam at Notley Springs (the secondary source of water supply, after Waikolu Valley), replacement of wooden flumes with concrete and iron pipes, and the addition of aeration, sedimentation, and branching and valve systems.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



A site plan showing the Kalaupapa Settlement in 1939 (Adapted from Green, 1985).

Kalaupapa 1941 - 1969

As World War II began the construction program at Kalaupapa ended. Leprosy patients from Kalihi Hospital in Honolulu, including many children, were evacuated after Pearl Harbor and sent to Kalaupapa. A new school was started and Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops were organized to accommodate these children. Victory gardens for the war effort were maintained throughout the community.

On April 1, 1946, a tsunami hit the west side of Kalaupapa Peninsula and the mouth of Waikolu Valley. The water level rose 25 ft. above normal at the Kalaupapa dock, and 55 ft. above normal at Waikolu. The tidal wave damaged facilities in the industrial area, washed away 12 beach houses, broke water pipelines, destroyed stone walls, and damaged cemeteries through the destruction, loss, and/or significant movement of grave markers.

In the calm after the war came the first successful treatments of leprosy. In 1946 the introduction of sulfone drugs (promin, diasone, promizole) in Hawaii not only provided hope but results. People afflicted with leprosy were rendered non-infectious, and the physical effects of the disease were less severe. This medical miracle changed the emotional and mental outlook and the physical well-being of patients at Kalaupapa forever. It was followed by the appointment in 1947 of Lawrence M. Judd as resident superintendent of Kalaupapa. In the next few years he and his wife Eva Marie enhanced the quality of patients' lives through introduction of numerous vocational and educational activities and clubs (adult education, beauty shop, Lions Club, American Legion, entertainment and improvement clubs), the abolishment of regulations forbidding contact between patients and non-patients, and removal of many physical barriers (railings, gates, fences, guard at top of pali trail, wire netting in visitor house) in place throughout Kalaupapa. Patients (under certain conditions) were now allowed to leave the settlement, and outsiders, including entertainers, were encouraged to visit.

Admissions to Kalaupapa dropped dramatically after 1949 due to administrative changes, the establishment of a leprosy hospital in Pearl City, Oahu, and limitations on quarantines. As a result, arrivals to Kalaupapa from 1949-1969 were limited to 32 people. The official designation for the disease in Hawaii was changed in 1949 from leprosy to Hansen's Disease (named after Norwegian scientist Gerhard Armauer Hansen who discovered leprosy bacillus on February 28, 1873).

With wider outside contact and a patient population now in reduction, additional changes in Kalaupapa's administration and appearance were made. Vacant structures, no longer suitable for housing, were demolished and materials salvaged. In 1950 the Baldwin Home in Kalaupapa was combined with the Bay View Home. Several Quonset Huts, brought in from a naval air station on Maui, were erected in the settlement. One was placed adjacent to Bay View Home to serve as a dormitory for the Baldwin boys. Two more Quonset Huts were set up in the settlement as warehouses; five Quonset Huts were linked together as housing for non-patient male workers. Most of the Catholic Sacred Hearts Brothers in Kalaupapa left in 1951 after over a half-century of work. Only four remained to work at the Baldwin/Bay View Home.

In the 1950s, the links to the outside world were strengthened through several projects. Direct daily airmail service was initiated between Kalaupapa and Honolulu in 1950; no more would the mail be brought in down the pali trail. The road to the airport was paved, a picnic pavilion (named for Lawrence M. Judd) was built at Kalawao, and in 1957 five patients were granted concessions to operate a guided tour and taxi service in Kalaupapa.

Other signs of a continually reducing number of patients were the closing down or change in use of numerous facilities. The McVeigh Home was converted from a "unit home" to a housing area; by 1960 all the patient quarters at the home had been changed into individual housekeeping units, and the main dining room was closed. Materials at the Baldwin Home were salvaged and sections moved (1951), and a dormitory at Bay View was dismantled (early 1960s). Only two cottages and the chapel and convent at Bishop Home remained. Through the years many of the stone walls delineating individual yards and group homes were dismantled (much of the rock was crushed for use on the roads), patient-run small businesses were closed, fences fell into disrepair or were removed, and with the loss of grazing animals, vegetation patterns changed. The last of any new patient and staff cottages were assembled (Hicks homes) in the early to mid-1960s. Termites, weather, fire, and the recycling of building materials have taken their toll; over 200 structures have been destroyed or demolished and salvaged from the late-1970s to the late 1990s. A major recent loss was the 1932 hospital, destroyed by fire in 1990. The introduction of exotic species, both plant and animal continues to threaten the native vegetation as well as the historic landscape.

Kalaupapa 1969 - Present

In 1969 the Department of Health's Committee on Leprosy filed a report finding Hawaii's isolation policies to be obsolete. All new patients were to be treated on an out-patient basis only. At Kalaupapa, no new admissions have occurred since 1969. At the end of 1974, 142 patients, all admitted prior to July 1, 1969, claimed official residency at Kalaupapa; 119 actually lived there with the remainder making homes elsewhere.

During the 1970s Kalaupapa's residents turned towards the future, with the intent of telling the story of Hansen's disease in Hawaii, as well protecting their privacy and lifestyles. They lent support for the establishment of a national park in order to meet their goals. Kalaupapa National Historical Park, authorized on December 22, 1980, is managed cooperatively by the Hawaii Department of Health and the National Park Service in an effort to remember and honor extraordinary people living in an extraordinary setting. Today the cultural landscape of Kalawao and Kalaupapa reflects the Hawaiian origins of both communities, the 100-year effort to care for thousands of people torn from their homes and families, and the dignity and pride of the remaining Hansen's Disease patients who call Kalaupapa their home today.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements landscape continues to demonstrate those characteristics that made the peninsula an ideal choice in the eyes of its founders, as well as those characteristics that demonstrate its unique development patterns from 1866 to 1969. Although the landscape is in poor condition due primarily to invasive vegetation and structural deterioration, it continues to display most of the historic characteristics that evoke the way of life found on the peninsula during the period of significance. Consequently, the natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, circulation, vegetation, small-scale features, and archaeological sites all contribute to the significance and integrity of the landscape.

Landscape Characteristics

The natural systems and features of the landscape, particularly the unique setting of the peninsula, over two-thousand feet below the looming cliffs of Molokai's northern coast, was instrumental in its nomination as a Hansen's Disease settlement. These cliffs continue to invoke feelings of both awe and isolation today. In addition, those climatic characteristics which historically prompted the migration of the settlement from windward Kalawao (colder and wetter) to leeward Kalaupapa (warmer and drier) are still evident.

Spatial organization within the landscape is still evident in the overall development on relatively flat land at the base of the cliffs. Within the intensively developed settlement areas on the peninsula, the distinction between the earlier Kalawao Settlement site remains to the east and distinct from the later Kalaupapa Settlement on the western shore. However, much of the formerly open/agricultural space between the two settlements has been completely inundated with invasive vegetation that significantly distorts the spatial relationship between the two areas. Within the Kalaupapa Settlement, the overall pattern of streets laid out on a modified grid, with centralized clusters within it, continues to define the overall spatial patterns of development within the landscape. Existing cluster arrangements within the spatial organization are found only within Kalaupapa where specific medical/residential groupings were developed to house and care for: personnel, relatively healthy patients who desired to have single-family homes, individuals whose health was rapidly deteriorating, and invalid patients. Of the four original clusters (Bay View Home, McVeigh Home, Bishop Home, and Baldwin Home), all but the Baldwin Home cluster remain.

The hundreds of buildings and structures at Kalaupapa and the two remaining churches at Kalawao, as well as numerous small scale features, continue to showcase the functions and styles used throughout the settlement history and continue to provide clues to the specific infrastructure concerns and needs, especially in the cemeteries, of residents and staff on the peninsula. Circulation patterns within the landscape continue to demonstrate the routes of travel off of the peninsula (boat landing, airport, and pali trail), between the two settlements (along Father Damien Road and the peninsula's perimeter jeep road), and within Kalaupapa proper (the modified grid street pattern). Their routes, configurations, and materials have not been significantly altered and continue to perform their historic functions.

Although the broad vegetative patterns across the peninsula have changed drastically throughout the settlements' history, due to invasive species colonization, the culturally established vegetation patterns (and species) within Kalaupapa are highly significant and contribute to the significance of the landscape. Throughout the settlement, edible-fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, lawns, gardens, and other introduced and cultivated vegetation patterns continue to provide information about the utilitarian and

aesthetic vegetation patterns established by the settlement population.

Archeological sites associated with the settlement and pre-settlement periods are presumed to be numerous, however, due to the scale of the task (and the invasive vegetation) no comprehensive archeological survey of the peninsula has been completed. Those archeological sites that have been identified and appear to have directly influenced the development of the settlements have been delineated here and contribute to the significance of the settlements.

Integrity

The Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements landscape retains integrity according to the seven aspects as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location and remarkable physiographic setting on the still-isolated Kalaupapa Peninsula remain as imposing as during the initial settlement period and the boundaries that define this isolation are exactly the same as when the settlement was founded. The layout of the settlements is still evident in their spatial organization generally defined by a grid pattern of streets and the clustered arrangement of treatment and residential facilities. Further, hundreds of historic structures and associated grounds, such as the bungalows, churches, tombs, gardens, ornamental plantings remain, representing the architectural designs deemed appropriate for specific uses at the time of construction. Further, the buildings and small scale features that remain clearly display the workmanship and materials (dry laid stone work and single-wall construction methods) that were used throughout the history of the settlement, in addition to the remaining introduced vegetation which continues to represent original stock and planting patterns. The aspect of feeling is retained through the cumulative effect of setting, materials, workmanship, and design which creates a sense of past time and place. Lastly, the aspect of association, or a direct link between the property and the events or persons who shaped it, is retained through the lives of those patients who continue to live at Kalaupapa.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of a landscape.

Located on an anomalously low-lying peninsula on Molokai's rugged northern coastline, the Kalaupapa Settlement is isolated from the rest of the island by 1,600 - 3,000 foot cliffs, or pali. The settlement is surrounded and defined by several unique and remarkable natural systems and features that were highly influential in the initial establishment and subsequent development of the leprosy settlements.

The geomorphology of Molokai is complex in that it includes multiple and overlapping episodes of volcanic activity, tectonic uplifting and subsidence, sea level change, tsunamis, erosive coastal processes, and catastrophic mass-wasting events. The latter is largely responsible for creating the dramatic sea cliffs on Molokai's northern coast. Gigantic submarine landslide deposits indicate that a large portion of north Molokai disappeared into the ocean in one or two sudden events, believed to be a threshold response along an existing fault during a period of heightened regional volcanic activity more than 400,000 years ago. Subsequently, a separate offshore volcanic episode formed a small near-shore volcano (Puu Uao) sometime during the late Pleistocene era, fusing it with the existing sea cliffs, thereby creating the geologically and topographically distinct Kalaupapa Peninsula.

Natural systems and features that distinguish the Kalaupapa Peninsula from the rest of Molokai's north coast include: gentle slopes, a coastal spray zone, Kauhako Crater and its associated lava tubes and caves, Kauhako Trench, the navigable shoreline, and a developed offshore reef. These features had important implications for both prehistoric and historic cultural land use. For Hawaiians preceding the Hansen's Disease era, it is known that the peninsula supported intensive cultivation of sweet potato and other dry land crops and contrasted with the nearby valleys, which were better suited for taro and other wet land crops. The peninsula was also a haven for shoreline and open-ocean fishermen since coastal access from land and sea are significantly less problematic than anywhere else on the north coast.

The most significant natural feature in the development of the historic period cultural landscape is undoubtedly the physiographic isolation of the peninsula, the key factor in the decision to establish a Hansen's Disease settlement there. The three accessible valleys dissecting the adjacent cliffs provided (in theory) abundant raw materials and natural resources for building and sustaining a settlement. The Waikolu Valley contains the peninsula's only perennial stream, which historically was the primary source of water for the settlement. Water was initially carried through pipes, and by 1913, was conveyed through a wooden flume that extended twenty-eight hundred feet in 1929. Remnants of that historic system are extant, but are outside of the intensively developed areas and are not discussed in this report. Today, the settlement's fresh water is obtained from a NPS-installed well system at the mouth of Waihanau Valley.

Climatic disparities between the windward and leeward sides of the peninsula were also highly influential in the development of the historic cultural landscape. The settlement originated at windward Kalawao, from which the fresh water supply in Waikolu valley was more accessible. However, chilly and moist conditions and diurnal temperature fluctuations, which are not conducive to promoting health in sick individuals, are also more prevalent at Kalawao. In short, natural systems in large part prompted the gradual progression of the settlement from windward Kalawao to leeward Kalaupapa after rudimentary infrastructural improvements ensured a viable source of fresh water at the new location. Kalaupapa is also better suited for constructing a boat landing, since it is only exposed to dangerous surf during periodic winter swells. By contrast the Kalawao coastline is typified by choppy trade wind swells

all year long, making access and delivery of supplies exceedingly difficult.

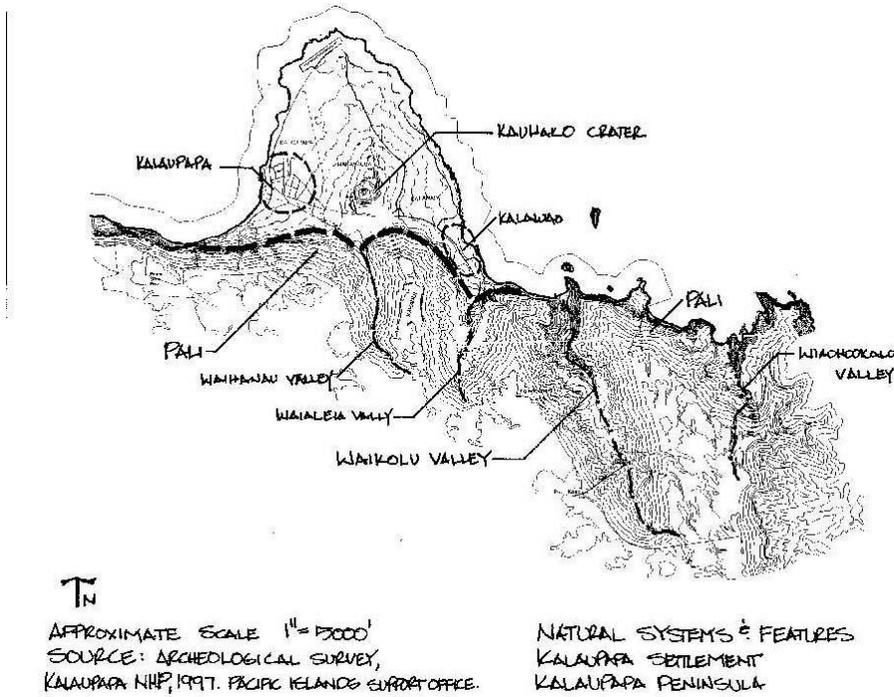
In addition to its historical value, Kalaupapa National Historical Park also contains some important biological resources such as: remnants of a unique dry land native forest inside Kauhako Crater, coastal spray zone endangered plants such as *Tetramolopium rockii*, a unique aquatic resources environment including nesting areas for endangered sea-birds and the endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal, and some exemplary native rainforest areas on the Puu Alii-Ohialele Plateau. The near vertical sea-cliffs, which are also designated as the Molokai North Shore Cliffs Natural National Landmark, are a refuge for certain endemic plant species, such as the endangered puaala (*Brighamia rockii* ssp. *Longiloba*), which have elsewhere been decimated by alien herbivores. In sum, there are nearly twenty federally-listed threatened or endangered species found within the park.

Historically the peninsula environment has supported a variety of animal wildlife. Some of the animal species are native, but many are introduced. Native animal species that were probably cherished during the period of significance (before the nation's environmental movement) include monk seals (*Monachus schauinslandi*), which find seclusion at Kalaupapa's beaches, and the humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) so often spotted offshore. Spinner dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*) are also often spotted offshore. Non-native animals include wild pigs (*Sus scrofa*), goats, deer (*Axis axis*), mongoose, rats, dogs, and cats. Deer and wild pigs have had, and continue to have the greatest implications for the cultural landscape. Historically, the presence of deer on the peninsula required residents of Kalaupapa to erect fences to protect their gardens, and initiated the formation of hunting clubs in which many patients participated. Wild pigs allegedly rooted-up shallow graves in the early period of significance, creating havoc and emotional disturbance for the residents, and possibly influencing the prevalence of small, tomb-style graves at Kalawao as well as cemetery enclosures throughout the peninsula. Today, deer and pig populations, although valued by some primarily for subsistence purposes, present unique challenges in cultural landscape preservation and native species protection within Kalaupapa National Historical Park.

The most substantial change in the natural systems and features associated with the cultural landscape is the intense increase in invasive vegetation that has overtaken areas historically used for agriculture and cattle-grazing and areas otherwise characterized by open space. Certain plants such as Java plum and date palm are contributing species that have become invasive on the peninsula. Although deer and pigs were present during the historic period, their effects on the landscape are cumulative and ongoing, threatening the integrity of the landscape.

Summary In sum, the natural systems and features of Kalaupapa National Historical Park create several challenges in long-term cultural landscape preservation, particularly in regards to vegetation management. Otherwise, the broad physiographic attributes that heavily influenced establishment, relocation, and development of the Hansen's Disease settlement are still prevalent. Natural systems and features therefore contributes as a landscape characteristic to the significance of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements' cultural landscape.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



Topographic map showing prominent natural features that influenced development of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements (NPS, 1997).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic Period (Hansen's Disease Era)

Spatial organization at Kalawao was generally characterized by open space associated with cattle-grazing and agriculture, and was much less formal in layout than Kalaupapa. The spatial organization of Kalawao also appears to have been directly influenced by the existing conditions upon arrival. For example, the juxtaposition of prehistoric archaeology and the Kalawao Settlement seem to suggest that early patients made use of existing structures and locations. Instead of having an entirely coastal alignment, Kalawao was situated along a single, existing road (later named Damien Road). The linear arrangement of Kalawao seemed to foster the gradual progression towards Kalaupapa.

Historically, the landscape of the Kalaupapa Settlement was laid-out and spatially organized in response to the land use activities associated with patient care and the institutional requirements of providing services to the community.

At the largest scale, the landscape was spatially defined by natural land forms; the peninsula itself, and the dramatic cliffs to the south rising 1,600 - 3,000 feet, creating a strong physical boundary and sense of isolation for the development. Prior to the airstrip construction in 1948 (an earlier alignment was in place by 1938), the only access to the settlement for family members and other visitors was via boat or steep pali trails.

Within the settlement, land uses were clustered to consolidate functions and services for the patients. An industrial center complete with warehouses, power plant, laundry, carpenter shop, oil house, and other basic services for the community was located near the boat landing. A community store, provision room, post office, court room, poi shop, and visitors' quarters for family members and friends were also centrally located, just south of the industrial area and along the shoreline. The Catholic Church and the Protestant Church were also centrally located with enclosed yards and ornamental plantings. Large denominational and secular cemeteries were located on the north end of the settlement along the shoreline.

Individual cottages for the patients were, for the most part, located in the eastern portion of the settlement. Most of the cottages were oriented with the streets running north-south. The exception to this was the row of cottages along Damien Road, which ran east-west to Kalawao. Many of the cottages had enclosed yards and a small garden space, either extending off of the porch, or directly adjacent to the house. Many of the doctors, nurses, and staff responsible for the care of the patients resided in one of the five main residential complexes known as Staff Row which is located directly south of the McVeigh Home.

Several distinct residential clusters within the settlement were established to care for the patients and members of the community: the Bishop House, the earliest established home, established to care for young girls and women sent to the settlement; the Bay View Home, established for both men and women, geared toward the care of the old, the infirm, and the blind; the Baldwin Home (removed in the 1950s); and the McVeigh Home, which was originally built in 1910 and intended for use by Caucasian leprosy victims, was destroyed by fire and rebuilt for patients of any ethnicity in the 1930s.

Bay View Home

Bay View historically included ten primary structures – the Manager’s Cottage, four dormitories, a dining room, a kitchen, a heating plant, a chapel, and a laundry, arranged in a formal, symmetrical plan, on a relatively broad expanse of grass. Just north of this complex across Damien Road was the dispensary. With the exception of the dispensary, structures were sited with an inward orientation, facing each other, and designed in the Hawaiian Plantation Style, adapted to institutional needs.

The entire complex was fenced (on three sides) to the shoreline, limiting access. Walkways within the complex were paved and laid-out in formal and direct routes linking buildings. A paved road provided access along the west side of the complex, to the main dining hall.

In the very early days of the Bay View Home, vegetation in the complex was formal yet sparse, with individual trees and hedges defining the edges of the paths and roadways.

Bishop Home

Centrally located in the settlement, the Bishop Home was one of the most articulately landscaped residential clusters in Kalaupapa, and historically contained as many as nineteen structures including a chapel and convent, an infirmary, several cottages, a dining room/kitchen, a dormitory, a heating plant, and a laundry. Most of the structures were clustered on a high point, in the center of the grounds. The entire lot was enclosed on all four sides by a dry-laid rock wall, approximately four feet in height. Within the property, the structural complex was enclosed by a wooden fence.

Primary access was from the corner of School and Puahi streets. A formal, tree-lined drive with rock walls on each side, angled through a stone gate, up the hill to a loop drive with a flag staff in the center. An inner cluster of structures including the convent and the chapel was encircled by another driveway. Pedestrian circulation within this cluster was somewhat formal, following straight lines and right angles.

Ornamental vegetation bordered the pathways, roads, and buildings, giving character and definition to the landscape. A large wooded area extended along the north and eastern portion of the lot, between the rock wall and the fence enclosing the structural complex.

Two monuments were located along Puahi Street on the Bishop Home grounds. One to Mother Marianne, and one to Father Damien (see small-scale features section of this inventory).

McVeigh Home

Located in the northeastern portion of Kalaupapa Settlement, the McVeigh Home complex consisted of a centrally located dining hall, a pavilion, large dormitories for men and women, and nineteen individual cottages situated along narrow driveways, extending east and west from the primary access road. This road circulated south to staff quarters, and north to the airstrip.

The landscape reflected a hierarchy in the organization of spaces and uses from very private, personal use in the cottages, to communal facilities (dining and recreation room pavilion) in the center of the complex. Formal vegetation patterns helped define and distinguish communal areas, whereas the private cottages were surrounded by more random patterns of shade/fruit trees and more variegated foundation plantings, exhibiting a more functional, individualistic character.

The Baldwin Home

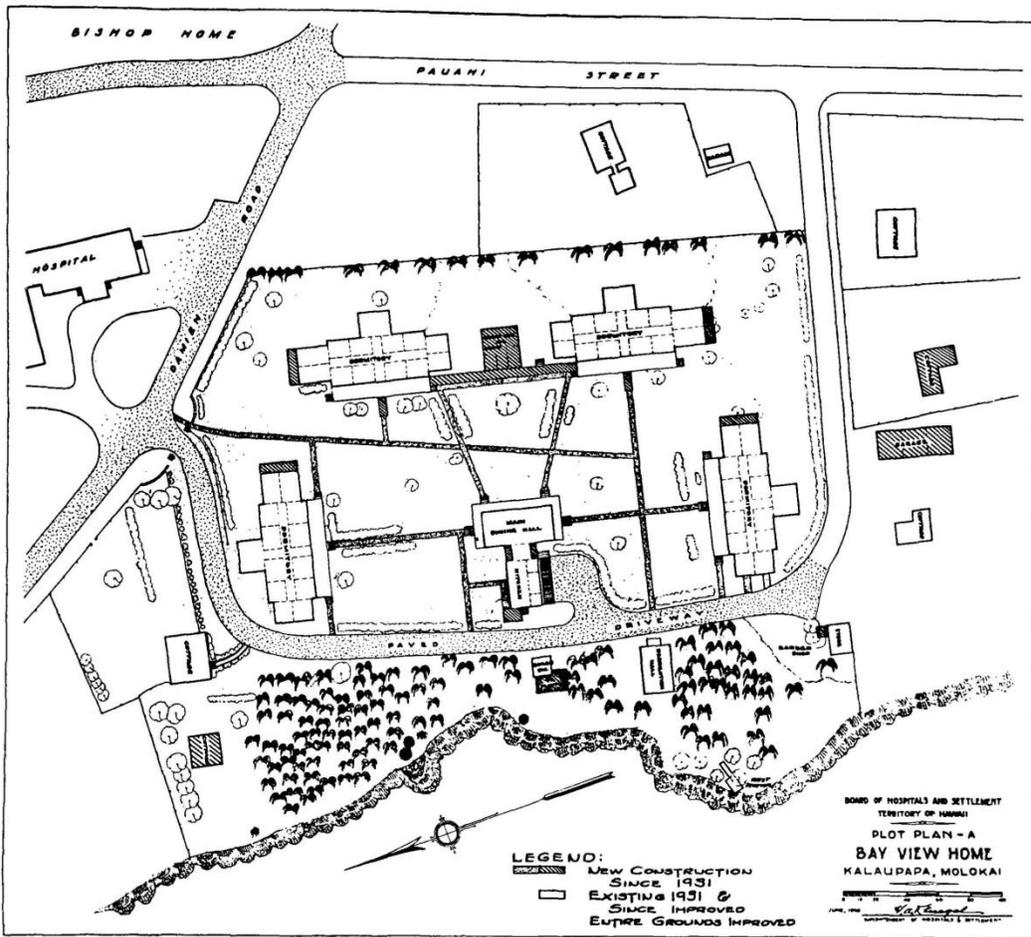
Located at the base of the pali on the south edge of the settlement, the Baldwin Home for boys historically included a large dormitory, a recreation room, cottages, a chapel, and a rather large

grove of papaya and banana trees.

The Baldwin Home was shut down in 1950, and the residents were moved to a 1950s-style Quonset Hut then recently erected at the Bay View complex. The structures at the Baldwin Home were removed the following year and, in some cases re-located elsewhere within the settlement such as the residence now located on the southeastern corner of Puahi Street and Damien Road.

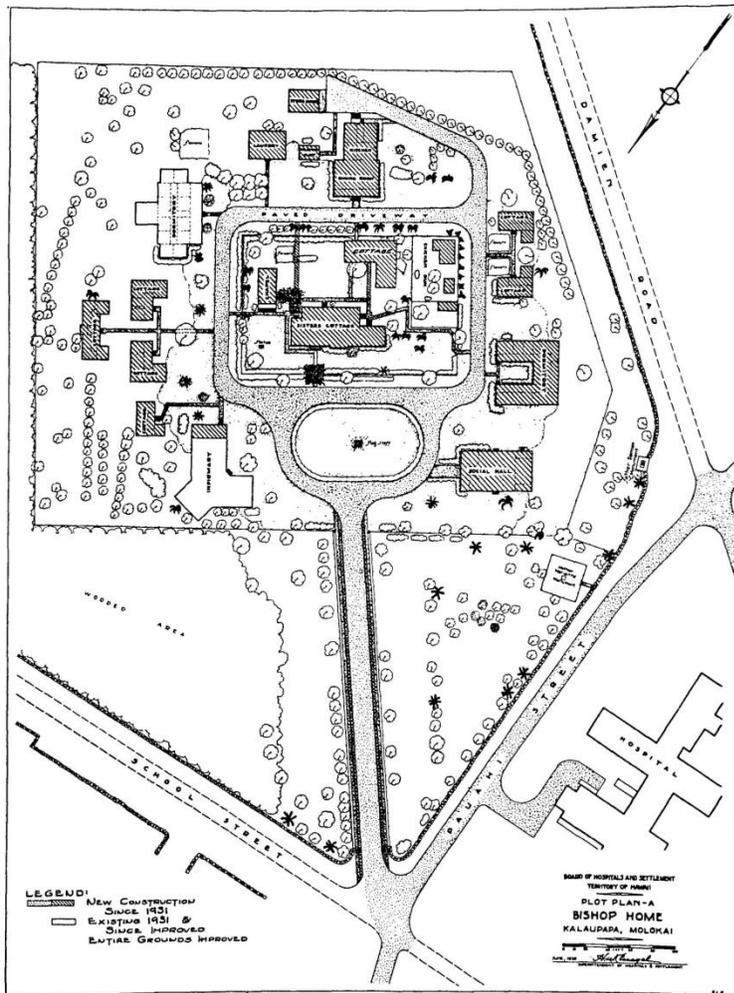
Existing

Today, the settlement at Kalaupapa still exhibits much of its historic spatial organization despite several changes. Perhaps the greatest change is the loss of vegetation and many of the rock walls that defined the physical and visual boundaries individual properties and home sites. The loss of these materials has been incremental, but the overall effect has been the loss of a compartmentalized layout, and the creation of more open space within the intensively developed areas. In spite of these changes, the majority of elements defining the spatial organization of the settlement remain. The physical land forms which define and isolate the peninsula are still extant, and many of the early roads and formal walkways within the settlement remain and continue to provide a circulatory framework for the landscape (see circulation section of this inventory). Individual cottages remain along the narrow roads surrounding community services (store/gas/post office/library) and state facilities. Four of the five primary housing clusters also remain: the McVeigh Home, the Bishop Home, Staff Row and the Bay View Home – although altered to varying degrees (the Baldwin home was removed in 1951). The McVeigh Home complex retains virtually all of its original spatial organization, including the locations of structures, circulation systems, and even land use patterns from the 1929 reconstruction period that followed the 1928 fire. The Bishop Home, although missing many of the original structures, retains the spatial organization of the grounds including the original circulation system, the interior focus on the chapel and convent, and large portions of the outer wall surrounding the entire lot. As a whole, the spatial organization of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the landscape.



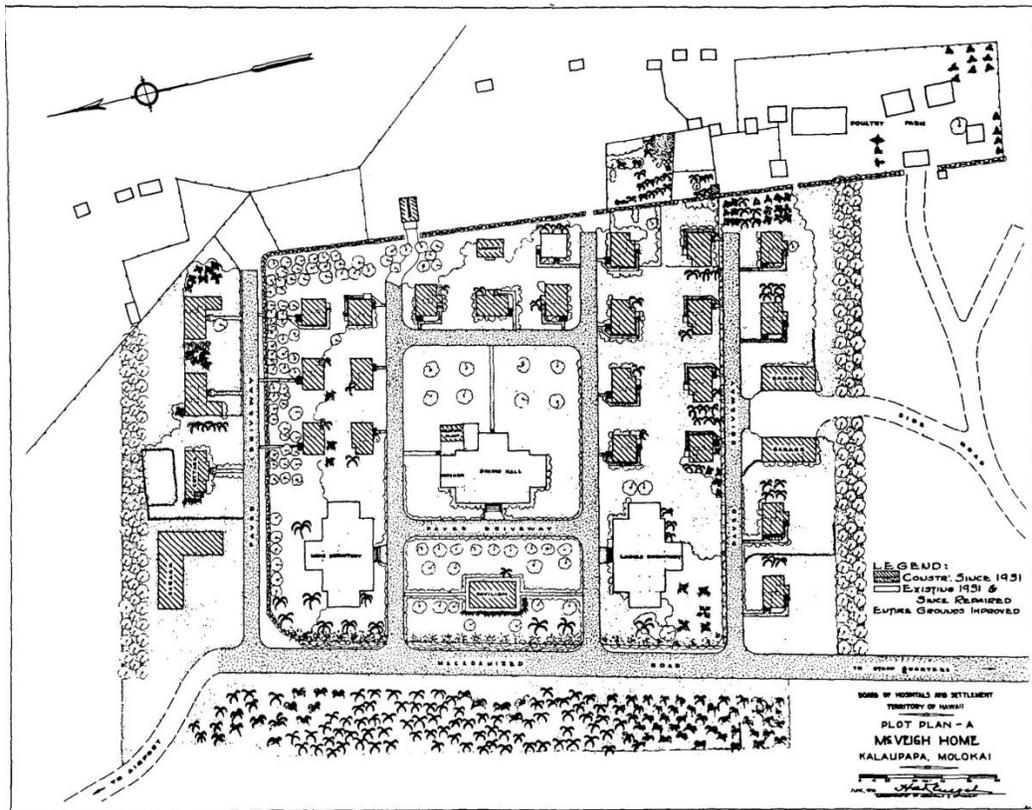
Site plan showing the Bay View Home site changes since 1931 (Greene, 487).

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



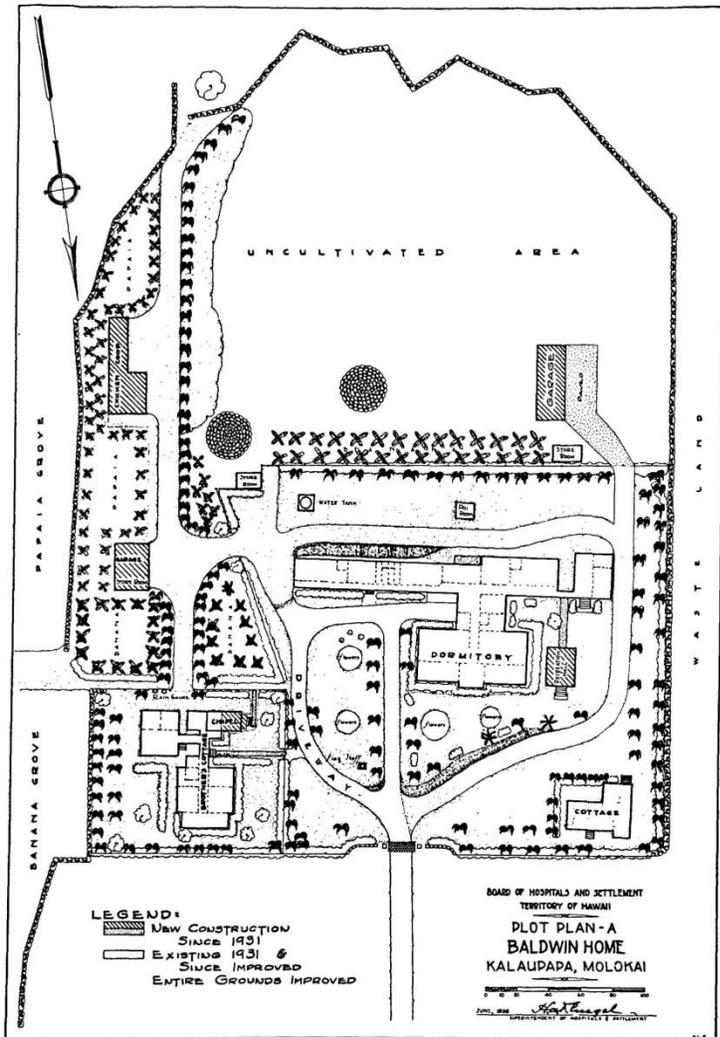
Site plan showing the Bishop Home site changes since 1931 (Greene, 495).

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



Site plan showing the McVeigh Home site changes since 1931 (Greene, 479).

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



Site plan of the Baldwin Home with changes to the site since 1931 shown (Greene, 483).

Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Settlement-wide Circulation Patterns:

Historic Period

Historically, access to the Kalaupapa Peninsula was by boat, or from the “topside” of Molokai Island down two pali, or cliff, trails. The first, Iliilikaa Trail, or Iliilika Trail, was also referred to as the Waihanau Trail, the Kalawao Trail, Damien’s Trail, or the Kalaupapa Trail, and during the early days of the settlement at Kalawao served as the primary access to the peninsula down along the western ridge of Waihanau Gulch. Missionaries, including Damien, were known to travel to and from Kalaupapa along this access route. Sections of this trail were relocated by park staff in 1990 and again in 1991. Located further west along the pali and more directly south of the Kalaupapa Settlement, the second trail was historically referred to as the Kalae Trail, Kukui-o-hapuu Trail, Puupaneenee Road to Kalae, and Kalaupapa Road. Today it is more commonly called the ‘Pali Trail’ or else the ‘Kalaupapa Trail,’ inheriting this latter title from the older, now abandoned trail to the east. The use of this access route began in the 1890s, and by 1939 it had been widened a few times and several new switchbacks had been added to create a safer route for cattle drives. In addition, a gate and watchman station were built at the top of the trail to control access to the Kalaupapa Settlement. At the base, Puahi Street led from the trail to the settlement.

Ocean access was initially only possible at Alapai Point, which is located adjacent to the mouth of Waikolu Valley across the cove from the eastern, or Kalawao-side, of the peninsula. This access often required transferring from a ship to a rowboat before a rough shore landing. Due to the distance and precarious conditions of the road to the landing from Kalawao, another landing was located just a half mile away from the Kalawao hospital prior to the turn of the century, which resulted in the more effective distribution of supplies to the settlement. By 1884 ocean access was made more efficient with the first-time construction of a dock at the Kalaupapa Settlement. At this location, a more extensive wharf or boat landing was built by 1886, however, during very rough surf, ships continued to resort to access at Alapai Point. During the time of the construction of the U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station at Kalawao in 1908, land was set aside by the Territory of Hawaii just southeast of Alapai Point at Makaluahau Cove, which is directly at the mouth of Waikolu Valley, as a third landing. Used as the investigation station’s official landing site, this point of access emphasized the independence of the research station from the settlement and eliminated ongoing exposure of station personnel and foodstuffs to those sick with the disease. A landing field was in use at the open field across from the cemeteries at Papalooa by 1929, however, a new airstrip on the northern portion of the peninsula was dedicated in 1933, which was used primarily for military purposes until 1948 when commercial air service to Kalaupapa began.

Peninsula-wide, the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements were connected by Damien Road, the primary circulation route on the peninsula. A second, coastal road (ca. 1900) was built along the eastern side of the peninsula between the two settlements in response to agricultural and livestock demands. On the northern portion of the peninsula, the airstrip and lighthouse were accessible from the Kalaupapa Settlement via Kamehameha and Staff streets. An additional unpaved road running northward along the eastern edge of Kauhako Crater from Damien Road to the lighthouse and landing strip was also added at an unknown date. Within Kalawao, the settlement was linear in form and oriented along Damien Road. The leprosarium was at the east end, the old hospital site directly inland from the leprosarium, then the Baldwin Home for Boys and the churches, and finally a row-pattern of single-family homes and shops

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

extending westward on both sides of Damien Road towards Kalaupapa. There was a loop in the Kalawao circulation pattern surrounding the leprosarium, and presumably a driveway circulating to the multiple building units at the old Baldwin Home.

In contrast, within the Kalaupapa Settlement, primary circulation consisted of an irregular grid pattern of roads that provided access to all the developed areas. The irregular pattern was a response to natural land forms and pre-settlement circulation patterns. In addition to the roads, driveways and sidewalks provided access to the buildings and structures within the settlement. Through a road improvement program begun in 1935, 3.2 miles of pavement including streets, driveways, parking areas, and part of the road to the airport were surfaced with asphalt macadam by 1938, averaging approximately 18 feet wide. In particular, paving was completed on a portion of Damien Road, from Puahi Street to the laundry; on Puahi Street, from the Puahi bridge to Beretania Street; on Kamehameha Street, from Beretania Street to the cattle guard at Papaloa; on Beretania Street from Damien Road to Kaulani Street; and on Staff Street from Beretania Street past the McVeigh Home; and on McKinley Street, from Beretania Street to Haleakala Street. Paved driveways, approximately 12 feet wide, were completed at Bishop, McVeigh, and Bay View Homes, at the hospital, store, gas station, and Catholic Church, and in the landing and warehouse areas. In addition to the paving, concrete curbing was installed along the roads and driveways (the extent of which is uncertain) and formal concrete walkways approximately three feet wide were installed in developments such as the McVeigh Home and the Bishop Home.

Existing Conditions

Today, the Kalaupapa Peninsula is reached by boat, plane, or by foot or mule from the “topside” of Molokai Island along the Pali (or Kalaupapa) Trail. Boat arrivals still dock at the Kalaupapa wharf. The Pali Trail today functions as the only trail linking the settlement with topside Molokai and receives periodic reconstruction work as well as other ongoing maintenance by the NPS and the concessioner of the Molokai Mule Rides. The gate remains at the top of the trail but the watchman station has been removed (signs indicate that entry to the settlement is restricted). Puahi Street still connects the base of the trail with the settlement. The Kalaupapa airstrip was elongated and realigned by five degrees by the Federal Aviation Administration in the 1990s, but remains in its original location on the northern portion of the peninsula.

As previously mentioned, the primary circulation feature at Kalawao was Damien Road, which is still present today as the main link between the two settlement sites, although the section of Damien Road between Kapiolani and Beretania Streets is no longer used. The airport and lighthouse on the northern portion of the peninsula are connected to the Kalaupapa Settlement by Kamehameha Street, however, a section of the original road has been realigned. In addition, the coastal road still exists along the eastern side of the peninsula, as does the rough dirt road from Damien Road to the airstrip.

At Kalawao, the leprosarium circulation features have been wholly or in part distorted by invasive vegetation following the settlement’s abandonment and/or were removed during the dismantling of their respective facilities. The secondary circulation patterns at St. Philomena and Siloama churchyards, consisting of concrete sidewalks and formal open spaces in the designed vegetation, are still visible today. All other secondary circulation patterns associated with Kalawao Settlement are either lost or heavily obscured by invasive vegetation.

The circulation pattern within Kalaupapa Settlement proper has changed very little since the 1939 paving efforts, although the historically dirt portions of the primary roads have been paved with the exception of Kapiolani Street and the majority of Puahi Street south of the bridge. Small scale changes include: resurfacing the roads and driveways in 1995 to an average width of 18 feet and 12 feet respectively;

abandoning Damien Road north of Kapiolani; realigning the south end of Kapiolani at Damien Road, creating a curvilinear merge; removing the eastern section of Haleakala Street between Kapiolani and Beretania Street; and removing road curbing throughout the settlement except at the McVeigh and Bishops Home developments where the original profile is obscured due to numerous layers of pavement. In addition, the loss of numerous buildings and structures has resulted in the removal of associated driveways and sidewalks. These changes have altered some circulation patterns, but overall the historic network of roads, driveways, and sidewalks is intact throughout the settlements.

Homes' Circulation Patterns:

Historic Period – Bay View Home

The circulation system of the Bay View Home consisted of a driveway and sidewalks providing access to the buildings and structures in the complex. The driveway provided access from Damien Road and looped along the west and south sides of the complex and connected with Puahi Street. The driveway was approximately 18 feet wide and paved with asphalt macadam. The driveway also had a concrete curb and two-foot-side concrete sidewalks providing pedestrian access from Damien Road, the driveway, and between the buildings.

Existing Conditions -Bay View Home

Although some individual walkways at the Bay View Home have been altered, the circulation system as a whole is generally intact. The driveway exists in its original location and has retained a width of 18 feet, although some paving has been removed (next to the dining hall and the garage to the south of the complex). The concrete curbing has been removed throughout the complex. Most of the original concrete sidewalks remain. The most significant change has resulted from the installation of a series of concrete ramps providing access between the main dining hall and the dormitories. Some of these ramps have been constructed over the original sidewalks, cutting off the route of the original walkway. Finally, based on the loss of the dormitory on the south side of the complex, a few sidewalks have been removed. In spite of these changes, overall, the circulation system at the Bay View Home remains intact.

Historic Period - Bishop Home

The circulation system at the Bishop Home consisted of a driveway and sidewalks. The driveway was approximately 18 feet wide and paved with asphalt macadam. The layout of the driveway was geometric and included an entry drive diagonally oriented from the corner of School and Puahi streets. The driveway formed an oval in front of the Sisters' cottage and continued in a square around the central complex of buildings, providing access to the buildings and structures on both sides on the drive. Off the southwest corner of the square, a driveway with concrete curbing extended in a modified U-shape to provide access to a large storage building. Concrete sidewalks, approximately three feet wide, were located on both sides of the entry drive from the street gate to the surrounding fence gate. Additional sidewalks provided access from the driveways to the individual buildings and structures.

Existing Conditions - Bishop Home

The circulation system of the Bishop Home is virtually intact. All original driveways exist in their original location, except the drive leading to the large storage structure (the structure no longer exists). The curbing is intact, however, it no longer has its original profile due to many layers of new paving. While some walkways have been removed (associated with the removal of structures), overall, the circulation system at the Bishop Home remains intact.

Historic Period - McVeigh Home

The historic circulation system at the McVeigh Home consisted of a geometric arrangement of paved

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

driveways and sidewalks providing access to the buildings and structures in the complex. The driveways ranged between 12 and 18 feet wide and were paved with asphalt macadam. Four dead-end driveways were placed perpendicular to Staff Street. The middle two driveways were connected with two additional driveways on the east and west of the dining hall creating a full loop around the building. The driveways had raised concrete curbing. Concrete was also used for the sidewalks which provided access from the driveways to the individual buildings and structures. Additionally, access was provided from the southern driveway to an unpaved preexisting side road.

Existing Conditions – McVeigh Home

The historic period circulation system of the McVeigh Home is virtually intact. All original driveways exist in their original locations. The curbing is intact; however, it no longer has its original profile as a result of numerous layers of new paving. Although, some sidewalks have been eliminated with their associated structures, the circulation system at the McVeigh Home remains intact.

Historic Period - Baldwin Home

The circulation system of the Baldwin Home consisted of a driveway and sidewalks providing access to the buildings and structures. The circulation in the complex was less geometric than the other developments in the settlement. Unpaved streets lead from the Puahi bridge to the construction camp, base of the Pali Trail, and the Baldwin Home. Within the complex, the unpaved driveway split in three directions: straight to the entrance of the dormitory, to the west providing access to a garage at the south edge of the complex, and east providing access to the Brothers' cottage, a garage, and a chicken coop. A historic rock crusher and a large pigsty were also located in the Baldwin Home area. Additionally, a driveway ran along the rear of the dormitory connecting different portions of the driveway. Concrete sidewalks were installed, which provided access to the Brothers' cottage and the reception hall adjacent to the dormitory.

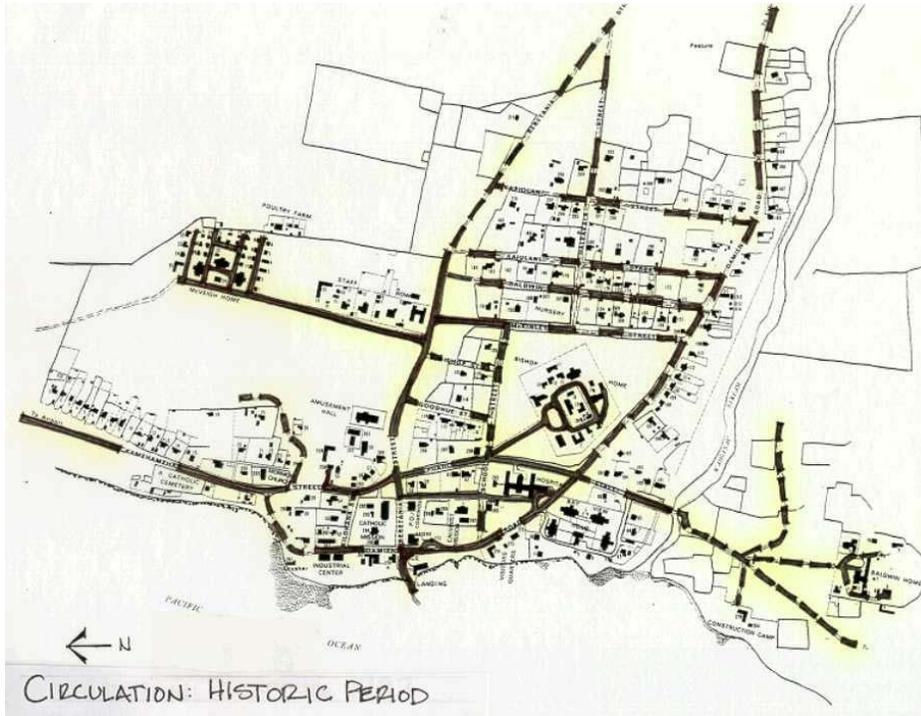
Existing Conditions - Baldwin Home

An unpaved street still leads from the Puahi bridge to the former site of the Baldwin Home. The entire complex was demolished in 1951 eliminating the entire circulation system.

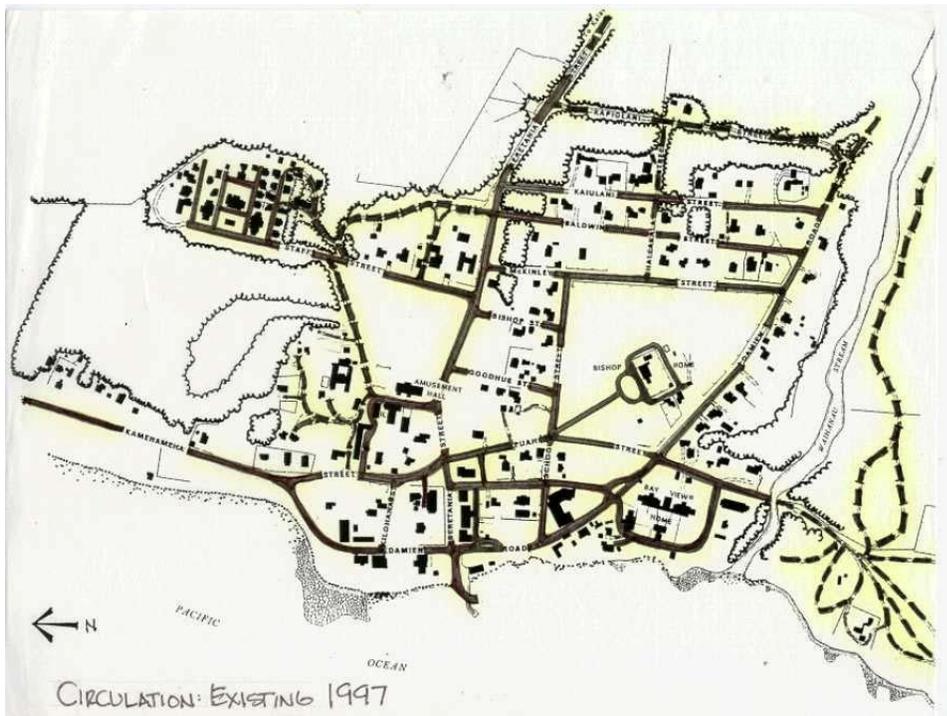
Summary

Although some significant changes have been made to the circulation systems throughout the history of the settlements such as the loss of the loop road around the leprosarium site and smaller-scale alterations within Kalaupapa proper, the settlements continue to show the vast majority of circulation infrastructure from the historic period of significance. Circulation, therefore, as a landscape characteristic, remains an important contributor to the significance of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements landscape.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



Map showing the circulation system at Kalaupapa Settlement during the period of significance (NPS, 1997).



Map showing the circulation system at the Kalaupapa Settlement in 1997 (NPS, 1997).

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	IDLCS Number	HS Number
Bishop Home Roads and Curbs	Contributing	Bishop Home Roads and Curbs	56528	832
Visitor Quarter Sidewalks	Contributing	Visitor Quarter Sidewalks	573965	862
Residential Area Sidewalks	Contributing	Residential Area Sidewalks	573968	863
Industrial Area / Administration Sidewalks	Contributing	Industrial Area / Administration Sidewalks	573970	864
Storage Shed, Damien Road	Contributing	Storage Shed, Damien Road	793330	641
Bulkhead Wall, Damien Road	Contributing	Bulkhead Wall, Damien Road	793334	817a
Breakwater, Damien Road	Contributing	Breakwater, Damien Road	793336	817b
Coastal Road	Contributing	Coastal Road	793342	tbd
Beach House Road	Contributing	Beach House Road	793344	tbd
Crater Road	Contributing	Crater Road	793345	tbd
Damien Road	Contributing	Damien Road	793346	tbd
Lighthouse Road	Contributing	Lighthouse Road	793349	tbd
Puahi Street	Contributing	Puahi Street	793350	tbd
Trail Access Road	Contributing	Trail Access Road	793351	tbd
Bayview Sidewalks	Contributing	Bayview Sidewalks	573960	860
Bishop Home Sidewalks	Contributing	Bishop Home Sidewalks	573963	861
Kalaupapa Trail	Contributing	Kalaupapa Trail	573981	866
McVeigh Home Paving and Stone Curbs	Contributing	McVeigh Home Paving and Stone Curbs	56532	843

Buildings and Structures

For purposes of the CLI, buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The CLI references the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and records buildings and structures as features of the landscape. The LCS Program is the National Park Service's inventory for buildings and structures. It provides details that are not typically found in the CLI and should be referenced for more definitive building and structure information.

The patterns and types of buildings historically constructed in the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements (now almost entirely represented by the extant structures at Kalaupapa), were based on the needs and requirements of the patients and the operation of the facility. Five major building types are represented: residential, community/administration, religious, and industrial/maintenance. The form, materials and stylistic features of most of these buildings are similar despite their varied historical uses. Although there are exceptions, the architectural cohesiveness of buildings throughout the community is a result of a consistent handling of form, material, and style. Similarly, within each of the twenty cemetery locations are relatively consistent uses of materials and construction styles and techniques. This buildings and structures section discusses overall attributes using specific buildings as examples to represent the larger category. For a more detailed description of buildings and structures in the settlements, refer to the LCS.

Patterns

Historically, the locations of buildings at Kalawao were directly influenced by the existing conditions upon arrival. The juxtaposition of prehistoric archaeology and the Kalawao Settlement suggest that early patients made use of existing structures and locations. Most buildings were situated along a single, existing road (later named Damien Road). Buildings at Kalaupapa were historically sited in two distinct ways; units sited individually along streets, and complexes organized around central spaces or buildings. In the early settlement at Kalaupapa there was primarily a linear arrangement of small buildings along a roughly orthogonal grid. Many structures were sited on individually expressed lots and were generally oriented towards the street. Clusters of buildings associated with group homes (e.g. McVeigh Home etc.) also fit into the roughly orthogonal layout, with the exception of the Bishop Home, which has a peculiar orientation about 45 degrees to the grid, and the Baldwin Home, which was somewhat detached from grid to the south. The beach houses to the north of the main settlement are oriented with the shoreline and are also somewhat independent of the block neighborhoods that characterize the settlement. Generally speaking, the single-residence cottages were used by healthier, adult patients, whereas the group homes were for those patients who were children or else required assistance on a daily basis. The hospital, community store, wharf, community hall, and majority of churches were all centrally located within the settlement, reflecting its utilitarian design. Conversely, the cemeteries were always located on the outskirts of the settlement, primarily along Kamahameha Street to the north. For more information on the organization of the settlements, refer to the spatial organization section of this inventory.

Material and Stylistic Features

The earlier structures at Kalaupapa are typically small residential buildings, often less than 400 square feet in size with single wall, wood-frame construction and 1 x 12-inch board and batten details. A simple gable roof runs the length of the structure with a change in roof pitch over the front and rear of the building. The interior arrangement is divided into two or three spaces with kitchen and wash functions in adjacent structures.

The mid-period structures were very similar to the standardized plans produced by the Hawai'i Sugar Planter's Association (HSPA) in 1919 and 1930, now known as the Hawaiian Plantation Style. Although

it is known that the Department of Health drew the site plans for the 1930s construction at Kalaupapa, the Social Hall at the Bishop Home (demolished in 1934) was very similar to the HSPA 1919 social hall standardized plan, and several extant residences are also very similar to HSPA standard house units. In these plans, the exterior frame consisted of vertical boards, either tongue and groove, or board and batten, with the lateral stability achieved through the use of exterior horizontal girts. Gable or hip roofs had overhanging eaves; windows and door openings were organized in singles or pairs; windows were multi-paned double hung or sliding; and doors were plank or stile and rail. Decorative features such as columns, cornices, and decorative moldings added to this basic design were associated with the more complex style of institutional buildings. The kitchen and bathing functions occurred within the residence, while the laundry function was often housed separately.

Building Types:

Residential

Residential buildings are extant only at Kalaupapa and are of two basic types, individual homes (cottages) and group living homes. Housing and institutional structures are typified by single story wood frame buildings in a simple massing of rectilinear spaces accessed from open porches. The buildings are raised one to two and a half feet from the grade on a foundation of posts on rock or concrete footings. There are distinct sub-communities built during distinct construction phases, which have standardized plans and building components.

While several groups of patient cottages were built within the individual complexes there were also periods of residential construction activity on the east side of the settlement. The earliest houses that predated the historic period of significance were simple structures with double pitched gable roofs and single wall board and batten walls. The eave was extended to cover a porch across the entire front of the structure. These houses and associated outbuildings (wash house and outhouse) were along the alignment close to Kamehameha Street. While these houses do not remain as a distinct grouping today, their form is very distinctive and can be seen within later residential areas as remnants of what was once a much larger element. For example, the house occupied today by visiting Catholic clergy has the basic house and wash house intact although later additions obscure overall form.

There were a substantial number of patient cottages built in 1931 by Molokai homestead carpenters. These houses were simple rectangles in plan with a simple hip roof and inset porch. The walls were tongue and groove and the stoops were concrete with stone buttresses. Housing built after WW II are typical Hicks Homes (a standardized, pre-fabricated housing type popular in Hawaii at the time. Many of these buildings remain in the residential areas throughout the settlement and contribute to the significance of the landscape.

The group homes and dormitories are generally accompanied by their own set of auxiliary buildings (e.g. staff housing) and functional structures (e.g. storage sheds). Although many of the outbuildings for Bishop Home are no longer present, its overall layout, along with that of the McVeigh and Bay View homes is still mostly intact. The main structures of the group homes are similar in construction to the cottages, but on a much larger scale. They are primarily single wall construction with hip roofs extending over a large front porch extending the full extent of the façade. They rest on raised foundations and have board and batten siding and double-hung windows.

A number of outbuildings are associated with most of the residential buildings. These outbuildings include garages, carports, washhouses, outhouses, hothouses, sheds, poker rooms, garden houses, chicken coops, pig sties, and other ancillary buildings. Most of these outbuildings were built by the patients to

provide shelter for their vehicles, tools, supplemental food, and recreational activities. These buildings are evidence of the patients' taking their own initiative to provide for themselves.

Community/Administration

The community buildings constructed for the enrichment of patient life were typically large and centrally located. Paschoal Hall (the social hall) is the most important community building and is landmark in character, distinguished by its large size, central location, and orientation within a large open space surrounded by tall palm trees. The building is an example of Hawaiian Plantation Style architecture, yet atypical of the institutional plantation style because of the overall unarticulated massing of the building. The structure retained the basic elements of the Plantation Style with tongue and groove vertical wood walls, sliding windows, stile and rail doors, truncated hip roof and pre-cast concrete footings. It was used to view movies and live entertainment and to host other community meetings and events such as dances, and is a key historical feature illustrating Kalaupapa's administrative philosophy of improving the life experience of the patients. Its unique internal modifications include balconies and railings to separate uninfected residents from the tiers where the patients sat, giving the building added architectural significance. In addition to the community social hall, there were several ethnic social halls built during the historic period, including the Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJA) Benevolent Society Hall, the Chinese Clubhouse, the Filipino Meeting House, and the Women's Social Club, of which only the AJA Benevolent Society Hall remains. Other remaining civic buildings such as the post office, community store, and bakery were residential in scale and distinguished only by their location within the community's core area.

Religious

Places of worship played an important historical role (at both settlements) and continue to be important to the remaining residents of Kalaupapa. The main religious congregations are Catholic, Protestant, and Mormon, and to a lesser degree Buddhist. The respective congregations have each had several successive religious structures as old buildings fell into disrepair or their congregations grew to exceed their holding capacities. Currently there are six extant church buildings of various ages, styles, and condition: Kalawina (Protestant-1854), St. Philomena (Catholic-1872), Siloama (Protestant-1871, reconstructed 1966), St. Francis (Catholic-1908), Kanaana Hou (Protestant-1915), St. Elizabeth's Chapel (Catholic-1934), and the Mormon Church (1940).

Protestant Churches

Kalawina, the oldest church structure at Kalaupapa dates to the pre-settlement period. Now used as the NPS ranger station, it was built in 1854 in the form of a typical Protestant missionary meeting house of simple rectilinear volume, gable roof, and thick rubble masonry walls with deeply set double-hung windows. Although this church remains today, the configuration and openings have changed significantly due to varied uses as jail, repair shop, warehouse, and NPS office and fire engine storage.

Siloama was originally constructed in 1871 at Kalawao by the Congregational Church and has undergone a number of successive alterations including being rebuilt in 1880 and completely reconstructed in 1966. This austere structure was the first church structure to be erected at Kalawao Settlement. The white wood-frame structure rests on concrete pilings, and is one story with a gabled portico over a concrete slab, six double-hung windows, small steeple, corrugated gable metal roof, horizontal channel siding and corner boards. Despite its complicated history, Siloama remains highly significant to the settlement population for its historical and symbolic associations with the early trials of the first exiles, and the importance of spirituality to the earliest residents of Kalawao. Services continue to be held at this location once a month.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

The Kanaana Hou Church was constructed by the United Church of Christ in 1915 in a modified Arts and Crafts Stick Style. Constructed in the shape of a Greek cross, the beige wood-frame structure rests on wood post, stone, and concrete foundations. It has a large bell-tower, gabled portico, numerous double-hung (and other) windows, tongue and groove siding, and a cross-gable wooden shingle roof.

Architectural details include gothic arched louvers and large dentils in the bell tower, as well as and numerous chamfered buttresses. The Kanaana Hou Church recently underwent restoration work in 2004.

Catholic Churches

Similar to the protestant community, the Catholic congregation at Kalaupapa has also had several places of worship since the settlement was established in 1866. St. Philomena, the first Catholic church on the peninsula, was built in a simple gothic style 1872 in proximity to Siloama Church. Built in successive stages, with both stone and wood walls that rest both on grade and on wooden posts, the church has a bell tower and hipped roof. Double hung windows are on the older portion to the rear and eight triple hung windows in gothic arch recesses line the sides of the more substantial addition. Its construction was "remarkable for the difficulties involved in acquiring building materials and for the scarcity of professional building expertise available" (Greene, 1985, p. 578). The building is closely associated with Father Damien, who preached there and made architectural improvements to the building, and whose relic hand lies buried in the churchyard (the rest of his remains were disinterred and moved to his hometown in Belgium in 1936). As with Siloama Church, St. Philomena Church remains highly significant to the settlement population for its historic and symbolic associations with the early trials of the first exiles, and the importance of spirituality to the pioneer Hansen's Disease patients at Kalawao. Services are held at this location for special feast days and commemorative masses.

The contemporary Catholic congregation worships at St. Francis Church, an Italian Gothic-style building of reinforced concrete rebuilt in 1908 after a fire in 1906. It has a corner bell tower with kicked eaves, gothic arches with double hung windows, quatrefoil windows, side buttresses, and a large corrugated metal gable roof. The State of Hawaii's Register of Historic Places notes that "The use of ferro-concrete for such structures was in the early stage of development at this period, and it is noteworthy to find such a pretentious architectural-engineering undertaking in this remote community" (Wright, 1974, qtd. in Greene, 1985, p. 578).

Mormon Church

The Mormon congregation at Kalaupapa was established in the early years at Kalawao as well but has never been as large as the Protestant and Catholic followings. The Mormon congregation's current church was built in 1940 in a modified Hawaiian Plantation Style structure with a low gable roof of composition shingles, plywood and batten siding, and sliding windows. The Mormon Church at the Kalaupapa Settlement is accompanied by a residence and social hall.

Industrial/Maintenance

The character of the buildings and structures in the industrial area early in the period of significance were similar in character to the rest of the settlement. Later in the period of significance as the earliest structures in the area were lost or rebuilt the character changed to be quite different from that of the rest of the settlement. The replacement structures were large and rectilinear with flat or simple gable roofs. The exceptions to this basic form were the bakery, food warehouse, the store, and the gas station which had simple hip roofs and were more residential in scale. Most structures were constructed on concrete slabs with concrete or unit masonry walls with few distinguishing stylistic features. The exceptions were the main warehouse built after 1931 which had modern plaster decorative elements.

Cemeteries

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

There are twenty cemetery locations on the Kalaupapa Peninsula, located at Kalawao, Kalaupapa, and at Makanaluna near the Kauhako Crater. The cemeteries reflect both the religious and cultural affiliations of Kalaupapa's residents. All of the cemeteries in the settlement of Kalaupapa are located in the north end of the settlement, makai (or ocean-side) of Kamehameha Street, and immediately adjacent to the shoreline and beaches. Eight cemeteries are sited along Kamehameha Street within Kalaupapa and four cemeteries are located outside the settlement along Kamehameha Street (at the junction with the unimproved road to beach houses) approximately 1/3rd of a mile north of the cattle guard. According to the 1991 inventory, there are also cemeteries (areas noted with grave markers) located in the following locations: the Bishop Home grounds, two sites near the summit of Kauhako Crater, Kahaloko Cemetery along Damien Road, Siloama Church, and three distinct adjacent fields to the east of St. Philomena Church at Kalawao.

In 1966 the state of Hawaii surveyed the cemeteries and documented the graves and other features, such as walls and trees. Historic photographs also show that fencing around the cemeteries existed prior to and after the 1946 tidal wave. In addition, in 1991 a directory to the grave markers in all the cemeteries on the peninsula was compiled by Nanette Napoleon Purnell on behalf of the NPS. In the Kalaupapa cemeteries, a total of 1,089 graves were identified. In the four cemeteries north of the cattle guard, a total of 238 graves were inventoried. The List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory, conducted in 1994, listed 939 grave markers (including markers in Kalawao and Makanaluna). As a result of a condition assessment for all known grave markers conducted in 2003 and 2004, over 1300 known grave markers have now been identified and documented. Any discrepancies between these inventories are currently being corrected by NPS park and Honolulu Support Office staff. In order to avoid further confusion, grave markers and tombs are identified as contributing features under this inventory by their location, (i.e. "Grave Markers and Tombs in Cemetery A").

Currently, each cemetery along Kamehameha Street is identified with brown wooden signs at the eastern edge along the road, and at the western edge next to the shoreline. Grave markers vary by size and style and include: upright, raised, cross, flat (flush with the ground), mausoleum, tomb/vault, obelisk, post, pillow, slab (covers entire grave), hakka (urn house) and temporary signs. Various materials were used to construct the grave markers, including wood, rough lava stone, concrete, iron pipes, bronze plaques, granite, marble, and sand. The condition of the markers runs the complete range, from excellent to collapsed and broken beyond repair. The more recent graves have draped leis, plastic flower bunches, and other mementos on the markers. All of the cemeteries at the Kalaupapa Settlement and at the Siloama and St. Philomena Church yards at Kalawao are now cleared of vegetation and open for visitation by residents and others. Other areas such as Kauhako Crater and Kahaloko are not currently maintained on a regular basis and more likely subject to overgrowth and falling debris from trees overhead.

Cemetery A - Catholic

This cemetery is still active and contains recent graves. Ironwood trees line the shoreline. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1919. There were 200 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery B - Protestant

This cemetery is still active and contains recent graves. The division between this cemetery and the one to the north was formerly marked by a row of ironwood trees, now gone. Ironwood trees running north and south along the shoreline are in place. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1900. There were 180 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery C - Catholic

A rock wall runs the entire length south to north of the western shoreline edge of the cemetery; it then

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

turns to the east and marks the division between this cemetery and the one to the north. This wall runs approximately half of the boundary (west to east). Along the shoreline is a row of ironwood trees. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1897. There were 98 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery D - Protestant

There appear to be no features added to this small cemetery since 1966. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1895. There were 70 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery E - Protestant

This cemetery is still active with recent (1990s) graves. A row of ironwood trees lines the shore. The division line distinguishing this cemetery from the one to the north was formerly marked by a partial row of ironwood trees, now gone. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1892. There were 100 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery F - Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS)

This cemetery is still active and contains recent graves. A row of palms were indicated on the map along the dividing line, and these remain. Palms and other trees line the shoreline. A rough dirt access road partially enters an open area between graves. A feature shown on the 1966 map is thought to be a block of plots, but this area today is all open with no visible graves. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1888. There were 115 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery G - Old Hawaiian Cemetery and A.J.A.

Many of the inscriptions on the Hawaiian grave markers are written in the Hawaiian language. This cemetery appears essentially the same as it was in 1966, with the exception of a new pole carrying wiring to a beach house, assorted piles of rock, and scattered date palm trees. Additional new trees line the shoreline. A utility pole has been placed in what appears to be the division line between this cemetery and the adjacent cemetery to the north. Historically, there was no delineation or division marking the separation of the A.J.A. cemetery from the old Hawaiian cemetery, and there is none currently. However, the placement of the A.J.A. graves is very distinctive. They are very closely placed and may reflect the social hierarchy of residents of Japanese ancestry. Many of the grave marker inscriptions are in Japanese characters. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1888. There were 179 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery H - Catholic

There is a section of low rock wall and rubble running south to north on the west (shoreline) side of the cemetery which was not noted on the 1966 map. A rock terrace on the shoreline is visible. There are a few trees in the cemetery, not marked on the 1966 map, most notably two figs, one very large, and the second encircling and growing over a grave vault. A rock wall, noted on the 1966 map, runs along the western edge of the cemetery and turns east to the road, marking the boundary with the Old Hawaiian cemetery to the north. A cluster of palms is now growing on top of the stone wall near the beach house. Trees (mostly palm) have grown on the shoreline between the ocean and the cemeteries. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1891. There were 145 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery I – Mother Marianne Cope Grave Marker

Grave marker of Reverend Mother Marianne Cope, first leader of Bishop Home for Girls who served 1888-1918 at Kalaupapa, is located on grounds of Bishop Home. This marker, although also referred to as “Cemetery I” is described and counted in the small scale features section of this CLI.

Cemetery J - Catholic

This cemetery is still active and contains recent graves. A row of ironwood trees is along the shoreline. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1899. This may be an error, as the remainder of the graves date from the 1940s on. There were 93 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery K - A.J.A.

The plots indicated on the 1966 map have apparently not been used, as much of this area remains an open field. A row of ironwood trees is along the shoreline. Many of the grave marker inscriptions are in Japanese characters. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1932. There were 70 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery L - Chinese

This cemetery is surrounded by a historic rock wall. Many of the grave marker inscriptions are in stylized and formal Chinese characters. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1903 although the majority of these markers have no dates on them. There were 177 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery M - Ka Huiono Oiwai o Hawaii

The inscriptions on these Hawaiian grave markers are in English. The earliest death date found on a grave marker is 1937. There were 35 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery N

There were 22 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery O

There were 37 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery P

There were 13 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery Q

There were 19 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery R

There were 6 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery S

There were 6 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

Cemetery T

There were 2 graves inventoried in this cemetery in 2003.

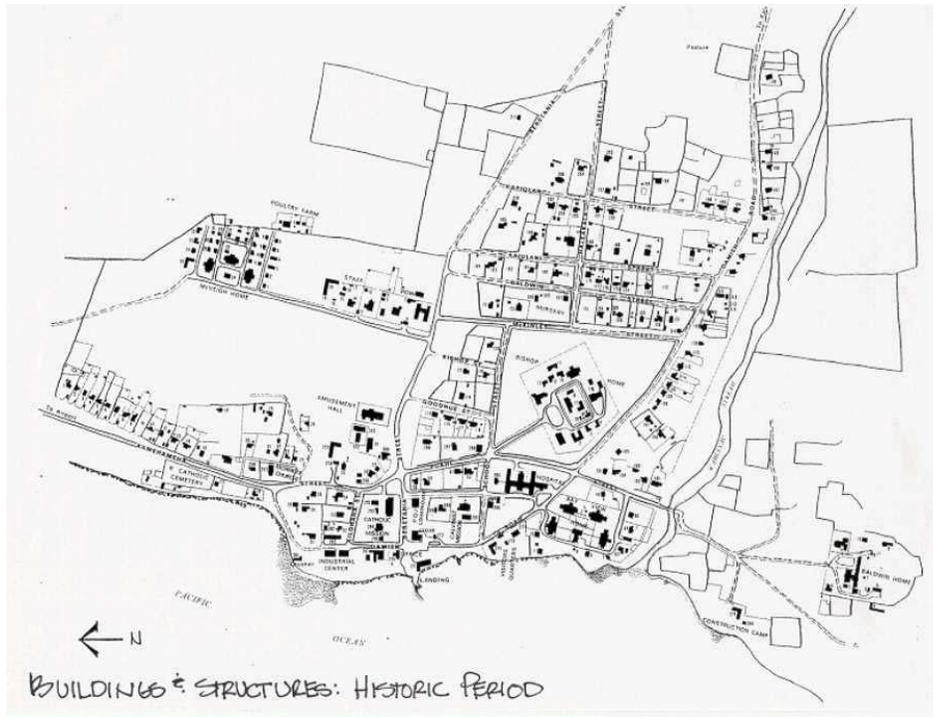
(See park staff for reference information on Cemeteries I, and N-T (the remainder of the 20) as outlined in Nanette Napoleon Purnell's inventory)

Summary

The enormous number of buildings and structures at the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements is one of the

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements Kalaupapa National Historical Park

primary characteristics of this large and complex landscape. Despite the challenges of stabilizing and preserving so much infrastructure, most of the buildings and structures remain from the period of significance. They continue to reflect the needs of the settlement throughout its history and how the population adapted those needs to the environment on the isolated Kalaupapa Peninsula. Buildings and structures contribute as a landscape characteristic to the significance of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements.



Map showing buildings and structures at the Kalaupapa Settlement during the historic period (NPS, 1997).



Photograph showing the Bay View Home complex (KALA, ca. 2000).



Photograph showing Paschoal Hall, a community building (KALA, ca. 2000).



Photograph showing an example of a church, the St. Philomena Church, at the Kalawao Settlement (NPS, ca. 2000).

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	IDLCS Number	HS Number
Sisters Convent	Contributing	Bishop Home for Girls	21041	15BH
St. Elizabeth Chapel	Contributing	St. Elizabeth Chapel	21042	16BH
Bay View Home Building 1	Contributing	Bay View Home Building 1	21043	1BV
Bay View Home Residence 2	Contributing	Bay View Home Residence 2	21044	2BV
Bay View Home Residence 3	Contributing	Bay View Home Residence 3	21045	3BV
Bay View Home Dining Hall	Contributing	Bay View Home Dining Hall	21046	5BV
Old Bay View Kitchen and Dining Room	Contributing	Old Bay View Kitchen and Dining Room	21047	6BV
Bay View Home Building 8	Contributing	Bay View Home Building 8	21049	8BV
Bay View Home Building 10-A	Contributing	Bay View Home Building 10-A	21050	10ABV
Visitors' Quarters	Contributing	Visitors' Quarters	21051	1-274BV
Wilcox Memorial Building	Contributing	Wilcox Memorial Building	21052	277BV
McVeigh Home Building 12	Contributing	McVeigh Home Building 12	21053	12M
McVeigh Rec Hall	Contributing	McVeigh Social Hall	21054	23M
McVeigh Pool Hall	Contributing	McVeigh Pool Hall	21055	24M
McVeigh Dormitory	Contributing	McVeigh Dormitory	21056	28M
Superintendent's Residence	Contributing	Superintendent's Residence	21057	5SR
Dentist's Residence	Contributing	Dentist's Residence	21058	8SR
Administrator's Residence	Contributing	Administrator's Residence	21059	10SR
Doctor's Residence	Contributing	Doctor's Residence	21060	14SR
Kanaana Hou Church	Contributing	Kanaana Hou Church	21062	286
St. Francis Catholic Church	Contributing	St. Francis Catholic Church	21063	291
Old Stone Church	Contributing	Old Stone Church	21064	301
Paschoal Hall	Contributing	Paschoal Hall	21065	304
AJA Benevolent Society Hall	Contributing	AJA Benevolent Society Hall	21066	308
Siloama Church	Contributing	Siloama Church	21067	710
St. Philomena Church	Contributing	St. Philomena Church	21068	711
Visitors' Pavilion	Contributing	Visitors' Pavillion	21069	278BV
Kaupikiawa Rock House	Contributing	Kaupikiawa Rock House	21182	806
Residence for Single Women	Contributing	Residence for Single Women	22627	1SR
Outpatient Clinic	Contributing	Outpatient Clinic	22628	7BH
Malakaua Residence	Contributing	Mae Malakaua Residence	22629	56
Naia Residence	Contributing	Clarence Naia Residence	22630	114
Seki Residence	Contributing	Seki Residence	22632	281
Fumigation Room	Contributing	Fumigation Room	22633	283BH
Craft & Storage Building	Contributing	Craft & Storage Building	22634	300

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Jail	Contributing	Jail	22635	302
Police Headquarters	Contributing	Police Headquarters	22636	303
AJA Outbuilding	Contributing	AJA Outbuilding	22637	309
Patients' Restroom	Contributing	Patients' Restroom	22638	523BV
Law Residence	Contributing	Cabane Residence	22639	119-60
Post Office	Contributing	Post Office	22687	290
Puahi Street Residence 101-62	Contributing	Olivia Breitha Residence	55639	1-101-62
Puahi Street Residence 103-64	Contributing	Puahi Street Residence 64-103	55640	1-103-64
Puahi Street Storage Building 520	Contributing	Puahi Street Storage Building 520	55641	1-520
Puahi Street Hothouse 521	Contributing	Puahi Street Hothouse 521	55642	1-521
Puahi Street Garage 515	Contributing	Puahi Street Garage 515	55643	1-515
Damien Road Residence 62-105	Contributing	Richard Pupule Residence	55644	105-62
Damien Road Residence 62-106	Contributing	Clarence and Ivy Kahilihiwa Residence	55662	106-62
Damien Road Residence 56-107	Contributing	Katherine Puahala Residence	55663	107-56
Damien Road Garage 531	Contributing	Damien Road Garage 531	55664	1-531
Damien Road Shelter 533	Contributing	Damien Road Shelter 533	55665	1-533
Damien Road Residence 56-108	Contributing	Meli & Randall Watanuki Residence	55695	1-108-56
Damien Road Residence 110-64	Contributing	Damien Road Residence 110-64	55697	1-110-64
Damien Road Residence 111-56	Contributing	Damien Road Residence 111-56	55698	1-111-56
Damien Road Residence 112-56	Contributing	Damien Road Residence 112-56	55699	1-112-56
Damien Road 62-159	Contributing	Anita Una Residence	55700	159-62
Damien Road Residence 311-64	Contributing	Nakanishi Residence	55701	1-311-64
Damien Road Garage 547	Contributing	Damien Road Garage 547	55702	1-547
Kapiolani Street Residence 199	Contributing	Kapiolani Street Residence 199	55704	1-199
McVeigh Home Workshop 508	Contributing	McVeigh Home Kato Workshop	55710	508
McVeigh Home Garage 4A	Contributing	McVeigh Home Garage 4A	55711	1-4A
McVeigh Home Shed 507	Contributing	McVeigh Home Shed 507	55712	1-507
McVeigh Home Storage Room 18	Contributing	McVeigh Home Storage Room 18M	55713	18
McVeigh Home Wash House 33A	Contributing	McVeigh Home Wash House 33aM	55717	1-33aM
Garage 524	Contributing	Garage 524	55718	1-524BV
Garage 525	Contributing	Garage 525	55719	1-525BV
Carport 526	Contributing	Carport 526	55720	1-526BV
Lanai 528	Contributing	Lanai 528	55721	1-528BV

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Garage 512	Contributing	Garage 512	55722	1-512BV
Residence 22	Contributing	Residence 22	55724	22
Kamehameha Street Residence 15	Contributing	Kamehameha Street Residence 15	55726	15
Airport Road Beach House 671	Contributing	Olivia's Beach House	55729	671
Lions Club Restroom 687	Contributing	Lions Club Restroom 687	55730	1-687
Bishop Street Garage 621	Contributing	Bishop Street Garage 621	55738	621
School Street Residence 120-62	Contributing	Yamamoto Residence	55739	1-120-62
Bishop Street Garage 622	Contributing	Bishop Street Garage 622	55740	622
McKinley Street Residence 56-153	Contributing	Lourdes Taghoy Residence	55769	153-56
Baldwin Street Residence 182-62	Contributing	Baldwin Street Residence 182-62	55770	1-182-62
Baldwin Street Garage 588	Contributing	Baldwin Street Garage 588	55771	588
Baldwin Street Residence 62-179	Contributing	Yonemori Residence	55772	1-179-62
Haleakala Street Garage 587	Contributing	Haleakala Street Garage 587	55773	1-587
Baldwin Street Residence 178-56	Contributing	Katherine Costales Residence	55775	1-178-56
Baldwin Street Residence 173-56	Contributing	Nellie McCarthy Residence	55776	1-173-56
Baldwin Street Residence 172-56	Contributing	Rea Residence	55777	1-172-56
Kaiulani Street Shed 573	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Shed 573	55778	1-573
Kaiulani Street Garage 571	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Garage 571	55779	1-571
Richard Marks Residence	Contributing	Richard Marks Residence	55780	1-187-64
Kaiulani Street Residence 186-64	Contributing	Gloria Marks Residence	55782	1-186-64
Kaliulani Street Garage 564	Contributing	Kaliulani Street Garage 564	55783	1-564
Construction Camp Wash House 656	Contributing	Construction Camp Wash House 656	55786	1-656
Kamehameha Street Residence 7	Contributing	Kamehameha Street Residence 7	55800	40550
McKinley Street Residence 123-62	Contributing	McKinley Street Residence 123-62	55801	123-62
Bishop Street Residence 64-121	Contributing	Bishop Street Residence 64-121	55802	1-64-121
Goodhue Street Garage 614	Contributing	Goodhue Street Garage 614	55803	1-614
Goodhue Street Residence 117-62	Contributing	Sagadraca Residence	55804	1-117-62
Goodhue Street Garage 613	Contributing	Goodhue Street Garage 613	55805	1-613
Goodhue Street Shed 611	Contributing	Goodhue Street Shed 611	55806	1-611
Goodhue Street Shed 605	Contributing	Goodhue Street Shed 605	55807	1-605
Goodhue Street Garage 609	Contributing	Goodhue Street Garage 609	55808	1-609
Shed 623	Contributing	Shed 623	55809	1-623
McKinley Street Residence 56-156	Contributing	Lucy Kaona Residence	55810	156-56
Construction Camp Residence 657-A	Contributing	Construction Camp Residence 657-A	55813	657-A
Shed 590	Contributing	Shed 590	55814	1-590
Kaiulani Street Garage 570	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Garage 570	55815	1-570

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Kaiulani Street Residence 65R-190	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Residence 65R-190	55816	1-65R190
Kaiulani Street Garage 563	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Garage 563	55817	1-563
Baldwin Street Garage 593	Contributing	Baldwin Street Garage 593	55819	1-593
Kamehameha Street Building 9	Contributing	Kamehameha Street Building 9	56104	9-Jan
Airport Road Beach House 1	Contributing	Richard Marks Beach House	56121	702
Airport Road Beach House 2	Contributing	Bernard Punikaia Beach House	56122	1-699
Airport Road Beach House 3	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House 3	56124	BH-3
Airport Road Beach House 4	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House 4	56125	BH-4
Airport Road Beach House 5	Contributing	Nicholas Ramos Beach House	56196	691
Airport Road Beach House 6	Contributing	Building 690	56207	1-690
Airport Road Beach House 7	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House 7	56208	BH-7
Airport Road Beach House 8	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House 8	56245	BH-8
Airport Road Beach House 9	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House 9	56284	BH-9
Airport Road Beach House 11	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House 11	56286	BH-11
B. Marks Residence	Contributing	Barbara Marks Residence	56499	3BH
Una Residence	Contributing	Bishop Home Residence 4	56500	4BH
McVeigh Home Residence 11	Contributing	Ed Kato's Studio	56501	11M
St. Francis Catholic Church Rectory	Contributing	St. Francis Catholic Church Rectory	56502	294
Kahikina Residence	Contributing	Kahikina Residence	56503	5M
McVeigh Garage	Contributing	McVeigh Garage	56504	3M
McVeigh Home Residence 2	Contributing	McVeigh Home Residence 2	56505	2M
Hayase Residence	Contributing	Elizabeth Kahihikolo Residence	56506	15M
McVeigh Home Residence 13	Contributing	McVeigh Home Residence 13	56507	13M
McVeigh Home Residence 1	Contributing	McVeigh Home Residence 13	56508	1-1M
McVeigh Card Room	Contributing	McVeigh Card Room	56509	1-27M
Boiler Room	Contributing	Boiler Room	56510	22M
Inouye Residence	Contributing	Inouye Residence	56511	11BV
Malo Residence	Contributing	Elroy Malo Residence	56512	64BV
Kanakaokai Tomb	Contributing	Kanakaokai Tomb	56518	P-14
Grotto at Saint Francis Church	Contributing	Grotto at Saint Francis Church	56520	827
Bay View Home Entrance Gate	Contributing	Bay View Home Entrance Gate	56521	837
Baldwin Home for Boys Entrance Gate (Kalaupapa)	Contributing	Baldwin Home for Boys Entrance Gate (Kalaupapa)	56522	840

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Kanaana Hou Church Yard Walls and Gates	Contributing	Kanaana Hou Church Yard Walls and Gates	56523	841
St. Francis Church Yard Walls and Gates	Contributing	St. Francis Church Yard Walls and Gates	56524	825
Latter Day Saints Church Yard Walls and Gate	Contributing	Latter Day Saints Church Yard Walls and Gate	56525	842
Bishop Home Walls and Entrance Gates	Contributing	Bishop Home Walls and Entrance Gates	56526	830
Bishop Home Picket Fence and Gate	Contributing	Bishop Home Picket Fence and Gate	56527	831
Bishop Home Bake Oven	Contributing	Bishop Home Bake Oven	56529	835
Bishop Home Cistern	Contributing	Bishop Home Cistern	56530	834
Kamehameha Street Stone Culvert	Contributing	Kamehameha Street Stone Culvert	56535	836
Damien Hall	Contributing	Damien Hall	56536	292
St. Francis Church Garage	Contributing	St. Francis Church Garage	56537	647
Puahi Street Garage	Contributing	Puahi Street Garage	56538	516
Visitors' Quarters Kitchen	Contributing	Visitors' Quarters Kitchen	56539	275BV
Guest Cottage	Contributing	Guest Cottage	56540	1ASR
McVeigh Home Residence 6	Contributing	McVeigh Home Residence 6	56541	6M
Lelepali Residence	Contributing	Edwin Lelepali Residence	56542	8M
Kato Residence	Contributing	Kahilikolo Residence	56543	9M
Brede Residence	Contributing	Nancy & James Brede Residence	56544	10M
McVeigh Home Residence 14	Contributing	McVeigh Home Residence 14	56545	14M
Leabata Residence	Contributing	Leabata Residence	56546	16M
Frasco Residence	Contributing	Gertrude Kaauwai Residence	56547	20M
William Kaakimaka Residence	Contributing	William Kaakimaka Residence	56548	25M
Nalalehua Residence	Contributing	Nalaielua Residence	56549	30M
Hashimoto Residence	Contributing	Hashimoto Residence	56550	32M
Gaspar Residence	Contributing	Gaspar Residence	56551	33M
Wash House	Contributing	Shed near McVeigh Home Wash House	56552	33bM
Nahoopii Residence	Contributing	Nahoopii Residence	56553	34M
McVeigh Home Garage	Contributing	McVeigh Home Garage	56554	35M
Baldwin Home Kitchen Ruin (Kalawao)	Contributing	Baldwin Home Kitchen Ruin (Kalawao)	56603	848
St. Philomena Catholic Church Stone Fence	Contributing	St. Philomena Catholic Church Stone Wall	56604	849
Siloama Church Stone Fence	Contributing	Siloama Church Stone Fence	56605	850
Kal Memorial Hospital	Contributing	Kalaupapa Memorial Hospital	56606	814

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Library	Contributing	Library	56607	296
Administrative Building	Contributing	Administrative Building	56608	61-270
Sagadraca Residence	Contributing	Paul & Winifred Harada Residence	56609	122-62
Mormon Church	Contributing	Mormon Church	56610	257
Lion's Pavilion	Contributing	Lion's Pavilion	56611	1-688
Bishop Home Grave	Contributing	Bishop Home Grave	56649	T-2
Beach House	Contributing	Hamai Shoichi Beach House	59701	1-693
Residence 25	Contributing	Nortbert Palea Residence	59951	25
Damien Road Residence 26	Contributing	Damien Road Residence 26	59952	40569
Benjamin Residence	Contributing	Benjamin Residence	59953	40573
Hamai Residence	Contributing	Shoichi Hamai Residence	59954	53
Souza Residence	Contributing	Souza Residence	59955	61
Rea's Bar	Contributing	Fuesaina's Bar	59956	22647
Nono Residence	Contributing	Nono Residence	59957	115
Remigio Residence	Contributing	Elaine Remigio Residence	59958	116
Ramos Residence	Contributing	Nicky Ramos Residence	59959	151
Punikaia Residence	Contributing	Punikaia Residence	59960	1-152
McKinley Street Residence 154	Contributing	McKinley Street Residence 154	59961	154
Kamaka Residence	Contributing	Bernard Punikaia Residence	59962	155
Henry Nalaielua Residence	Contributing	Henry Nalaielua Residence	59964	157
Mamuad Residence 161	Contributing	Mamuad Residence 161	59965	161
Nakoa Residence	Contributing	Nakoa Residence	59966	1-181
Kapiolani Residence	Contributing	Kapiolani Residence	59967	185-71
Bell Residence	Contributing	Elizabeth Bell Residence	59968	189
Soria Residence	Contributing	Soria Residence	59969	190-66
Fernandez Residence	Contributing	Sebastiana Fernandez Residence	59970	192
Kamehameha Street Residence 256	Contributing	Kamehameha Street Residence 256	59971	256
LDS Parish Hall	Contributing	Latter Day Saints Parish Hall	59972	257A
DOH Motor Pool Gas Station	Contributing	DOH Motor Pool Gas Station	59973	258A
DOH Motor Pool Garage	Contributing	DOH Motor Pool Garage	59974	259
Crematory	Contributing	Crematory	59975	262
Materials Shed	Contributing	Materials Shed	59976	263

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Quonset Storage Hut	Contributing	Quonset Storage Hut	59977	263A
Laundry	Contributing	Laundry	59978	264
DOH Maintenance Shop	Contributing	Maintenance Shop	59979	265
Ice Plant	Contributing	Ice Plant	59980	267/8
General Warehouse	Contributing	General Warehouse	59981	271
Patient Store	Contributing	Patient Store	59982	272
Gas Station	Contributing	Gas Station	59984	273
Rea's Tavern Storage	Contributing	Fuesaina's Bar Storage	59985	1-298A
Oceanside Pavilion	Contributing	Oceanside Pavilion	59986	1-638
Restroom	Contributing	Restroom	59988	640
Airport Terminal	Contributing	Airport Terminal	59989	703
Kamahana Store	Contributing	Kamahana Store	59990	260
Kalaupapa Landing	Contributing	Kalaupapa Landing	59991	817
Siloama Restrooms	Contributing	Siloama Restrooms	59992	720
Telephone Station	Contributing	Telephone Station	59993	122BV
Calvinist Parsonage	Contributing	Calvinist Parsonage	59994	288
Electricians Residence	Contributing	Electricians Residence	59995	16SR
Slaughterhouse 258	Contributing	Slaughterhouse Restrooms	59996	258
Slaughterhouse	Contributing	Slaughterhouse	59997	630
Rock Crusher	Contributing	Rock Crusher	59998	635
Beach House 1	Contributing	Beach House 1		
			76134	BH-1
Beach House-2	Contributing	Beach House-2	76135	BH-2
Beach House-3	Contributing	Beach House-3	76136	BH-3
Beach House-4	Contributing	Beach House-4	76137	BH-4
Beach House-5	Contributing	Beach House-5	76138	BH-5
Beach House-6	Contributing	Beach House-6	76139	BH-6
Beach House-7	Contributing	Beach House-7	76140	BH-7
Beach House -8	Contributing	Beach House -8	76141	BH-8
Beach House-9	Contributing	Beach House-9	76142	BH-9
Beach House-10	Contributing	Beach House-10	76143	BH-10
Beach House-11	Contributing	Beach House-11	76144	BH-11
Airport Road Beach House 10	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House 10	100249	BH-10
Kamehameha Street Building 1-669	Contributing	Kamehameha Street Building 1-669	100250	1-669
Airport Road Beach House Buidling 1-671	Contributing	Airport Road Beach House Buidling 1-671	100251	1-671
Building No. 568	Contributing	Elizabeth Bell Beach House	101911	698
Building No. 592	Contributing	McKinley Street Building 592	101950	592
Building No. 637	Contributing	Building No. 637	101951	637

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Building No. 672	Contributing	Kamehameha Street Building 65	101952	65BV
Building Number 569	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Building 569	102323	569
Marian Mina Residence	Contributing	Marian Mina Residence	235713	40545
Bay View Home Building 7 Foundation	Contributing	Bay View Home Building 7 Foundation	328843	1-7BV
Laundry Room and Apartment	Contributing	Laundry Room and Apartment	329371	1-3SR
Carport 618SR	Contributing	Carport 618SR	329385	618SR
Building 504	Contributing	Building 504	331158	504M
Building 502	Contributing	Building 502	331233	502M
Building 629	Contributing	Building 629	333513	629SR
Brown Residence	Contributing	Brown Residence	333837	3
Elaine Remigio Beach House	Contributing	Elaine Remigio Beach House	336829	695
Storage Shed/Carport (Goodhue Street)	Contributing	Storage Shed/Carport (Goodhue Street)	338619	612
Quonset Dormitory	Contributing	Quonset Dormitory	338860	10BV
Cambra Residence	Contributing	Cambra Residence	341955	4
Fuesaina's Bar Restroom	Contributing	Fuesaina's Bar Restroom	342014	624
Transformer Station	Contributing	Transformer Station	342032	519
Kanaana Hou Church Parish Hall	Contributing	Kanaana Hou Church Parish Hall	342044	287
Richard and Gloria Marks Beach House	Contributing	Richard and Gloria Marks Beach House	342319	694
Kalawao Pavilion	Contributing	Kalawao Pavilion	342332	719
Bishop Home Boiler Plant	Contributing	Bishop Home Boiler Plant	343769	7-BH
Kaiulani Street Storage Shed	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Storage Shed	344095	572

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Kaiulani Street Garage (at #119)	Contributing	Kaiulani Street Garage (at #119)	344990	568	
St. Francis Statue at Bishop Home	Contributing	St. Francis Statue at Bishop Home	345314	855	
Garage	Contributing	Garage	573509	284	
Damien Road Carport	Contributing	Damien Road Carport	573523	532	
Garage (near #173-56)	Contributing	Garage (near #173-56)	573560	585	
Bishop Home Carport	Contributing	Bishop Home Carport	573877	3aBH	
Tool Shed	Contributing	Tool Shed	573881	3aBV	
Storage Shed	Contributing	Storage Shed	573888	4a	
Garage (next to #288)	Contributing	Garage (next to #288)	573907	289	
Storage Shed	Contributing	Storage Shed	573912	574a	
Guest House	Contributing	Guest House	573913	591	
Storage Shed (behind #721 carport)	Contributing	Storage Shed (behind #721 carport)	573917	602	
Garage	Contributing	Garage	573919	620	
Garage	Contributing	Garage	573920	643	
Carport and Storage Shed	Contributing	Carport and Storage Shed	573930	664	
Kalawao Picnic Shelters (2)	Contributing	Kalawao Picnic Shelters (2)	573935	725	&
Grotto	Contributing	Grotto		726	
Water Tank	Contributing	Water Tank	573951	851	
Richard Marks' Beach House	Contributing	Richard Marks' Beach House	573952	854	
Water Tank	Contributing	Water Tank	573955	856	
Residential Area Stone Walls	Contributing	Residential Area Stone Walls	573957	858	
			573958	859	

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Old Baldwin Home Gate and Walls	Contributing	Old Baldwin Home Gate and Walls	573984	867	
East Coast Peninsula Pier	Contributing	East Coast Peninsula Pier	793338	868	
Staff Row - Picket Fence and Gate	Contributing	Staff Row - Picket Fence and Gate	793339	869	&
Damien Road Garage	Non-Contributing			870	
Store Warehouse	Non-Contributing				
Building No. 696	Non-Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery N	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery O	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery P	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery Q	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery R	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery S	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery T	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery A	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery B	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery C	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery D	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery E	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery F	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery G	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery H	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery J	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery K	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery L	Contributing				
All Grave Markers in Cemetery M	Contributing				

Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. The following is a partial listing of small scale features throughout the district. These are represented in part in the contributing/noncontributing features list found in the Buildings and Structures section of this inventory.

Walls, Fences, and Gates

Certainly one of the most prominent features created throughout the peninsula, both prehistorically and historically, were the stone walls. Prehistorically, these walls primarily marked ahupuaa boundaries, corrals, garden plots, and agricultural field systems. In the historic period, stone walls were used to separate functions and mark the physical edges of residential lots, church yards, and the housing complexes at both settlements. These walls were comprised of dry-laid native volcanic stone generally stacked 3-4 feet high and approximately 10-18 inches thick. The prevalence and extent of these walls historically was quite significant, and provided a unifying element in the overall character and design of the settlement.

Many of the historic rock walls were dismantled beginning in the 1950s, and crushed for use on the roads (A rock crusher was located at the former Baldwin Home site). From the historical documentation and field observation it appears as much as 80% of the original rock walls in the settlement have been lost over the years. Most of these are from the residential area, the Baldwin home site, and a portion of the Bishop Home. The rock walls remaining are significant and considered contributing features.

The other primary fencing in the settlement was wood picket. These fences were often used around the staff houses, or community structures, lending a residential character to the front yards of many of these structures. The pickets were either pointed or cut straight, and ranged in height from 3-4 feet in height. Documentation suggests that very few of these fences were painted or whitewashed.

Virtually all of the historic fencing has been lost over the years. Most of the wood fences that remain today post-date the historic period of significance, and while compatible, are not considered historic.

A livestock fence was erected around the settlement during the historic period of significance, to keep the cattle grazing to the north and south of the developed area out of the settlement. Cattle guards were also put on the roads leading into the settlement. This fence has been replaced and reconfigured several times, and what exists today is not considered historic fabric.

Gates and entry posts were also a character-defining element in the Kalaupapa Settlement. Concrete columns (some painted, some not) with chamfered edges, and cap stones were used at the entrances to the Bishop House, the Baldwin Home, the Bay View Home, and a number of the more elaborate individual residences along Staff Row, as well as in front of the churches and some community buildings. Documentation indicates that some of these columns had wooden swing gates, even when the adjacent wall leading up to the columns was stone. In some cases, these columns took on a unique quality, such as the ones in front of the Chinese clubhouse, and added a degree of formality and separation at the entrance. In other cases, such as along Staff Row, in combination with the existing fences and hedges, gates also served a more utilitarian function separating patients from non-patients during the strictly enforced segregation period.

Although the gates for many of these entries are missing today, the double columns remain at many sites and structures, framing the original entrance road or walkway, and they are considered contributing

features.

Father Damien Monument

The Father Damien Monument was erected by the people of England with funds raised by the Prince of Wales (Edward VII). A monument to the work and memory of Father Damien was installed in 1893, at the northeast corner of the intersection of Puahi Street and Damien Road. The site was chosen by King Kalakaua. The monument was designed by Edward Clifford and consists of a six-foot-tall red granite Celtic cross with a white marble medallion and one-foot-tall bas-relief of Father Damien's head. The monument rests on a concrete foundation.

Mother Marianne Cope Grave Marker

The grave marker of Reverend Mother Marianne Cope, first leader of Bishop Home for Girls who served 1888-1918 at Kalaupapa, is located on grounds of Bishop Home. Mother Marianne died in 1918 after years of caring and devoted service to leprosy sufferers in Honolulu and Kalaupapa. The site is located at the foot of a small shady hill, just north of the Father Damien Monument. It consists of the original grave site surrounded by a formal walk, and plantings in the center. There is a six-foot-tall white statue (plaster) of Jesus and John the Baptist at the head of the grave, which is set on pedestal with a bronze plaque. The concrete tomb measures five by nine feet and is surrounded by chain that is suspended on three-foot-tall concrete posts. Two eight-foot-tall chamfered columns with square capitals flank the entrance to the tomb. In 1974, procedures were initiated to promote Mother Marianne to sainthood, which was granted by the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints. Mother Marianne Cope was exhumed from this gravesite in January 2005 and reinterred in Syracuse, New York.

Mother Clinton Monument

The Mother Clinton Monument consists of a 2'x8'x1' wedge shaped concrete base with an inlaid plaque. The monument was installed in 1945 at the southeastern corner of Damien Road and Puahi Street.

Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

The Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was placed in 1907 in front of the St. Francis Catholic Church. The statue is a six foot bronze (or iron) statue, painted white, and set on a 4' pedestal, surmounting 10x10 stepped concrete base. A fence with concrete posts and chain, encloses the area around the statue.

Baldwin Home Grotto

A large grotto is located at the site of the Baldwin Home, and was built by Brother Materne Laschet. It is comprised of stone walls and is landscaped in a series of small terraces. Remnant vegetation from the historic period is also evident around the grotto. Overgrown with vegetation for years, the feature has recently been reclaimed by a resident.

Grotto at St. Francis Catholic Church

Another grotto is located in the yard of the St. Francis Catholic Church consisting of a long multi-tiered masonry rock structure, with openings for statuary. There are statues of Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Bernadette at the top, and there is a marble cross in the lower opening.

Church Bells

The St. Francis Catholic Church Bell Memorial is located near the Catholic Church. It consists of the 2' diameter bell (cast in 1928), mounted in a 1981 shelter with a 4'x5' concrete foundation. Two posts support the horizontal pipe to which the bell is mounted. A wood-frame roof is covered with corrugated metal. Kanaana Hou also has a sheltered bell at its entrance. In addition, both St. Francis Church and Kanaana Hou as well as their sister churches in Kalawao (St. Philomena and Siloama) have bells in their

bell towers.

Kamehameha Street stone culvert

Constructed in the 1930s as part of the storm drain system, a stone culvert was located west of building 56. It consists of a 14' culvert with an 8' stone headwall, a concrete drain and stone retaining wall.

Cistern

The cistern at the Bishop Home is located behind a former dormitory (now removed). The underground structure is 8' in diameter, with a 3' opening at ground level.

Bake Oven

A "beehive" oven is located in a field at the Bishop Home. It is the only extant oven in the settlement, and consists of lava stones cemented and capped with mortar. The beehive-shaped oven is 5.5' high, 4.8' in diameter, with the opening on the one side measuring 21" high and 22.5" wide (max) and 18" wide (min) (the width varies from the front of the opening to the back). The oven is associated with the Portuguese in Hawaii.

Flag Staff

Located in the center of the loop drive at the Bishop Home, the flag staff is 40' tall, rounded and tapered wood, topped with a 6" ball and painted white. It was installed in 1900.

Small scale features such as the numerous walls, statuary, cisterns, monuments, and memorials provide critical detail to the physical site history, and demonstrate the utilitarian, decorative, and spiritual necessities of the population. The small scale structures contribute as a landscape characteristic to the significance of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	IDLCS Number	HS Number
Siloama Church Memorial Plaque	Non-Contributing	Siloama Church Memorial Plaque	56515	824
St. Francis Catholic Church Bell Memorial	Contributing	St. Francis Catholic Church Bell Memorial	56519	828
Bishop Home Flagpole	Contributing	Bishop Home Flagpole	56531	833
Kauhako Crater Cross	Contributing	Kauhako Crater Cross	56602	847
Damien Monument	Contributing	Damien Monument	59950	807
Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	Contributing	Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	59987	826
Saint Philomena Sundial	Contributing	Saint Philomena Sundial	573972	865
Latter Day Saints Monument	Contributing	Latter Day Saints Monument	56514	846
Mother Marianne Cope Grave Marker	Contributing	Mother Marianne Cope Grave Marker	059405	I-1
Mother Clinton Monument	Contributing	Mother Clinton Monument	56517	838
Latter Day Saints Monument	Contributing	Latter Day Saints Monument	56514	846

Vegetation

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Due to the extremely complex nature of vegetation patterns on the peninsula as well as the vast amount of introduced vegetation within the intensively developed areas, a complete assessment of ornamental and utilitarian vegetation could not be performed for this inventory. As a result, the following vegetation characteristic text briefly assesses broad historic native and introduced vegetation patterns within the peninsula as a whole, as well as six case study locations within the intensively developed area of Kalaupapa that represent the types of resources found within the settlement.

Historic Patterns - Kalawao

There is considerably less evidence of historically planted vegetation at Kalawao than at Kalaupapa, where continuous maintenance and usage up to the present has helped to preserve historic plant materials and patterns. Kalawao was never as thoroughly landscaped as Kalaupapa; however, both planted and existing vegetation (in 1866) did play an important role in the development of the Kalawao landscape. References to vegetation at Kalawao include: the pandanus tree under which Father Damien slept following his arrival, the large banana plantation planted by the boys at the Baldwin Home, the pandanus and castor oil trees used by the earliest group of exiles to build crude shelters, and the eucalyptus trees whose oil was one of the primary sources of symptomatic relief. Historical photographs indicate that much of Kalawao that is now forested was characterized by cattle pasture and open space while it was still in use. With the exception of the Baldwin Home, which stayed in use for several years after the rest of the settlement migrated to Kalaupapa, the planted vegetation associated with Kalawao is thought to have been considerably less elaborate than at Kalaupapa. The early days at Kalawao were characterized by hardship and lack of assistance and supplies; therefore planting for non-utilitarian purposes was probably not commonplace, with the possible exception of the St. Philomena churchyard. Unfortunately, much remains unknown about Kalawao's historically planted vegetation.

Historic Patterns - Kalaupapa

Historically, the Kalaupapa Settlement included the developed areas surrounded by pasture and fields associated with agricultural use. From 1931-1939, major efforts were made to improve the grounds associated with the buildings and structures in the developed areas as part of a revitalization program for the settlement. These activities included grading and seeding for turf, tree planting, foundation plantings, flower beds, and vegetable gardens for both public and private spaces.

A plant nursery was established in 1935/36 on the south end of the block between McKinley and Baldwin Streets by clearing two house lots and demolishing old buildings and trees in the area. The nursery was run by the State of Hawaii and included fencing, gates, a lath house, a tool house, and provided a facility for the care and propagation of plants. A large number of trees and other plants were shipped from Honolulu (including 1,000 banana sets and 2,000 young coconut trees from Kauai in 1935/36). Locally available plants were also collected and propagated at the nursery for future use. Planting was carried out in various public places, and trees and shrubs were distributed for use in patients' gardens. The vegetation improvements associated with the 1930s revitalization program made the community a more attractive place to live, and further benefited the community by providing food, shade, and protection from the wind, while mitigating flooding and soil erosion.

Vegetation planted in public spaces and residential complexes (Baldwin, Bay View, Bishop, and

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

McVeigh Homes and Staff Row) was formal in character with uniform hedges, groves of trees planted in common spaces, and a variety of foundation plantings. In addition to stone and wood-picket fences, formal patterns of shrubs were frequently used to delineate individual lots and complexes throughout the settlement.

Private gardens were extensively developed by the residents for both ornamental and utilitarian (primarily food) purposes. Following the 1930s revitalization program, it was common to find yards overshadowed by huge coconut trees, and homes hidden by banana trees and decorative foundation plantings.

A variety of agricultural plants provided for the needs of the community included: onions, sweet potatoes, avocados, mangos, banana, papaya, coconut, edible yam, mountain apple, noni, and sugar cane. The healthier patients helped plant trees throughout the settlement, and took pride in decorating their own residential lots. This distinguished Kalaupapa from other leprosy settlements of the era, both in terms of quality of life and administrative policy.

Existing Conditions

Due to discontinued use and maintenance in the early 1900s, the historically planted vegetation at Kalawao has been drastically altered by encroaching invasive vegetation, notably Java plum and Christmasberry. The vegetation at the two remaining buildings (St. Philomena and Siloama churches) is reasonably well-maintained in comparison to other Kalawao segments, which only contain obscured remnants of historically planted vegetation at best. For example, at the edge of the invasive forest near the old Baldwin Home site, there is still a large stand of eucalyptus as well as a line of coconut trees along the southern and eastern boundaries of the complex, and near the old cistern there remains a lone citrus (orange) tree.

Today, the lands to the north, south, and east of the developed area of Kalaupapa Settlement are no longer used for agriculture and have been released to succession, and the entire Baldwin Home site has been reclaimed by forest. Additionally, a majority of the land to the east of Kaiulani Street is no longer residential and has also been released to succession.

The existing vegetation within Kalaupapa does not represent the richness and formality of the original plantings as much of the vegetation historically associated with the developed areas of the settlement has been lost. Shrub and under story plants in particular, which tend to require regular maintenance and/or have shorter life spans than trees, have been heavily impacted. Much of the uniform planting of shrubs that used to divide individual lots and complexes no longer exists. In addition to the loss of vegetation by neglect, browsing deer have affected the ability of the patients to maintain their private gardens. In a number of unfenced locations, the deer have forced some patients to abandon their gardens.

Despite the significant changes described above, a wide range of planted trees and shrubs still exists at Kalaupapa. Fruit trees and ornamentals are found in nearly every yard and complex. These remaining plants make a key contribution to the significance of the historical landscape, as they reveal subtleties of daily life, values, and preferences of the patients and administrators at Kalaupapa during the height of the historic period.

Certain plants such as Java plum and date palm are contributing species that have become invasive on the peninsula. In such instances, the species themselves should be considered contributing, but their numbers and spatial extents are non-contributing.

The National Park Service is currently working toward the reactivation the historical plant nursery which will support the protection of nine federally listed threatened and endangered plants and allow for the propagation of culturally significant Polynesian and other plants having historical significance at Kalaupapa. In the meantime, the park also maintains a temporary nursery site at the back of the Bay View Quonset Hut.

Area Case Studies

The following area case studies document the vegetation that exists at Kalaupapa today and references the limited information available regarding past vegetation. Maps of these study areas showing existing vegetation are included in the appendix.

Bay View Home-Historic Patterns

Vegetation was used to distinguish the outer physical edges of the Bay View Home plot, as well as edges within the complex for ornamental and utilitarian purposes. Hedges were planted inside the fence along Damien Road (east of the entry gate) and along the inside of the driveway providing an enclosure to the landscape encompassing the main buildings in the complex. To the north of the entry drive, from the Damien Road entry gate, a series of shrubs were planted inside a fence which ran west from the gate to a cottage within the complex. West of the driveway, along the shoreline, a grove of coconut trees was planted. Coconut trees were also planted in a row to the east of the complex. Additionally, a variety of individual trees and shrubs were planted in an informal manner. A major portion of the grounds was graded and seeded with turf. In comparison to the other complexes within the settlement, few foundation plantings were established around the buildings and structures at the Bay View Home.

Bay View Home-Existing Conditions

A large amount of vegetation historically found at the Bay View Home has been lost in more recent years, including most of the formal patterns associated with the driveways, walks, former fence line, and perimeters. In spite of these losses, a great variety of individual trees and shrubs remain, including the grove of coconut trees west of the complex along the shoreline (however, recently many have been damaged or lost due to lightning). The significant loss of trees and hedges at the Bay View Home has had a negative impact on the historical character of vegetation at the complex. However, individual plants remaining from the historic period are contributing features of the complex (see Bay View Vegetation map in Appendix). Much of the remaining vegetation consists of fruit and nut trees. These include: avocado (*Persea Americana*), banana (*Musa sp.*), coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*), kukui nut (*Aleurites moluccana*), lemon (*Citrus sp.*), mountain apple (*Syzygium malaccense*), and mango (*Mangifera indica*). Several of the fruit trees are located adjacent to the main building of the complex where there is a notable absence of ornamental foundation plantings and garden beds. Ornamental plants present within the complex include: butterfly tree (*Bauhinia purpurea L.*), bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), dracaena (*Dracaena sp.*), Euphorbia (*Euphorbia sp.*), false kamani (*Terminalia catappa L.*), Fiji fan palm (*Pritchardia pacifica*), golden shower (*Cassia fistula L.*), hibiscus (*Hibiscus sp.*), lauae fern (*Phymatosorus scolopendrium*), ironwood (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), Malabar chestnut (*Bombax glabra*), plumeria (*Plumeria sp.*), panax (*Polyscias guilfoylei*), ti (*Cordyline fruticosa*), and wedelia (*Wedelia trilobata*).

Bishop Home-Historic Patterns

Historically, the entire block of the Bishop Home was enclosed by a stone wall. The buildings within the block were surrounded by fencing, and a third enclosure of fencing defined the center complex of buildings. A wooded area, most likely consisting primarily of haole koa (*Leucaena leucocephala*) used for

cattle fodder, wrapped around the northeast portion of the complex between the perimeter stone walls (along School and McKinley Streets) and the fencing which surrounded the complex. Numerous trees (coconut and other) and shrubs were placed between the stone walls and fencing. A row of trees were placed along the entry drive in an irregular manner. Early in the development of the grounds at the Bishop Home, Mother Marianne managed the landscaping of the convent and planted a variety of vegetables and fruits to be used in the kitchens, as well as flowers, which were customarily given to the hospital. By 1918, the Bishop Home was barely visible from the road, embowered with shade trees.

Within the fence enclosing the building complex, individual trees and shrubs were planted separately and in rows. A uniform hedge separated the oval drive from the lawn. Foundation plantings were used around the social hall, dining hall, and dormitories. Additionally, flower beds existed in front of the cottages in the southwest corner of the loop drive and to the west of the laundry room. The areas adjacent to the buildings and structures were graded and seeded with turf.

Inside the center complex of buildings, uniform hedges, along with individual trees and shrubs, were planted along the fence line. Inside the fence, several trees, shrubs, and foundation plantings existed. The entire area was seeded with turf.

Individual trees and shrubs existed around Mother Marianne's Grave, and the Father Damien Monument on the western edge of the block.

Bishop Home-Existing Conditions

The sense of physical enclosure that historically characterized the Bishop Home has been significantly impacted by the removal of vegetation and stone wall segments along the north and east perimeter. In addition, the fencing outside the central complex of buildings has been lost as well as the fence that surrounded the center cluster of buildings.

There is no longer a thick wooded area in the northeast portion of the complex, although a fair amount of ironwood (*C. equisetifolia*) and Java plum trees (*Syzygium cumini*) still exist in this area. Several of the trees and shrubs outside the center complex of buildings have also been lost. A few trees, mostly ironwood, remain along the entry drive. Foundation plantings exist adjacent to the remaining cottages and outbuildings. Additionally, historical plantings of trees and shrubs remain around Mother Marianne's Grave and the Father Damien Monument on the western edge of the block. The remaining landscape is covered with turf.

The fence containing the central building complex is now missing, as well as the uniform hedges that once lined its interior side. Foundation plantings that surround the Bishop Home (main building) are very sparse, suggesting that some may also be missing. The removal of fences and uniform hedges substantially impacted the overall layout of the Bishop Home landscape, but the site still contains a majority of the historic plant diversity.

The thirteen acre complex contains several varieties of fruit and nut trees, as well as ornamental trees, shrubs, herbs, and vines. Fruit trees that are abundant at the Bishop Home include: Java plum (*S. cumini*), mango (*M. indica*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), avocado (*P. americana*), and soursop (*Annona muricata*). Other fruit or nut trees on site include: banana (*Musa sp.*), kalamungai (scientific name unknown), kukui nut (*A. moluccana*), kumquat (*Fortunella japonica*), noni (*Morinda citrifolia*), and Otaheite apple (*Spondias dulcis*). Overall, the fruit trees are not planted in linear or grid patterns. With the exception of the banana patch, six mango trees, and six sour sop trees, the fruit varieties are randomly distributed and lack discreet sections.

Surviving ornamental trees also lack uniform patterning. Linear clusters of ironwood (*C. equisetifolia*) are prevalent along the west, north, and east property boundaries. The southern boundary and extended southeast corner of the complex is predominantly open space. Algaroba trees (*Prosopis pallida*) can be found near the east boundary. Other prevalent ornamental trees include: banyan (*Ficus* sp.), plumeria (*Plumeria* sp.), golden shower (*C. fistula* L.), Norfolk pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), true kamani (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), and royal palm (*Roystonea regia*). There are also a few specimens of octopus tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*), shower tree (*Cassia* sp.), oleander (*Nerium indicum*), silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*), and be still (*Thevetia peruviana*) trees. The young butterfly tree (*B. purpurea* L.) south of the main house appears to have volunteered there in recent years.

Ornamental and shrub varieties at the Bishop Home include: sago palm (*Cycas circinalis*), golden-fruited palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*), croton (*Codiaeum variegatum* L.), bougainvillea (*B. spectabilis*), ti (*C. fruticosa*), bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*), and heleconia (*Heliconia* sp.). Other ornamentals on site include low-stature varieties such as oyster plant (*Rhoeo spathacea*), slipper flower (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*), aloe (*Aloe barbadensis*), and lauae fern (*Phymatosorus scolopendrium*), as well as Mexican creeper vine (*Antigonon leptopus*), and night-blooming cereus (*Hylocereus undatus*), which grow on rock walls and as epiphytes on several date palms and ironwoods.

McVeigh Home-Historic Patterns

Like other areas in the settlement, vegetation was used at the McVeigh Home to define the edges of the complex, as well as for ornamental and utilitarian purposes. The McVeigh Home layout differs substantially from the Bay View and Bishop Home landscapes in that McVeigh Home consists primarily of single-family cottages, although dormitories and common areas are also included. The use of panax (*P. guilfoylei*) hedgerows for privacy and windbreaks in this complex arrangement was very common in this area of the settlement. North and south of the complex, conifer trees were planted. To the west, across Staff Row, an extensive grove of coconut trees was planted. Within the complex, uniform hedges were planted along portions of the driveways and walks, trees were planted in grid patterns to the east of the dining hall, and around the pavilion, and a grove of trees was planted along the stone wall to the north of the men's dormitory. Additionally, a variety of individual trees and foundation plantings were planted around the dormitories and cottages. The areas adjacent to the buildings and structures were graded and seeded with turf.

McVeigh Home-Existing Conditions

Vegetation still defines the edges of the McVeigh Home complex. Conifer trees remain and proliferate to the north and south of the complex. The grove of coconut trees west of Staff Street still remains. Within the complex, several mature trees remain and foundation plantings still exist around most of the individual cottages. The uniform grove of shower trees east of the dining hall, a distinguishing feature of McVeigh Home, still exists although some of the trees have died, creating a patchy effect. Although some of the original trees, hedges, and foundation plantings are now missing, several plant varieties still remain from the height of the historic period. Foundation plantings once present around the dining hall and the pavilion have been substantially reduced, whereas those surrounding cottages with tenants are generally better maintained.

A portion of McVeigh Home including the dining hall, pavilion (converted to pool hall), two former dormitories, and seven cottages was surveyed for vegetation in 2004. Fruit and nut trees within the surveyed area consist of coconut (*C. nucifera*), papaya (*Carica papaya*), and mango (*M. indica*). Ornamental tree varieties include: shower tree (*Cassia* sp.), plumeria (*Plumeria* sp.), octopus tree (*S. actinophylla*), butterfly tree (*B. purpurea* L.), tabebuia (*Tabebuia* sp.), and cypress (*Cupressus* sp.). A

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

young haole koa (*L. leucocephala*) was found in the survey, but is likely a volunteer from an invasive population nearby. Ornamental shrubs and foundation plantings in the surveyed area include: panax (*P. guilfoylei*), ti (*C. fruticosa*), croton (*C. variegatum* L.), mock orange (*Murraya paniculata*), hibiscus (*Hibiscus* sp.), bougainvillea (*B. spectabilis*), sago palm (*C. circinalis*), candelabra plant (*Euphorbia lactea*), dracaena (*Dracaena* sp.), ginger (*Hedychium* sp.), shell ginger (*Alpinia zerumbet*), blue ginger (*Dichorisandra thyrsiflora*), heliconia (*Heliconia* sp.), bitter melon (*Momordica charantia* L.), elephant ear (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*), dumb cane (*Dieffenbachia amoena*), rose (*Rosa* sp.), and others (see McVeigh Home Vegetation map in appendix). Directly outside the survey area but still within the McVeigh Home complex was also noted a breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus communis*).

Baldwin Home-Historic Patterns

Historically, the Baldwin Home site contained the most complex and extensive planted vegetation in the settlement. As with other areas, vegetation defined the edges of the complex, provided food, and improved the aesthetics of the site and its buildings. Uniform hedges were planted along the northern, southern, and western edges of the complex (in combination with fencing and stone walls), and along walks and foundations. Beyond the fencing to the south of the dormitory, a large uncultivated area existed. The areas adjacent to the buildings and structures were graded and seeded with turf. Additionally, four flower beds were planted in front of the dormitory. Perhaps the most distinctive character of the vegetation in the complex was the inclusion of banana and papaya trees planted in a uniform manner along the edges of the complex and in groves to the west of the complex.

Baldwin Home-Existing Conditions

The entire complex was demolished in 1951 eliminating a majority of the planted vegetation in the complex. Java plum forest has subsequently taken over the site.

The Doctor's Residence-Historic Patterns

Historic vegetation at this Staff Row residence is poorly documented. It is likely that the location previously had uniform hedges fronting Staff Street. Also, the back (east) edge of the property was lined with a row of coconut trees, where only one is left standing today (see Doctor's Residence Vegetation map in Appendix). The lot behind and to the east of the doctor's residence is now covered with forest, but seems to have been associated with agricultural use in the past.

The Doctor's Residence-Existing Conditions

Tall panax (*P. guilfoylei*) hedges still exist between the doctor's residence and the neighboring houses on both sides. It is likely that the missing hedge fronting Staff Street was also panax. Within the yard, there are two large mango trees (*M. indica*), and four coconut trees (*C. nucifera*). Remaining foundation plantings consist of snow bush (*Breynia disticha*), bougainvillea (*B. spectabilis*), heliconia (*Heliconia* sp.), and shell ginger (*A. zerumbet*). Ornamental trees and shrubs elsewhere on the premises include plumeria (*Plumeria* sp.), Malabar chestnut (*B. glabra*), Norfolk pine (*A. heterophylla*), be still (*T. peruviana*), one loulu palm (*Pritchardia* sp.), hibiscus (*Hibiscus* sp.), and mock orange (*M. paniculata*).

Kanaana Hou Church-Historic Patterns

Historic vegetation at this location is also poorly documented; however, existing vegetation is flourishing as the current church pastor maintains the historical plants palette as much as possible.

Kanaana Hou Church-Existing Conditions

The site consists of a wooden church, an adjacent parish hall, a parsonage, and outbuildings. The buildings are contained in a rectangular stone wall, with the parsonage at the northern end, and the church and parish hall at the southern end. A well-maintained hedge of allamanda (*Allamanda cathartica*) and

other decorative plants separates the church and residential halves of the landscape (see Kanaana Hou Church Vegetation map in Appendix). The two main entrances dissecting the long sides (east and west) of the rectangular perimeter wall further emphasize the two-fold use and character of the site.

The church/parish hall end is characterized by coconut trees and decorative shrubs, particularly bird of paradise (*S. reginae*) and bougainvillea (*B. spectabilis*). Three golden shower trees line the inside of the perimeter wall fronting Kamehameha Street. Plumeria trees (*Plumeria* sp.) and a very large octopus tree (*S. actinophylla*) highlight the southern perimeter. Mature African tulip (*Spathodea campanulata*) and shower trees (*Cassia* sp.) line the outside of the western perimeter wall, further encapsulating the Kanaana Hou landscape. Other plants in the southern sector of the landscape include: ti (*C. fruticosa*), noni (*M. citrifolia*), philodendron (*Philodendron* sp.), snake plant (*Sansevieria trifasciata*), mock orange (*M. paniculata*), and a small papaya plot (*C. papaya*) behind one of the outbuildings.

In contrast, the northern half containing the parsonage is characterized by several varieties of full-canopied fruit trees and tall foundation plantings such as golden-fruited palms (*C. lutescens*). The thick vegetation around the parsonage lends visual prominence to the church and parish buildings and creates a sense of privacy and distance from these community buildings, which are only about 60 feet away. Fruit trees surrounding the parsonage include: mango (*M. indica*), longon (*Dimocarpus longan*), acerola cherry (*Malpighia puniciflora* L.), breadfruit (*Artocarpus communis*), coconut (*C. nucifera*), banana (*Musa* sp.), lime (*Citrus* sp.), avocado (*P. americana*), and noni (*M. citrifolia*). Ornamental plants in the northern (parsonage) sector include: royal poincianna (*Delonix regia*), plumeria (*Plumeria* sp.), croton (*C. variegatum* L.), mock orange (*M. paniculata*), allamanda (*A. cathartica*), bird of paradise (*S. reginae*), bromeliad (*Bromelia* sp.), heliconia (*Heliconia* sp.), geranium (*Geranium* sp.), and a circular stone planter filled with aloe plants (*A. barbadensis*).

Although several of the same plant varieties can be found in both the northern and southern ends of the landscape, the twofold use and character of the site is very much accentuated by vegetation patterns. The night-blooming cereus (*H. undatus*) and sweetheart vine (*Philodendron scandens*) along the perimeter wall, as well as the abundant coconut trees common in both sectors, help to associate or unify the two dichotomous sides of this architecturally unique church property. There is also a historic hothouse located behind the social hall used to grow vegetables.

Summary

Although the broad vegetative patterns across the peninsula have changed drastically since the peak of the settlements due to invasive species colonization, the culturally established vegetation patterns (and species) within Kalaupapa are highly significant. Throughout the settlement edible-fruit trees are very common including: mango, avocado, breadfruit, tamarind, banana, papaya, citrus, cherry, guava, litchi, coffee, and coconut. Ornamental trees and shrubs are also widespread throughout Kalaupapa Settlement including African tulip, crown flower, hibiscus, ironwood, and kamani. Within the settlement there is a high occurrence of hedgerows of shrubs or trees such as wiliwili, panax and croton, which are excellent species for making live fences.

The types and patterns of planted vegetation are significant for their associations with the following: the need for the patient community to provide a portion of its own food and raw materials, the desire for privacy and "independence" by patients that were healthy enough to live in a single-family residence, the need for windbreaks to shelter homes from seasonal winds, and the notion that aesthetics could promote health and well-being. This attention to aesthetics is said to have improved after Brother Dutton's arrival, and is a key component of Kalaupapa's revolutionary status compared with other "leper colonies" during

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements Kalaupapa National Historical Park

the historic period, underlining that exile does not necessarily entail a prison-like setting and that emotional well-being and physical health are interconnected. In addition, a few remnants of cultural vegetation also remain at Kalawao, including coconut trees and a few other ornamental or utilitarian trees. As a result, vegetation contributes as a landscape characteristic to the significance of the proposed Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements.

Archeological Sites

Archaeological sites inventoried by the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape that are associated with the period of significance and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or substance features. The CLI takes every precaution not to disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites to preserve the resources.

Pre-1866 Resources

The Kalaupapa region supported a large Hawaiian population first established 1,000 years before the establishment of the Kalawao Hansen's Disease settlement. Since the establishment of the settlement at Kalawao and later at Kalaupapa, the preexisting landscape was heavily modified. Re-use of structures, or alteration for re-use, was an explicit part of the establishment of Kalawao Settlement. Indeed, according to Board of Health (1886:27-8) records dated September 20th, 1865, the area was chosen specifically because it held the opportunity to take advantage of existing houses and fields:

“The President reported that he had, since the last meeting of the Board, again visited the island of Molokai, and had succeeded in procuring the desired track of land at Kalaupapa. There are from seven to eight hundred acres, excellent for cultivation and grazing, with extensive kalo land belonging to it; there are from 15 to 20 good house obtained with the land, the whole being obtained for about \$1800 cash, together with some other Government lands given in exchange. A promise was made to the present inhabitants to remove them from there free of charge.”

However, the Kalaupapa Settlement established 35 years later was planned and constructed with more forethought and resources, thus pre-settlement structures tended to be wholly replaced by historic period architecture and other formal landscape elements. Although prehistoric archaeological sites have been discovered on the peninsula and throughout the region, they are generally poorly documented and numerous sites remain undiscovered.

A systematic inventory of known sites in Kalaupapa is currently underway. Nonetheless, the most recent summary of archaeological sites that precede the period of significance include a range of sites: at least 15 religious temples (heiau); several koa or fishing shrines; a multitude of burial sites; a holua sled; several caves with human artifacts; and hundreds of agricultural terraces, habitation sites, and other archaeological features. Generally, thick vegetation covers the archaeological landscape, but in one particular area, along Damien Road at Kalawao, several pre-historic archaeological sites can be seen despite the encroachment of invasive forest on these features. Such sites include one nearly intact temple (heiau), one temple (heiau) ruin, a large portion of a holua slide complex, and portions of a single wall marking the boundary between two communities (ahupuaa). In addition, the wooded areas currently encroaching on Kalawao contain several more prehistoric sites that were likely in clear view of the Kalawao Settlement during the earlier historic periods.

Pre-settlement archeological sites within Kalaupapa Settlement include temples (heiau) documented at the turn of the century by J.F.G. Stokes and prehistoric cultural deposits unearthed prior to construction in the 1970s. While all of the sites listed below have in the past been identified as being destroyed (Pearson et al 1974:44), remains of three of the temples (heiau) first described by Stokes, have been re-located. The following descriptions were taken directly from Somers (1985).

Site 299 Kuahu Heiau

This heiau was in the settlement of Kalaupapa and adjoined, on the north, the hall of the Ahahui o ka poe

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

ikaika (Association of the Knights of the Red Cloak). In 1909 this structure consisted of “a stone pavement nearly level with the ground, with another and smaller pavement in the south-west quarter. The lines of the southern portion are not very definite” (Stokes 1909:25, Somers 1985:29).

Site 300 Kaahemo Heiau

Stokes described this as “site only, with some stones to be found”(1909:25). It was located south of the settlement between the road and the sea. (Somers 1985:29). Approximately 20 feet of a stone facing imbedded in the ground can be seen at the grounds of the Bay View Home.

Site 301 Heiau

When Stokes visited Kalaupapa in 1909, he recorded this site as “on the site occupied at present by the Bishop Home for Children. The name of this heiau was not remembered. All my informant could add was that Holoanaeoli was the priest in the time of Kaahumanu” (ca. 1820s)(Stokes 1909:26, Somers 1985:29). Today, only a remnant stone facing, approximately 45 feet long exposed in a cut bank remains of this structure.

Site 515 Occupation Area

During excavations conducted for the new hospital (Barrera n.d.) in 1977 and 1978, cultural deposits of historic and prehistoric debris were identified. The excavations were bounded by School Street, Kamehameha Street, and Damien Road (Somers 1985:29). This site was most likely destroyed by the construction of the new hospital.

Site N/N

Directly north of Building 53 (IDLCS #59954) there is a stone structure that is approximately 50 feet wide by 60 feet long. It is constructed of stacked water worn boulders with the interior surface of the structure rock filled. This structure incorporates the two walls that form the boundary of the yard for Building 53. The date or use of this structure remains unknown.

Settlement Period Resources

The Baldwin Home – Kalawao Settlement

Structural remains of pre-leprosy period use are found throughout the area, with features indicating extensive use (south of the historic structures noted on the 1931 map of the site). The archeological features and remnants in this area include stone mounds, stone faced terraces, and stone walls.

A variety of archeological features also remain from the Baldwin Home including foundation ruins (dormitory and poi house), the entry gate pillars, abandoned vehicles, the foundation for the storage tank, and the concrete flag staff foundation. The extant grotto is currently being stabilized, cleared of vegetation, and maintained by residents.

The Damien Home

At this site, Building 292 (IDLCS #56536), a stone platform is visible at the north end of the existing structure. It may be the original foundation for the Damien Hall ca. 1908. No further information is known about this structure at this time.

Burial Site

Crypts are located on the grounds of the Bishop Home, one on the northeast side of the property and one located along the main entry road to the complex. At this time, there is no information on these features.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Building Ruins A number of structural ruins remain throughout the settlement, but have not been comprehensively identified or mapped. These include foundations, debris, and structural remnants of buildings and structures that have been lost. Several sites that were once residential cottages exist now only as ruins, usually a concrete pad or a foundation. These sites often retain other features that were associated with the residential lot, such as steps, walks, walls, fences, and vegetation.

Summary

At Kalawao, along Father Damien Road, and within Kalaupapa the continuous mosaic of historic and pre-historic structures represents a densely packed, well-preserved archaeological landscape. Some features are visually prominent, while most are now overtaken by invasive vegetation. Many of these covered sites are high canopy (java plum) forest, which allows relatively easy access to archaeological features. Archaeological sites with scrub forest cover (Christmasberry) are often entirely concealed and difficult to access. In addition, there are numerous archeological sites outside of the intensively developed areas, many of which are sweet-potato terraces that are not assessed in this inventory.

The prehistoric sites that are visually prominent and/or incorporated into the settlements contribute to the significance of the historic landscape as they likely impacted the later physical developments and potentially contain evidence of reuse or manipulation by residents. Further, historic and proto-historic archeological sites remain as significant markers of past land uses and structural patterns within the settlements. As a result, archeological sites contribute as a landscape characteristic to the significance of the proposed historic district.

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	LCS Name	IDLCS Number	HS Number
Kalawao Slaughterhouse Chimney Ruin				
Kalawao Bakery Chimney Ruin				
Waikolu Water Pipeline				
302 Kamanuolalo Heiau				
299 Kuahu Heiau				
Heiau on Damien Road				
Burials at Makapulapai				
Undocumented Heiau at Lava Gulch				
312 Kaupikiawa Cave				
Kalaupapa Prehistoric Rock Walls				
Kalaupapa Prehistoric Rock Enclosures				
Kalaupapa Prehistoric Rock Alignments				
Kalaupapa Prehistoric Burial Platforms				
Kalaupapa Prehistoric C-Shaped Enclosures				
286 Ahina Heiau				
287 Kalaehala Heiau				
288 Koa at Waialeia				
289 Kawahaalihi Heiau				
291 Koa at Kaupikiawa				
293 Holua and Heiau				
297 Koa at Hoolehua				
298 Koa at Kalaea				
290 Ananaluawahine Cave				
Unnamed Heiau near site 302				
Unidentified Heiau behind Damien Road Heiau				
Unidentified Heiau NW of site 289				
Makanalua/Kalawao Boundary Wall				
Old Hospital Ruin	Contributing	Old Hospital Ruin	21061	282
Baldwin Home for Boys	Contributing	Baldwin Home	21177	801

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
 Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Ruins (Kalawao)		for Boys Ruins (Kalawao)		
U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station Ruin	Contributing	U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station Ruin	21178	802
Mormon Beach House Ruin	Contributing	Mormon Beach House Steps	21181	815
Pharmacists Quarters Ruin	Contributing	Pharmacist's Quarters Ruin	56555	820
Administrators House Ruin	Contributing	Administrator's House Ruin	56556	821
"Fraid House" Ruin	Contributing	"Fraid House" Ruin	56557	822
Old Stone Water Reservoir Ruin	Contributing	Old Stone Water Reservoir Ruin	56558	823
Bishop Home Social Hall Ruin	Contributing	Bishop Home Social Hall Ruin	56612	1BH
Bishop Home Laundry Foundation Ruin	Contributing	Bishop Home Laundry Foundation Ruin	344203	8BH
Bishop Home Store Room Foundation	Contributing	Bishop Home Store Room Foundation	793329	6BH

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 8/9/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Over the past several years efforts have been made to improve the condition of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements. However, the most significant threat to the integrity and stabilization of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements remains deferred maintenance of buildings, structures, and landscape features in a wet, tropical climate. As fewer patients reside here, regular maintenance of many of the unused buildings, roads, agricultural fields and other resources has been deferred making these areas vulnerable to damage from high winds, heavy rains, pest infestation and vegetation overgrowth. Many buildings, structures, and landscape features show evidence of negative impacts and deterioration that require corrective action and maintenance to prevent further loss of historic resources. If maintenance of these resources is not addressed, resources could be lost within one to two years.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Impact Description: There have been efforts undertaken in the past few years to address some of the maintenance issues. However, due to the huge number of historic features within the park, in addition to shortages of materials and manpower to care for them, many buildings, structures, and graves are deteriorating. Historic buildings throughout the settlement show signs of damage, and are susceptible to extensive damage, by heavy rains and wind when roofs, windows, doors, and exterior walls are not properly maintained. Portions of the fences are leaning or have fallen, several gates have collapsed or are ready to collapse, and posts need to be replaced. At Kalaupapa, residential gardens and landscaping are disappearing with lack of maintenance. Shrub and under story plants in particular, which tend to require regular maintenance and/or have shorter life spans than trees, have been heavily impacted.

Type of Impact: Pests/Disease

Impact Description: Some pest management has been undertaken in the last few years, including construction of fences to exclude deer and pigs from areas within the park. However, deer and pig populations, although valued by some primarily for subsistence purposes, present unique challenges in cultural landscape preservation and

native species protection. Browsing deer have affected the ability of the patients to maintain their private gardens. In a number of unfenced locations, the deer have forced some patients to abandon their gardens altogether. Both deer and pigs have had an impact on native vegetation grazing on native plant species. Additionally, due to tropical climate conditions, wood buildings and structures are heavily impacted by termites and rot.

Type of Impact: Release to Succession

Impact Description: A few efforts have been undertaken to address impacts of encroaching vegetation. However, large portions of the Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements that are no longer in use have been released to succession, impacting historic agricultural fields, open space, residential gardens, landscaped sites, and circulation routes. Today, the lands to the north, south, and east of the developed area of Kalaupapa Settlement are no longer used for agriculture and have been overgrown with invasive forest. In addition, the entire Baldwin Home site has been reclaimed by forest. A majority of the land to the east of Kaiulani Street is no longer residential and has been released to succession as well. The majority of secondary circulation patterns associated with Kalawao Settlement are either lost or heavily obscured by invasive vegetation.

Stabilization Measures:

The stabilization measures recommended below include maintenance measures:

Buildings: Historic buildings should be assessed and repaired to prevent further deterioration and protect them from the elements and pests. Replace rot and termite-damaged portions of wood structures. Replace failing roofs and damaged windows. Damaged siding should be replaced and/or painted.

Circulation routes: Repair damage to historic roads, trails, sidewalks, and other circulation routes, while maintaining historic widths and alignments.

Rock wall: Repair remaining historic rock walls where portions are unstable or have already collapsed.

Tombstones: Restore tombstones that have fallen or broken.

Vegetation: Control spread of forests into remaining historic agricultural fields, open spaces, residential gardens, landscaped sites, and circulation routes to prevent further loss. Protect landscaped sites and residential gardens from deer.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Citation Title: Historic Pali Trails of Kalaupapa National Historical Park.
Year of Publication: 1991
Source Name:
Citation Number:

Citation Author: Damon, Ethel M. (Gatherer)
Citation Title: Siloama: The Church of the Healing Spring.
Year of Publication: 1948
Source Name:
Citation Number:

Citation Author: Greene, Linda W
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, Exile in Paradise: The Isolation of Hawaii's Leprosy Victims and Development of Kalaupapa Settlement, 1865 to the Present
Year of Publication: 1985
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 013526

Citation Author: NPS Staff
Citation Title: Cultural Resources Management Plan, an Addendum to the General Management Plan, Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 012407

Citation Author: NPS Staff
Citation Title: Resource Management Plan, Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Kalaupapa, Hawaii
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 016877

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Statement for Management, Kalaupapa National Historic Park
Year of Publication: 1987
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 014520

Citation Author: Soulliere, Laura E//Law, Henry G
Citation Title: Architectural Evaluation, Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement, Molokai, Hawaii

Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

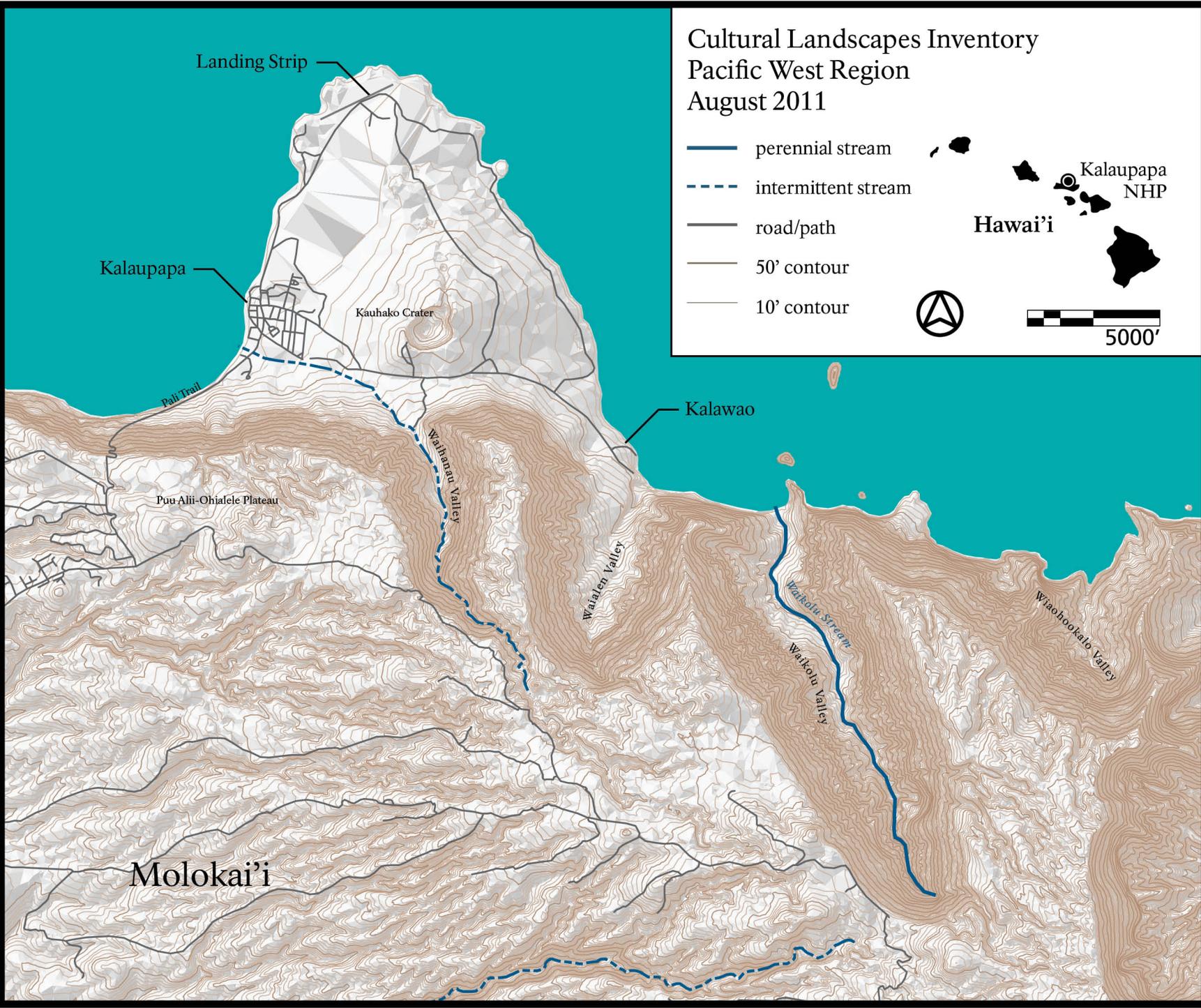
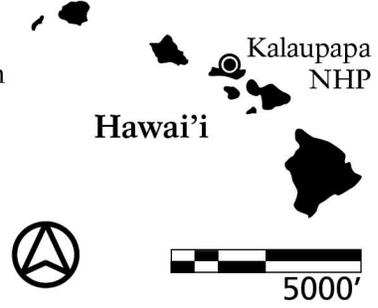
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Supplemental Information

Location Map
Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements Site Plan
Kalaupapa Site Plan
Kalawao Site Plan
Vegetation Map Key
Bay View Home Vegetation Map
Bishop Home Vegetation Map
Bishop Home Vegetation Map (Enlargement A)
Bishop Home Vegetation Map (Enlargement B)
McVeigh Home Vegetation
Doctor's Residence Vegetation
Kana'ana Hou Church Vegetation

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Pacific West Region August 2011

- perennial stream
- - - intermittent stream
- road/path
- 50' contour
- 10' contour

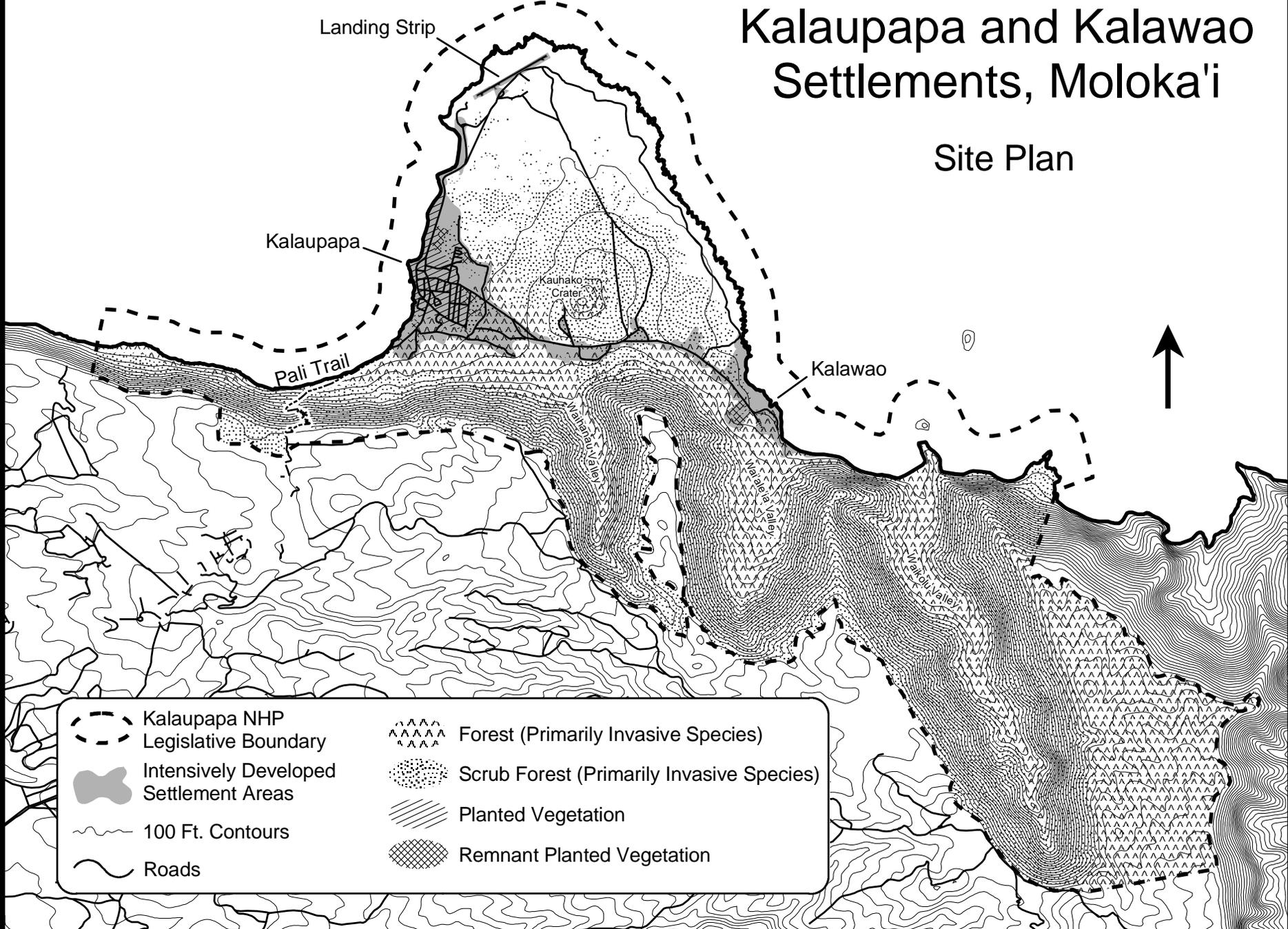


Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements Location Map



Kalaupapa and Kalawao Settlements, Moloka'i

Site Plan

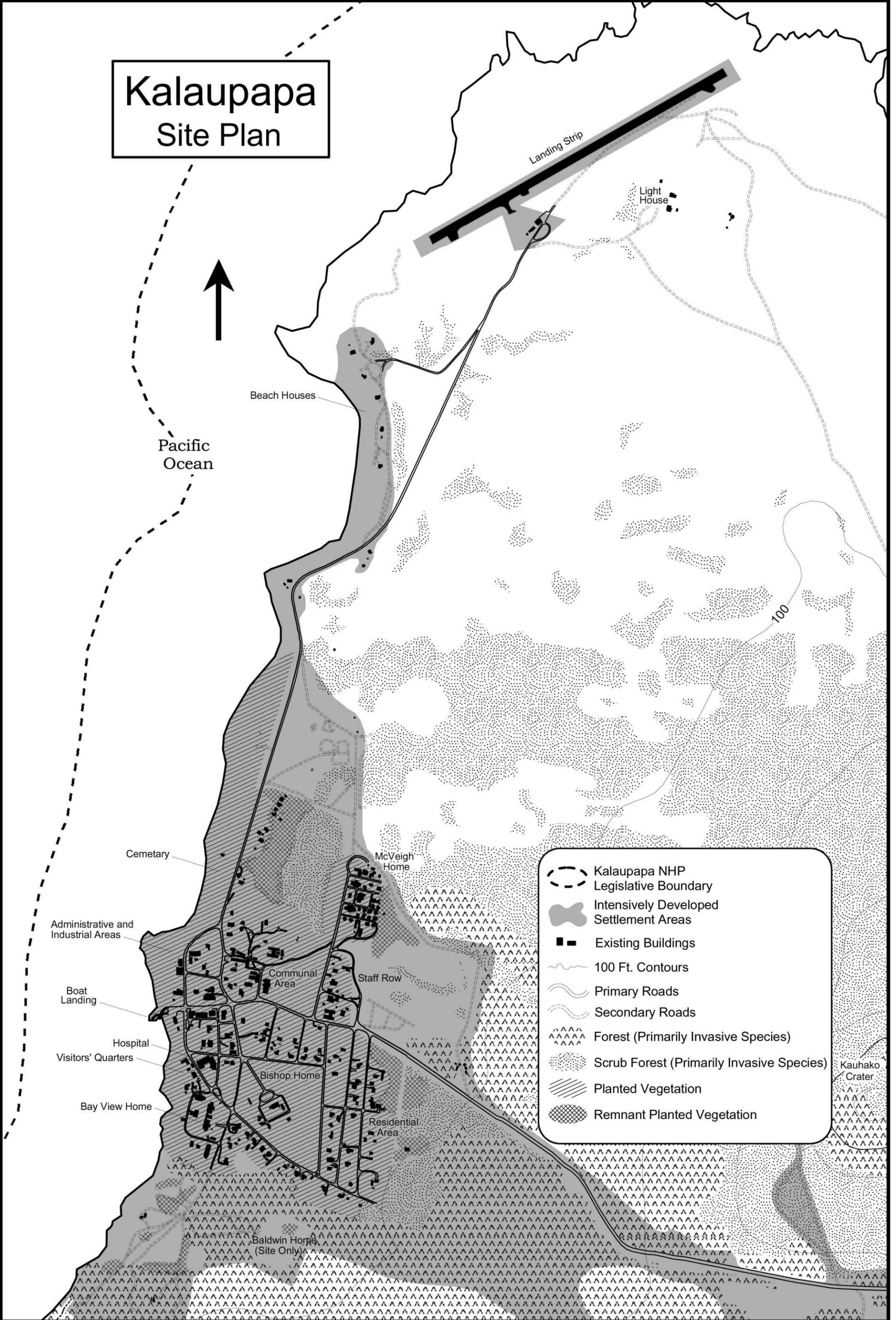


Kalaupapa NHP Legislative Boundary	Forest (Primarily Invasive Species)
Intensively Developed Settlement Areas	Scrub Forest (Primarily Invasive Species)
100 Ft. Contours	Planted Vegetation
Roads	Remnant Planted Vegetation

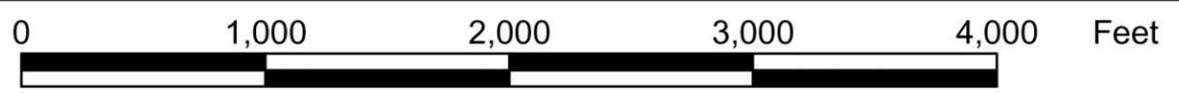
Note: Vegetation mapped within Legislative Boundary only.



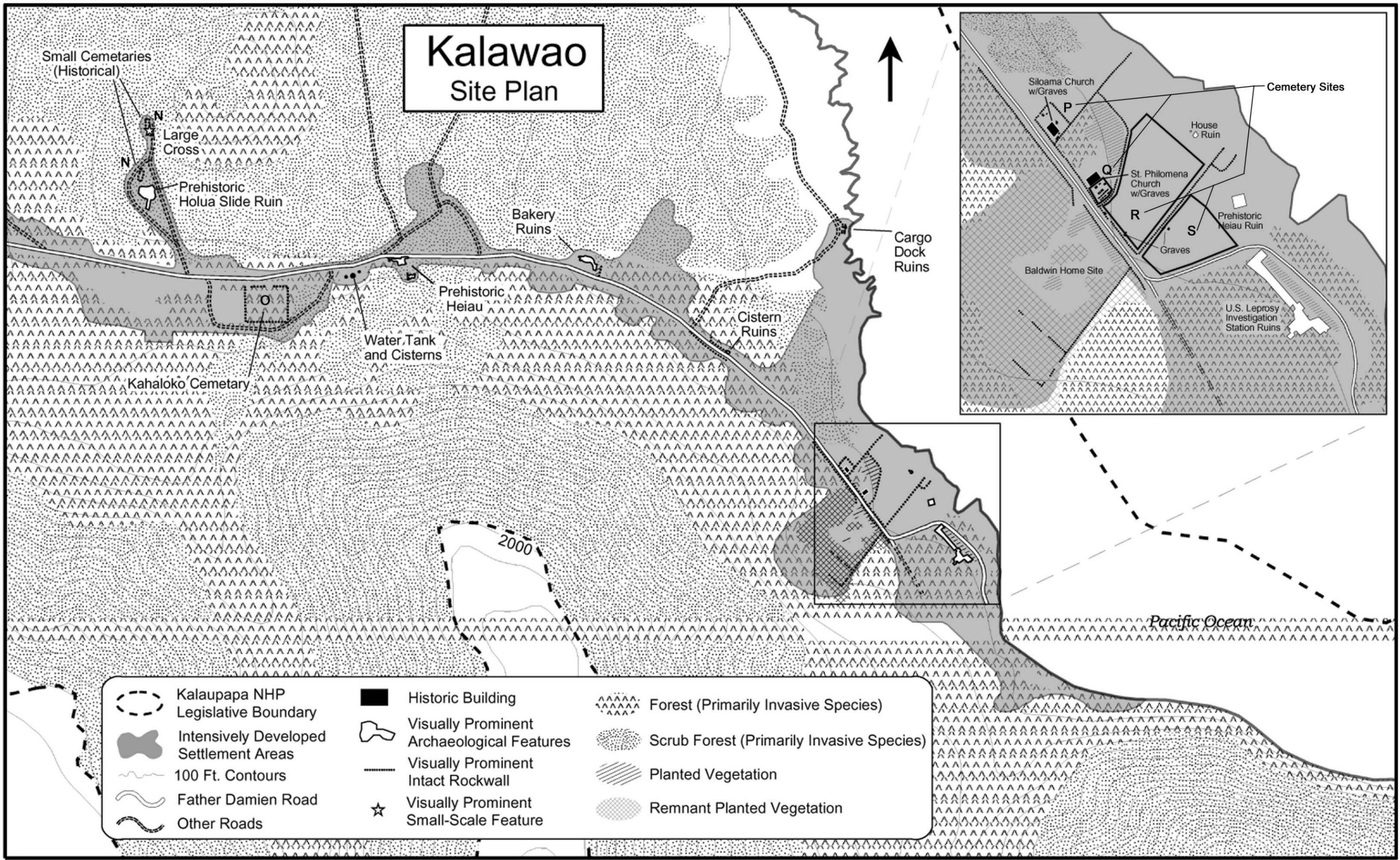
Kalaupapa Site Plan



- Kalaupapa NHP Legislative Boundary
- Intensively Developed Settlement Areas
- Existing Buildings
- 100 Ft. Contours
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Forest (Primarily Invasive Species)
- Scrub Forest (Primarily Invasive Species)
- Planted Vegetation
- Remnant Planted Vegetation

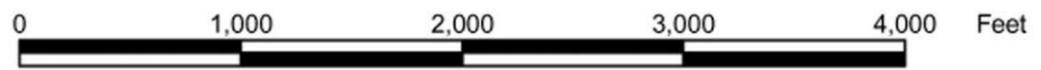


Kalawao Site Plan



- | | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Kalaupapa NHP Legislative Boundary | Historic Building | Forest (Primarily Invasive Species) |
| Intensively Developed Settlement Areas | Visually Prominent Archaeological Features | Scrub Forest (Primarily Invasive Species) |
| 100 Ft. Contours | Visually Prominent Intact Rockwall | Planted Vegetation |
| Father Damien Road | Visually Prominent Small-Scale Feature | Remnant Planted Vegetation |
| Other Roads | | |

NOTE: Visual prominence references based on current vegetation and open space characteristics. Gray-shaded areas are rich in undocumented archaeological features pertaining to the historic period.

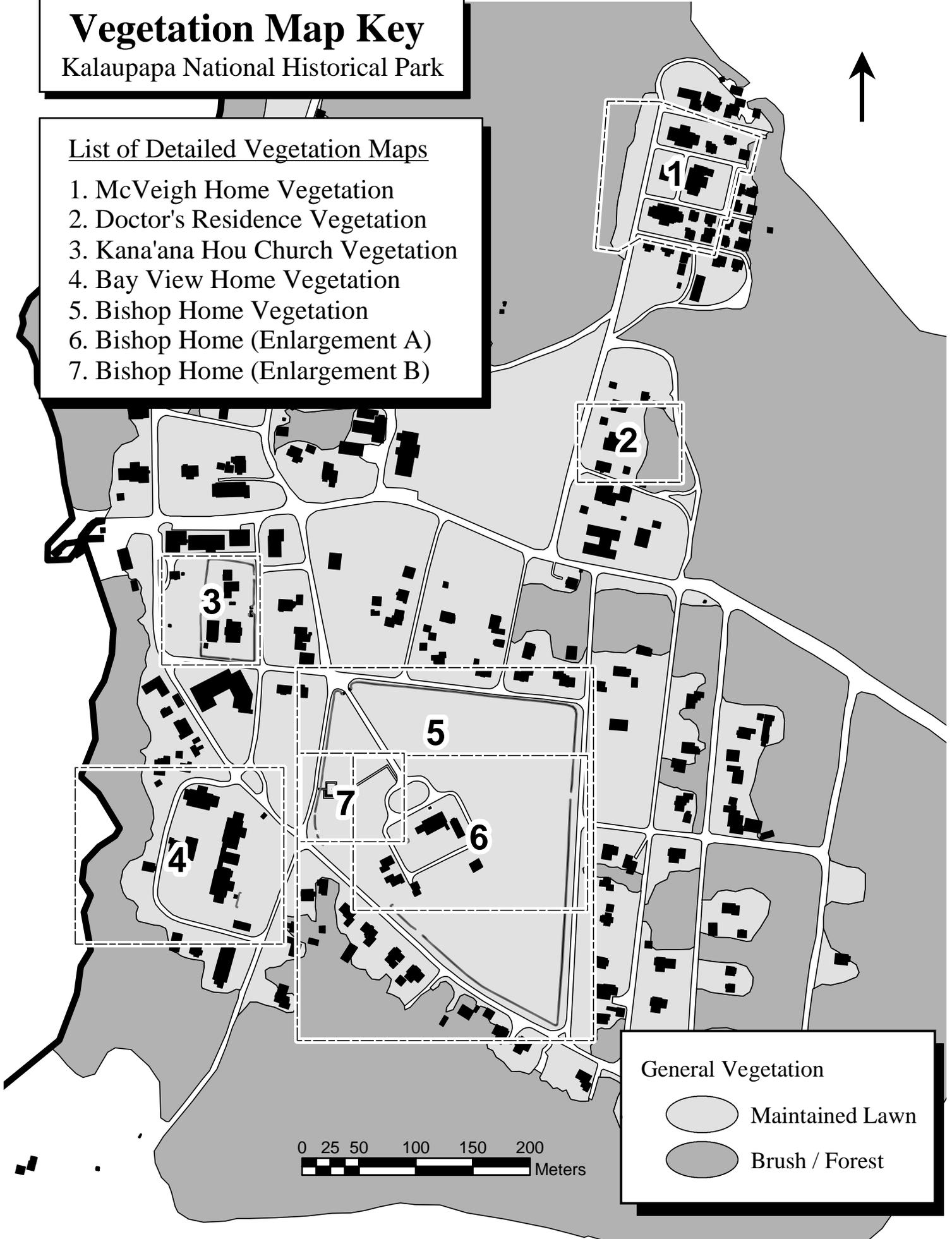


Vegetation Map Key

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

List of Detailed Vegetation Maps

1. McVeigh Home Vegetation
2. Doctor's Residence Vegetation
3. Kana'ana Hou Church Vegetation
4. Bay View Home Vegetation
5. Bishop Home Vegetation
6. Bishop Home (Enlargement A)
7. Bishop Home (Enlargement B)



Bay View Home Vegetation

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

Pacific Ocean

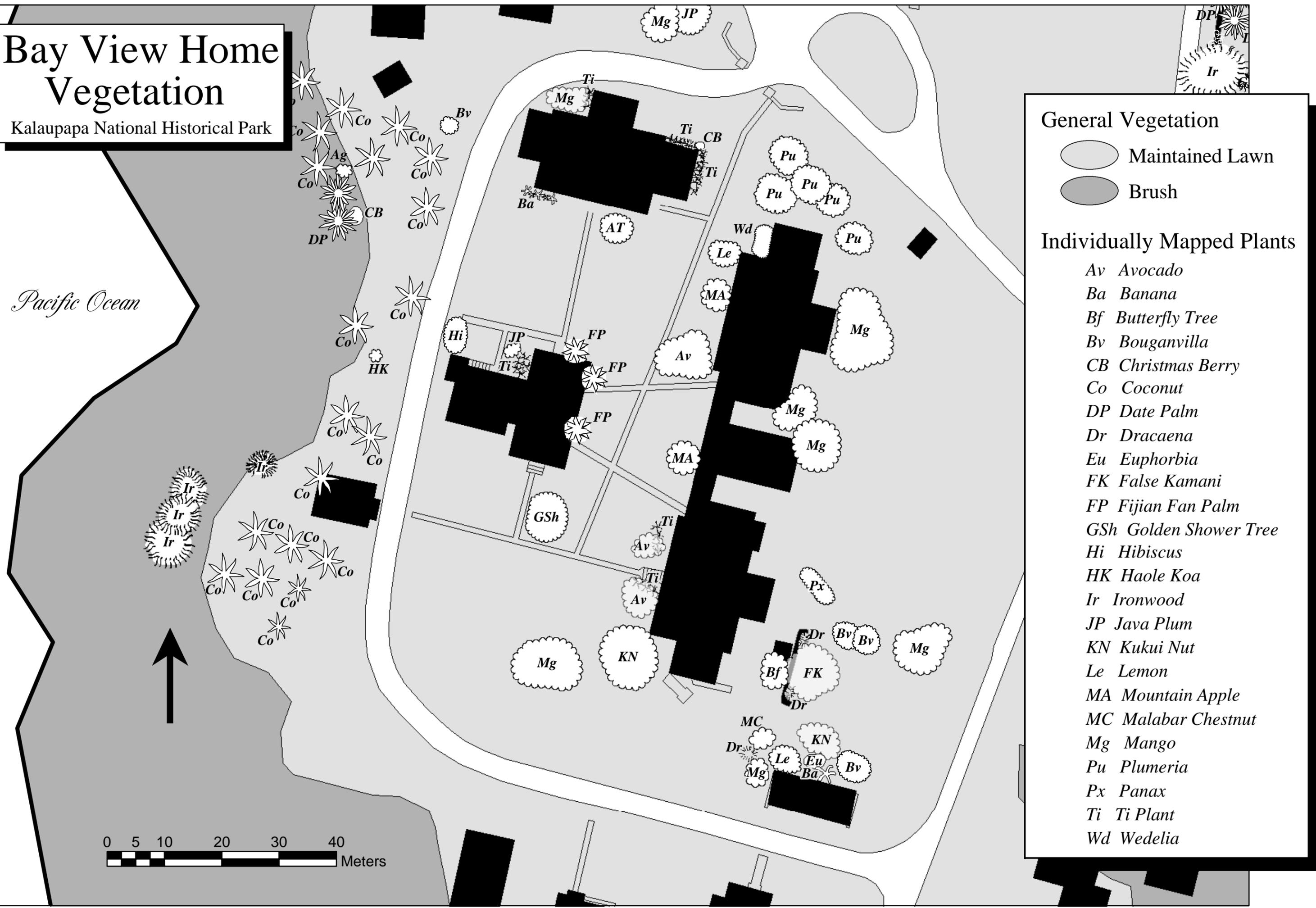


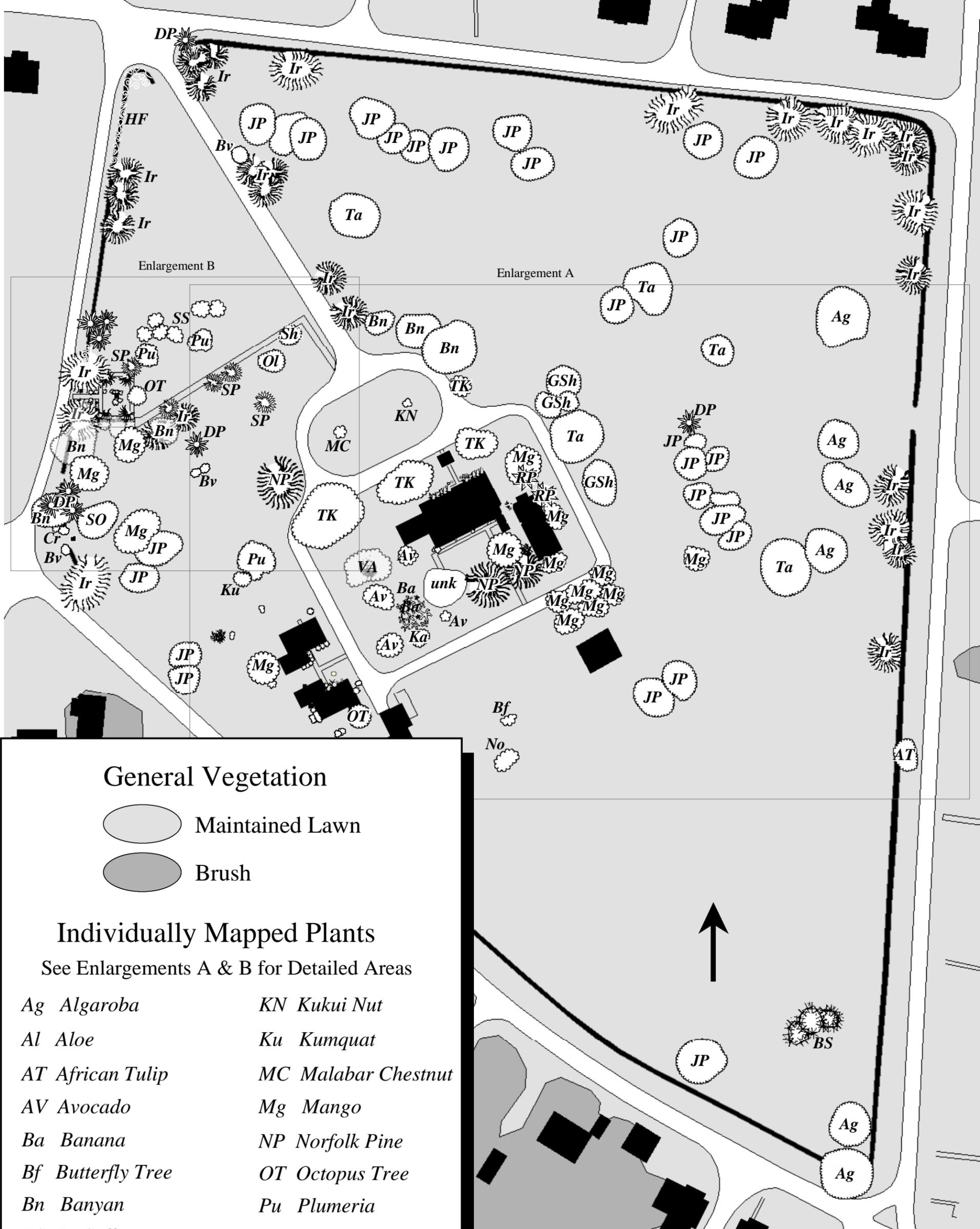
General Vegetation

-  Maintained Lawn
-  Brush

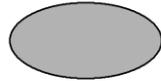
Individually Mapped Plants

- Av* Avocado
- Ba* Banana
- Bf* Butterfly Tree
- Bv* Bouganvillea
- CB* Christmas Berry
- Co* Coconut
- DP* Date Palm
- Dr* Dracaena
- Eu* Euphorbia
- FK* False Kamani
- FP* Fijian Fan Palm
- GSh* Golden Shower Tree
- Hi* Hibiscus
- HK* Haole Koa
- Ir* Ironwood
- JP* Java Plum
- KN* Kukui Nut
- Le* Lemon
- MA* Mountain Apple
- MC* Malabar Chestnut
- Mg* Mango
- Pu* Plumeria
- Px* Panax
- Ti* Ti Plant
- Wd* Wedelia





General Vegetation

-  Maintained Lawn
-  Brush

Individually Mapped Plants

See Enlargements A & B for Detailed Areas

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ag <i>Algaroba</i> | KN <i>Kukui Nut</i> |
| Al <i>Aloe</i> | Ku <i>Kumquat</i> |
| AT <i>African Tulip</i> | MC <i>Malabar Chestnut</i> |
| AV <i>Avocado</i> | Mg <i>Mango</i> |
| Ba <i>Banana</i> | NP <i>Norfolk Pine</i> |
| Bf <i>Butterfly Tree</i> | OT <i>Octopus Tree</i> |
| Bn <i>Banyan</i> | Pu <i>Plumeria</i> |
| BS <i>Be Still</i> | RP <i>Royal Palm</i> |
| Bv <i>Bougainvillea</i> | Sh <i>Shower</i> |
| Cr <i>Croton</i> | SO <i>Silk Oak</i> |
| DP <i>Date Palm</i> | SP <i>Sago Palm</i> |
| GSh <i>Golden Shower Tree</i> | SS <i>Sour Sop</i> |
| HF <i>Heart & Flowers Vine</i> | Ta <i>Tamarind</i> |
| Ir <i>Ironwood</i> | TK <i>True Kamani</i> |
| JP <i>Java Plum</i> | VA <i>Vee Apple</i> |
| Ka <i>Kalamungai</i> | |

Bishop Home Vegetation

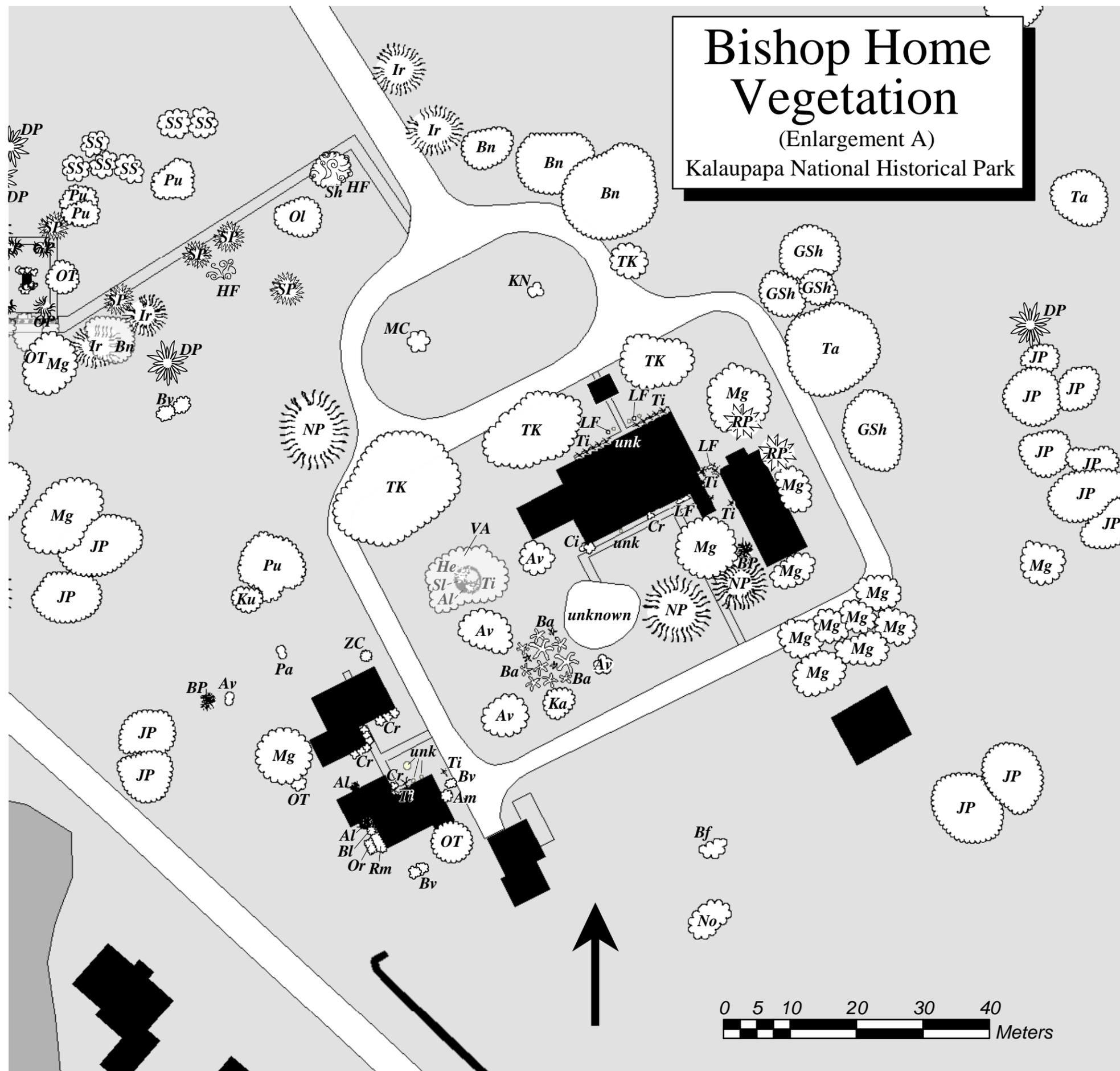
Kalaupapa National Historical Park



Bishop Home Vegetation

(Enlargement A)

Kalaupapa National Historical Park



General Vegetation = Maintained Lawn

Individually Mapped Plants

Ag	Algaroba	LF	Lauae Fern
Al	Aloe	MC	Malabar Chestnut
Am	Allamanda	Mg	Mango
Av	Avocado	No	Noni
Ba	Banana	NP	Norfolk Pine
Bf	Butterfly Tree	Ol	Oleander
Bl	Basil	Or	Oregano
Bn	Banyan	OT	Octopus Tree
BP	Bird of Paradise	Pa	Papaya
Bv	Bougainvillea	Pu	Plumeria
Ci	Citrus	Rm	Rosemary
Cr	Croton	RP	Royal Palm
DP	Date Palm	Sh	Shower Tree
GSh	Golden Shower Tree	Sl	Slipper Flower
He	Heliconia	SP	Sago Palm
HF	Heart & Flowers Vine	SS	Sour Sop
Ir	Ironwood	Ta	Tamarind
JP	Java Plum	Ti	Ti Plant
Ka	Kalamungai	TK	True Kamani
KN	Kukui Nut	VA	Vee Apple
Ku	Kumquat	ZC	Zu Chow

Bishop Home Vegetation

(Enlargement B)

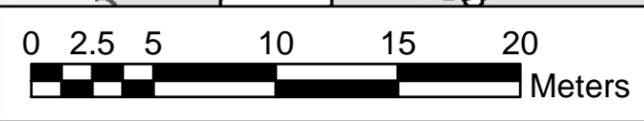
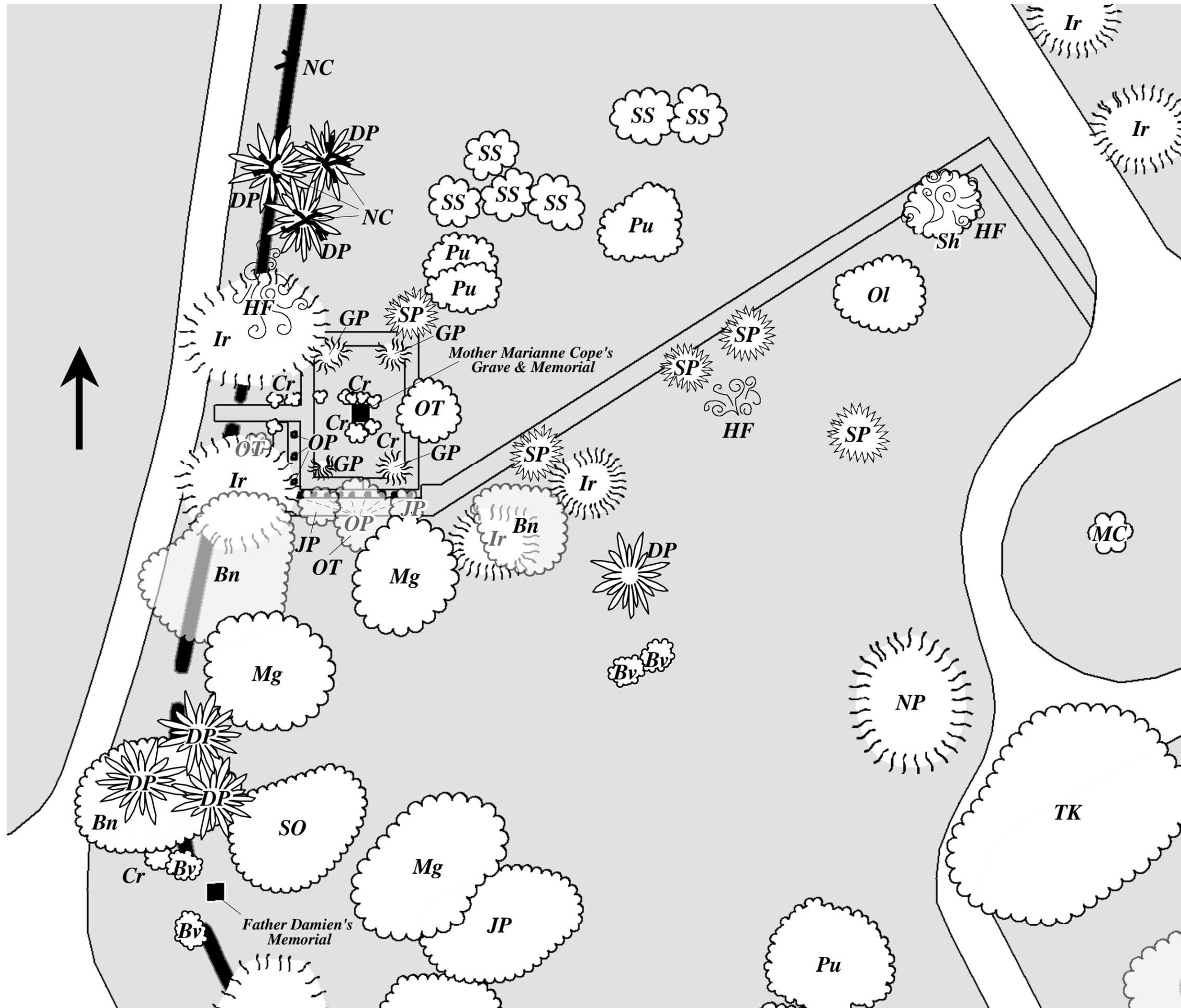
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

General Vegetation

 Maintained Lawn

Individually Mapped Plants

- Bn* Banyan
- Bv* Bouganvillea
- Cr* Croton
- DP* Date Palm
- GP* Golden Cane Palm
- HF* Heart & Flowers Vine
- Ir* Ironwood
- JP* Java Plum
- MC* Malabar Chestnut
- Mg* Mango
- NC* Nightblooming Cereus
- NP* Norfolk Pine
- Ol* Oleander
- OP* Oyster Plant
- OT* Octopus Tree
- Pu* Plumeria
- Sh* Shower Tree
- SO* Silk Oak
- SP* Sago Palm
- SS* Sour Sop



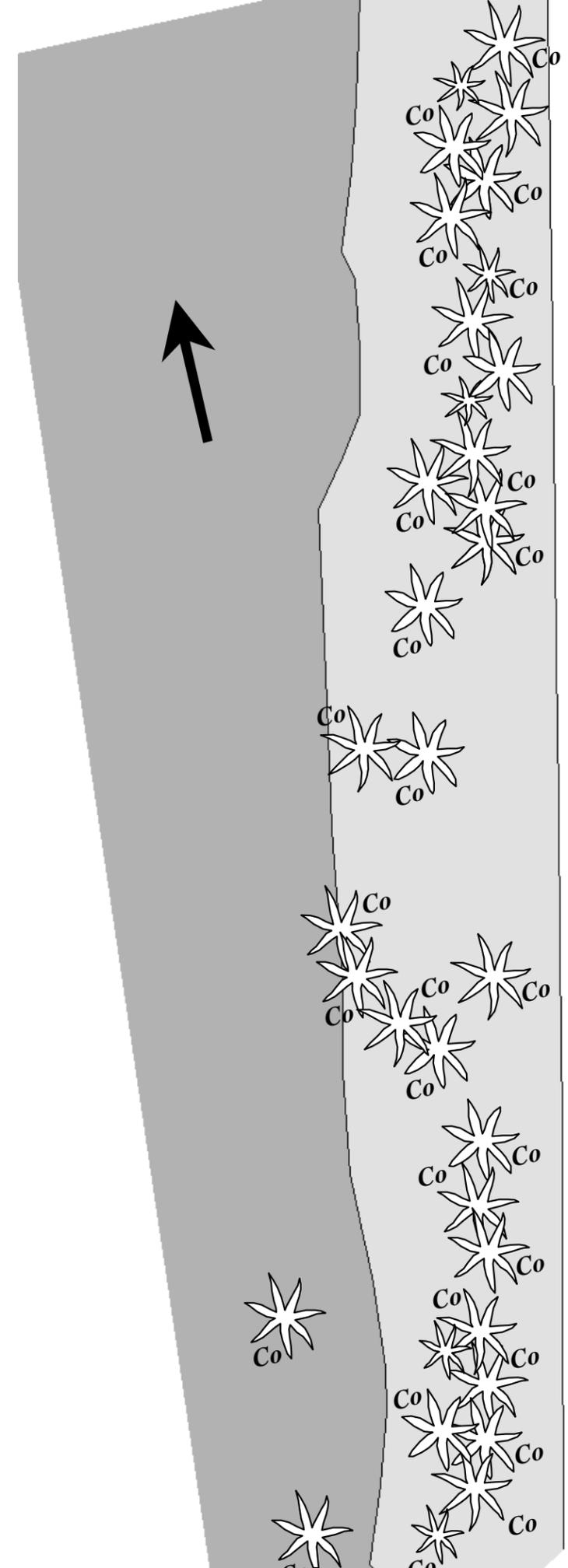
McVeigh Home Vegetation

Kalaupapa National Historical Park

- General Vegetation**
-  Maintained Lawn
 -  Brush

Individually Mapped Plants

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Bf</i> Butterfly Tree | <i>HK</i> Haole Koa |
| <i>BG</i> Blue Ginger | <i>Lg</i> Lagerstromia |
| <i>BM</i> Bitter Melon | <i>Mg</i> Mango |
| <i>Bv</i> Bouganvilla | <i>MO</i> Mock Orange |
| <i>CL</i> Canna Lily | <i>OP</i> Oyster Plant |
| <i>Co</i> Coconut | <i>OT</i> Octopus Tree |
| <i>CP</i> Candalabra Plant | <i>Pa</i> Papaya |
| <i>Cr</i> Croton | <i>Pu</i> Plumeria |
| <i>Cy</i> Cypress | <i>Px</i> Panax |
| <i>DC</i> Dumb Cane | <i>Ro</i> Rose |
| <i>Dr</i> Dracaena | <i>Sa</i> Sagiteria |
| <i>EE</i> Elephant Ear | <i>SG</i> Shell Ginger |
| <i>Ge</i> Geranium | <i>Sh</i> Shower Tree |
| <i>Gi</i> Ginger | <i>SP</i> Sago Palm |
| <i>He</i> Heliconia | <i>Tb</i> Tababuia |
| <i>Hi</i> Hibiscus | <i>Ti</i> Ti Plant |



Doctor's Residence Vegetation

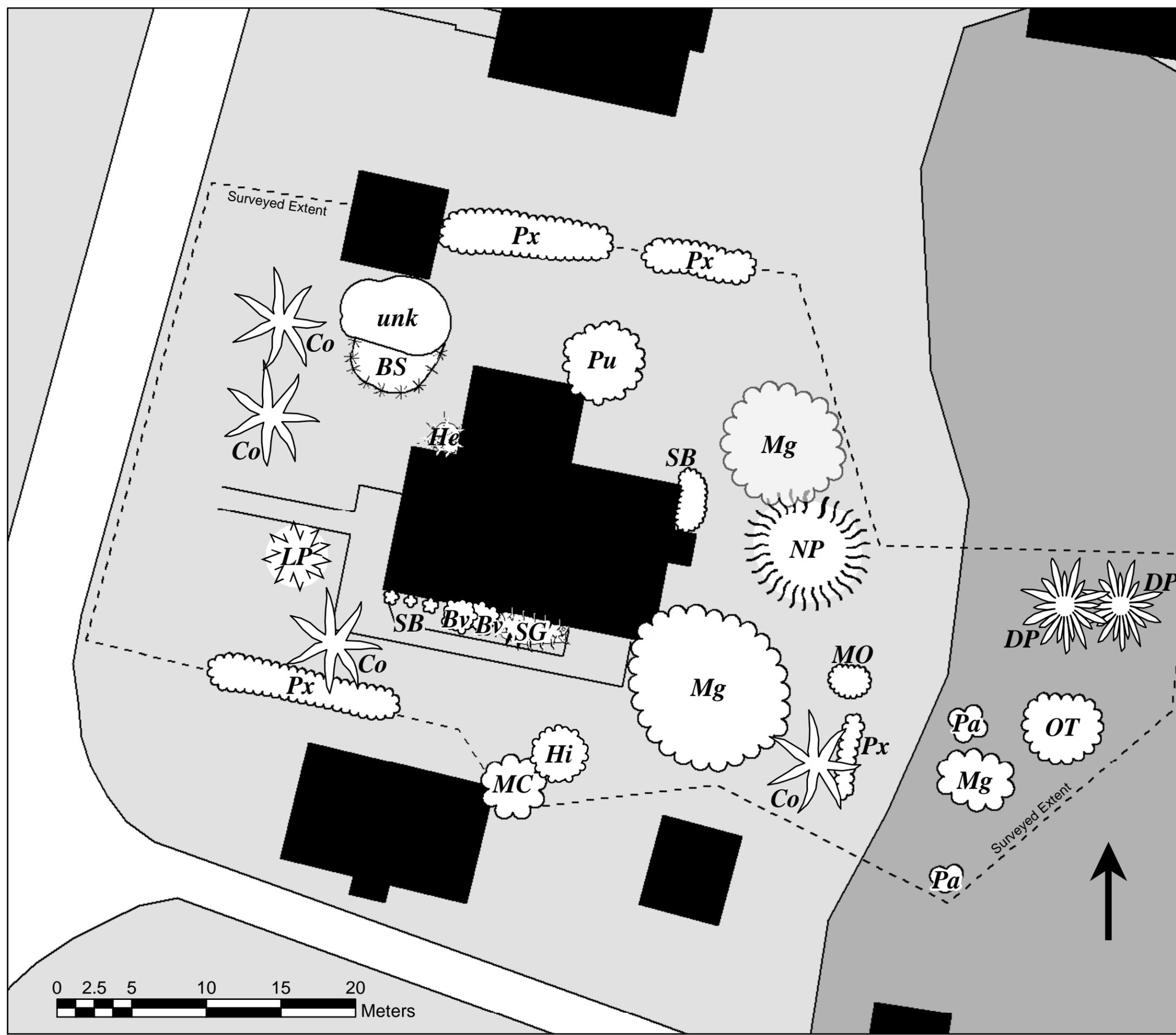
Kalaupapa National Historical Park

General Vegetation

-  Maintained Lawn
-  Brush

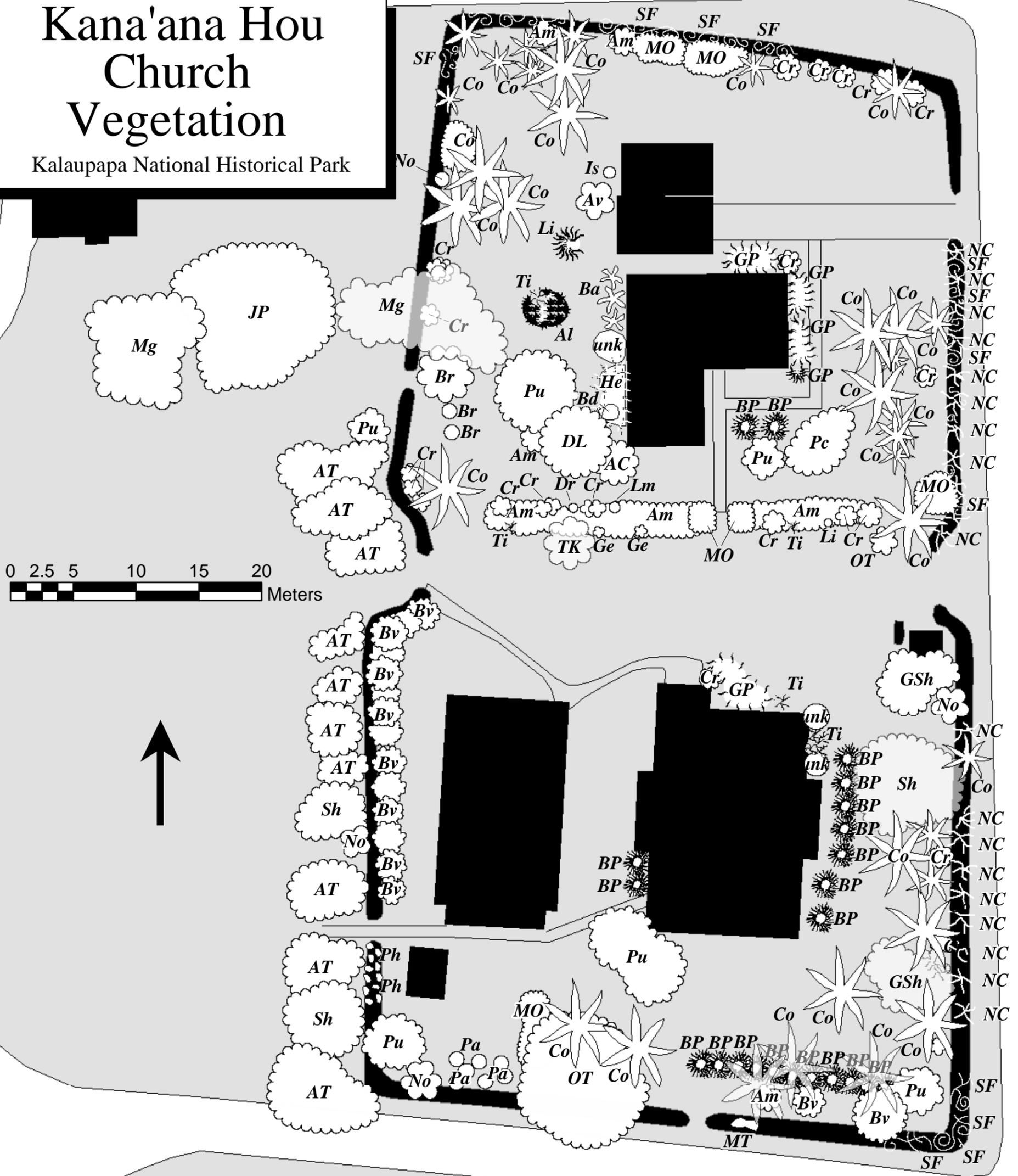
Individually Mapped Plants

- BS* *Be Still*
- Bv* *Bouganvillea*
- Co* *Coconut*
- DP* *Date Palm*
- He* *Heliconia*
- Hi* *Hibiscus*
- LP* *Loulu Palm*
- MC* *Malabar Chestnut*
- Mg* *Mango*
- MO* *Mock Orange*
- NP* *Norfolk Pine*
- OT* *Octopus Tree*
- Pa* *Papaya*
- Pu* *Plumeria*
- Px* *Panax*
- SB* *Snow Bush*
- SG* *Shell Ginger*



Kana'ana Hou Church Vegetation

Kalaupapa National Historical Park



General Vegetation = Maintained Lawn

Individually Mapped Plants

AC Acerola Cherry	Bv Bouganvilla	Is Iris	OT Octopus Tree
Al Aloe	Co Coconut	JP Java Plum	Pa Papaya
Am Allamanda	Cr Croton	Li Lily	PC Royal Poincianna
AT African Tulip	DL Dragoneye Lichee	Lm Lime	Ph Philodendron
Av Avocado	Dr Dracaena	Mg Mango	Pu Plumeria
Ba Banana	Ge Geranium	MO Mock Orange	SF Sweetheart Flower
Bd Bromeliad	GP Golden Cane Palm	MT Mother-in-law's Tongue	Sh Shower Tree
BP Bird of Paradise	GSh Golden Shower Tree	NC Nightblooming Cereus	Ti Ti Plant
Br Breadfruit	He Heliconia	No Noni	TK True Kamani