



Figure 6. Current view of Administration Building (PWR Staff—2005).



Figure 7. South entrance of the Ohia Wing (PWR Staff—2005).



Figure 8. Building No. 52 after completion in 1934. (1934 Landscape Architect Report, HAVO Archives).



Figure 9. Abandoned incinerator located between CCC camp and NPS employee housing area. (PWR Staff—2005).

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features are defined as the elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Within the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District, these features include planters, retaining walls, stairs, barbecues, and a footbridge. Non-contributing features include, fire hydrants, picnic tables and propane tanks.

CONTRIBUTING SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Stone Landscape Elements at Ohia Wing

LCS ID: 058393

Structure Number: LF5

The stone landscape elements at Ohia Wing include the lava stone planting bed borders, lava stone planters flanking the two entries, and lava stone steps along the west elevation of the building.

1. The stone planters are two to three feet tall, 18-inches wide, and 10-15-feet long.
2. A small, reinforced concrete footbridge supports a curved stone wall at the northwest approach to the Ohia Wing.
3. There is one stone step, 10-inches wide between planter walls at the southwest approach.
4. A six-inch tall stone curb defines the edges of the planter between the stone steps at the Ohia Wing.
5. A set of two stairs, three-feet wide and 12-feet long are located at the northwest side of the building.

These landscape elements were constructed ca. 1935 by the CCC. Master plan drawings dating to 1932, 1935, and 1936 show the immediate setting of the then-park headquarters building steadily evolving from a relatively open area to a designed landscape featuring parking, a number of pathways, and other such elements. It is likely that these resources were constructed as part of this undertaking. The masonry work is characteristic of the work being done throughout Hawaii National Park during this period; it helps naturalistically blend the Ohia Wing and its approaches into the surrounding landscape.

Housing Area Features—Small-Scale Features

LCS ID: 444163

Structure Number: TBD

Contributing small-scale features located in the housing area include lava rock planters, retaining walls, and an outdoor barbecue. The dark lava rock is generally roughly coursed, laid in a polygonal pattern with black (sometimes white) mortar recessed joints. These residential landscape features, most probably constructed ca. 1939 by the CCC, were designed to integrate the buildings with their surroundings and to emphasize the cohesive design elements of the park village. They are not indicated on the master plan drawings prepared for the area throughout the 1930s.

1. Lava Rock Planters

Several of the houses have lava rock planters flanking the front entrance of the house. These planters are typically rectangular in shape and roughly coursed. Most of the existing planters are currently planted with hydrangea, camellia or other exotic ornamentals. The landscape plan developed for Q27 in 1940 indicates native *hapuu* fern to be planted.

2. Lava Rock Planting Bed Borders

Several of the houses also have single or double roughly -coursed, dry-laid lava rock planting bed borders in the backyard.

3. Lava Rock Retaining Walls

Usually found in the backyards, these curvilinear walls with mortar recessed joints help define the useable space adjacent to the residence from the forest beyond.

4. Outdoor Grill

Employee Quarter's #4 contains an outdoor grill in the backyard. It is constructed of lava rock with mortared recessed joints and is located at back of the lawn on the forest edge.

Stone Catchment Basin—Maintenance Area

LCS ID: 058390

Structure Number: LF2

This water catchment basin, approximately two feet wide and eight feet long, is constructed of and lined with roughly coursed lava rock with recessed joints of white mortar. The basin is located in the maintenance area to the west of Building 37.

Stone-Lined Drainage Ditch—Maintenance Area

LCS ID: 058391

Structure Number: LF3

This 20-foot-long drainage ditch, ranging from six inches to two feet deep, is located at the east side of the Fire House. The ditch is lined with roughly coursed lava rock with recessed joints of white mortar.

The stone catchment basin and stone-lined drainage ditch are utilitarian landscape elements and were likely constructed ca. 1939 by the CCC. They exhibit similar rustic design features to other masonry work built during this period. While neither of these items was indicated on the master plan drawings prepared during the 1930s, the utility area, particularly its northwest zone, was shown as having water-related functions such as a reservoir, a pump house, and a water detention zone. This use of native materials also reflects the NPS philosophy of blending park development with the natural surroundings.

Terracing

LCS ID: TBD

Structure Number: TBD

Lava rock terracing remains at B310. This terracing is part of the original greenhouse constructed by the CCC.

NON-CONTRIBUTING SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Propane tanks and picnic tables exist in several of the residential backyards. They do not date to the period of significance and do not contribute to the historic district. Several fire hydrants dating to the 1940s are located throughout the district. Many of these hydrants have embossing that reads, "M. Greenberg's Sons/ S.F.—L.A./ N-76/ 1943"—dating them to after the period of significance. Although technically non-contributing, these earlier versions of hydrants are compatible with the historic district.

It is unclear from the research conducted for this project whether the clotheslines found in many of the residential backyards date to the period of significance. If future research indicates that they do date to the period of significance, they should be considered contributing features to the historic district.



Figure 1. Example of a mortared lava-rock planter in employee housing area (PWR Staff—2005).



Figure 2. Example of a dry-lay, lava-rock, terraced planting bed in employee housing area (PWR Staff—2005).

Circulation

Circulation is defined as the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The circulation system within the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District consists of several components dating to the period of significance. These include the main residential road, residential loop road, the maintenance area road and loop road, the road that access the Ohia Wing, a segment of Crater Rim Drive adjacent to the Administration building and an abandoned segment of Crater Rim Drive that travels south from the Volcano House to the intersection with the main residential road. In addition to roads, several driveways, parking lots, and footpaths date to the period of significance. (Refer to Supplemental Information #1: Site Map).

Contributing circulation

Roads (road names were created for this analysis, these are not official names)

Main Residential/Maintenance Area Road

LCS ID: 4444147

Structure Number: TBD

The main residential/maintenance area road appears in the earliest 1931 master plan. The road is approximately 20-feet in width, is surfaced with asphalt, and has no shoulders. It is the only straight road in the district and it reflects early master plan efforts to create a grid within the residential and maintenance circulation system. The grid system would later be modified.

By 1936, when the superintendent's house was designed in a place that was subsequently not considered compatible with the grid, a new, more curvilinear road-system was designed for future housing. The main residential and maintenance area road was constructed by the time the first structures were built in 1931 and has maintained its original alignment and width. Some segments of the road have lava rock curbing with black mortar recessed joints. Minor alterations such as the addition of adjacent parking areas have minimally affected the historic road.

Loop Road

LCS ID: 444453

Structure Number: TBD

The residential loop road first appeared in the 1936 master plan after the superintendent's house required a reconfiguration of the circulation system. This road was built ca. 1939. and provides access to two historic residences and nine Mission 66 residences. Like the main residential road, the loop road is approximately 20-feet wide, surfaced in asphalt, with no shoulders. The portions of this road that do not have any development adjacent to them are closely bordered by dense, native vegetation. The road has retained its historic alignment and width.

Crater Rim Drive

LCS ID: 4444159

Structure Number: TBD

The administration building/visitor center is accessed by Crater Rim Drive. This segment was built in 1941 and is part of a much larger scenic loop system that encircles the Kilauea Caldera.

The western boundary of the historic district is defined by a segment of Crater Rim Drive that was abandoned for vehicular traffic after it became impassable following a large earthquake in the 1980s. This segment is still accessible by foot or bicycle. The portion within the historic district still retains its

alignment and width from the period of significance, however the asphalt surface is slowly eroding and becoming overgrown with vegetation.

Parking and Driveways:

Housing Area Driveways

LCS ID: 444170

Structure Number: TBD

The asphalt-paved driveways leading into the Ohia Wing Carport and all of the historic residences in the housing area are contributing. The residential driveways are located inbetween two residential “lots,” they are typically 40-100 feet in length and 10-feet wide. They are positioned perpendicular to the road, leading to a carport which is shared among the two houses located on either side of the driveway. These driveways appear in the 1936 master plan, were all built by 1941, and remain relatively unchanged.

Administration Building Parking Area

The asphalt-paved parking area in front of the Administration Building first appears on the 1936 master plan as “proposed.” By 1939, it appears as “existing” on the master plan. The parking area has expanded considerably over the years, doubling in size. The bus parking at the northwest end of the parking area does not date to the period of significance.

Maintenance Parking Area

The main residential/maintenance road shoulders were paved and widened to create parking and open areas for maintenance needs in the maintenance area. The area is characterized by an undifferentiated, open, asphalt-surfaced area that allows for maneuvering and storage of large vehicles and equipment. Its boundaries are defined by buildings and native *ohia* forest. This configuration is present on the earliest master plan from 1931, and despite the additions and alterations of buildings within the maintenance cluster, the parking area along this road has stayed the same since the period of significance.

Footpaths, guardrails, and steps:

Stone Guard Walls at Ohia Wing

LCS ID: 058392

Structure Number: LF4

Lava rock guard walls, constructed by the CCC (ca. 1934), line the asphalt paths that lead to the Ohia Wing and steam vents to the west of the building. The walls are 18-inches high, constructed of roughly coursed lava stones and white recessed mortar. The stones are cut to create a flat face. At the steam vents, the low walls are topped with a metal pipe railing. A small footbridge directly in front of the side, west entry of the Ohia Wing has similar stone walls. The curvilinear, asphalt-surfaced footpath ranges in width from two to six feet.

Housing Area Features—Footpaths

LCS ID: 058387

Structure Number: LF1

All of the contributing residences have historic, narrow, asphalt-paved footpaths leading to the front entrance, connecting to the carports, and/or linking the front and backyards. Generally between two and three-feet in width, these straight paths are sometimes lined with lava rock. Original plans show that they were paved in a “bituminous surface.” Some of the houses also have dry-laid, lava rock footpaths with Bermuda grass planted within the joints—these less formal paths are typically located in back or side yards.

Housing Area Features—Lava Rock Steps

LCS ID: 058388

Structure Number: LF10

Lava rock steps are located along footpaths at several of the employee residences. The lava rock is squared and the face is smoothed and laid in a polygonal pattern with black mortar, recessed joints. These residential landscape features, probably constructed ca.1939 by the CCC, were designed to integrate the buildings with their surroundings and to emphasize the cohesive design elements of the park village. They are not indicated on the master plan drawings prepared for the area throughout the 1930s. The lava stone masonry work in particular is characteristic of the work being done all over Hawaii National Park during this early development period, and it helps the park village to blend naturalistically into the surrounding landscape. The construction date is uncertain but the work appears to be of the quality consistent with CCC development, the steps should be considered contributing until further research establishes their construction date.

Non-contributing circulation features

Parking areas in the housing area including the concessionaire's dormitory parking lot, the large gravel lot between Q4 and Q19, and the small asphalt surfaced parking areas in front of Q4, Q5, and Q9 were built after the period of significance.

The driveways along the loop road that lead to the Mission 66 residences were designed and built in the 1950s and 1960s. Although they date to after the end of the period of significance and are not contributing, their location, width, and materials are compatible with the historic circulation patterns.

Driveways to Superintendent's Residence: The original driveway to the Superintendent's Residence began at the old Crater Rim Drive and traveled north-northeast for approximately 200' to the *porte cochere* in front of the residence. After this segment of Crater Rim Drive became impassable following an earthquake in the 1980s, the NPS built an alternate driveway to the Superintendent's house originating at the secondary residential road. The asphalt was removed from the approximately 100-foot long unused segment of the old driveway and the area was planted with Bermuda grass. The road trace is clearly defined by the dense vertical vegetation along each side while the mowed lawn defines the historic surface—further distinguishing the segment from its surroundings. The new driveway begins off of the residential loop road then travels approximately 300-feet west where it joins the remaining existing portion of the old driveway (refer to Supplemental Information #1: Site Map for clarification). The footpaths connecting the Administration Building to the Ohia Wing do not date to period of significance.

The parking lot east of the Administration Building built after the period of significance can accommodate 50 vehicles.

Summary

The circulation system established during the historic period to link the administrative, maintenance, and park housing areas continues to function according to its original design intent. Some of the changes to the circulation system which occurred following the period of significance, including the addition of driveways along the loop road complied with the original design intent and are non-contributing but considered compatible with the historic system.

The circulation system within the historic district is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District.



Figure 1. Main Residential/Maintenance Area Road facing maintenance area. Photo taken after surfacing was completed and shoulders were sloped and graded (1934 Landscape Architect Report, HAVO Archives).



Figure 2. Main residential/ maintenance area road facing east from maintenance area (1934 Landscape Architect Report, HAVO archives).



Figure 3. Existing conditions of main residential road facing northeast (PWR Staff—2005).



Figure 4. Existing conditions of residential loop road (PWR Staff—2005).



Figure 5. Example of mortared lava stairs and footpath leading from carport to backdoor of residence (PWR Staff—2005).



Figure 6. Stone curbing, wall and stairs at north entrance of the Ohia Wing (PWR Staff—2005).

VEGETATION

The following section analyzes vegetation such as trees, shrubs, ground cover, herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous, endemic, or introduced to the landscape. For the purposes of this discussion, the term “native” refers to vegetation that is indigenous, endemic, or Polynesian-introduced; the term “exotic” refers to all other vegetation.

The Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District is located at 3940’ elevation on the northeast rim of Kilauea Caldera. The native vegetation in this area contains indigenous species such as: *aalii* (*Dodonea viscosa*); endemic species such as: *ohia* (*Metrosideros polymorpha*), *hapuu* tree fern (*Cibotium* sp.), *amau* (sadleria) fern (*Sadleria cyatheoides*), *koa* (*Acacia koa*), sandalwood (*Santalum* spp.), *kopiko* (*Psychotria hawaiiensis*); and Polynesian-introduced species such as: *ti* (*Cordyline fruticosa*).

Park master plans and landscape architect reports, generated by the NPS landscape division in San Francisco’s Western Field Office during the 1930s, reflect the desire for a naturalistic landscape design. To achieve this naturalistic aesthetic in terms of vegetation, NPS landscape architects encouraged the use of vegetative screening to subtly mark boundaries among residences and between public and private space, the retention of natural *ohia* forests, and the use of native plants over exotics for ornamentals with the exception of the addition of lawns at each residence.

VEGETATION PATTERNS

Administration Area

Vegetation patterns vary among the different zones within the historic district. The Kilauea Visitor Center in the administration area is characterized by a large, open planting plan. The visitor center is setback approximately 100-feet from Crater Rim Drive, and other than a narrow planting strip with mown grass and informally aligned *koa* and *ohia* trees, the view from the road to the visitor center is exposed and unvegetated. Several similar planting strips are located throughout the vast parking lots. The front entrance to the visitor center is sparsely vegetated with a small lawn and a few foundation plantings. The back and side of the visitor center is similarly vegetated with lawn and occasional *ohia* trees, and its outer edges are defined by an Ohia/Uluhe fern forest that forms an impenetrable wall adjacent to the lawn.

The Ohia Wing (also in the administration area) is characterized by a lush, native, and dense vegetation pattern. Landscape plans from the 1930s and early 1940s suggest that the area used to be open, with a more accessible, civic feeling than what currently exists. When the current Volcano House was built 250-feet to the south of the Ohia Wing in 1941, the circulation and vegetation patterns around the Ohia Wing changed. The Crater Rim Drive segment that traveled a mere fifty feet to the south of the entrance to the building was removed and replaced by a narrow footpath. *Ohia*, lawn, and native ornamentals were planted adjacent to the new footpath that screened the Ohia Wing from the newly built Volcano House. Combined, these changes transformed the feeling around the Ohia Wing from public to private. Currently, dense, impenetrable *ohia* forest bounds the Ohia Wing and Ohia Wing garage. The short driveway leading to the garage is also bordered by dense native vegetation. The south and west sides of the Ohia Wing, where the two entrances are located, have a slightly more open vegetation pattern. Bermuda grass lawn; foundation plantings such as *hapuu* fern, *ti*, and camellia; and widely spaced *ohia* trees create a more formal pattern than the dense forest along the other edges of the building while screening the Ohia Wing from the road and the Volcano House.

Employee Housing Area

In 1934, CCC crews began landscaping around the residences. The desired affect was to create a naturalistic design while addressing the aesthetic, privacy, and recreational needs of the employees who lived there. The vegetation pattern around each residence is relatively the same: boundaries marked by native *ohia* forest, lawns around the houses, and ornamental foundation plantings. The native *ohia* forest was partially removed and/or thinned to create an open area around each house. For the purposes of this study, three different types of *ohia* communities were defined while in the field. Type-one community is the least dense of the three and consists of widely spaced *ohia* planted on lawn. Type-one forest community is located at the front of many residences to help screen the residence from the road, define private (residence) versus public (street), and while providing filtered views. Type-two community consists of widely spaced *ohia*, *koa*, sandalwood, or other native trees with a low-lying understory consisting of ginger, *ti*, and *hapuu* and *amau* fern. Type-two community is located between many residences to provide clearly defined, yet naturalistic “parcel” boundaries that more completely screen views than type-one community. Type-three community consists of dense native vegetation whose understory and canopy create a uniform and impenetrable wall comprised of *ohia*, *koa*, sandalwood, *hapuu*, *amau*, *ti*, ginger, etc. Type-three community is the most prolific because it is native forest that has not been drastically altered. It is generally located at the back of each residence and creates a border around the entire residential area.

Along the naturalistic boundaries of the varying forest vegetation, CCC crews planted Bermuda grass lawns around each house. Sager recognized that the addition of lawns was an important landscape element to the employees, “the [CCC] project which has made the greatest improvement in appearance and caused the most favorable comment has been the landscaping around the employee residences...to this time there have never been any lawns at the employees’ residences, a thing which most of the employees have always wanted” (Landscape Architect Report May 25 to June 30, 1934; HAVO Archives).

The CCC planted specific native species to function as ornamentals along the foundations, in planter boxes, and as a transition between the lawns and the vegetative screens such as *ti* and fern. Prior to planting, the crews graded and amended the shallow, rocky soil with large amounts of mud press (also known as bagas)—a waste product that was supplied for free from local sugar plantations (Landscape Architect Report May 25 to June 30, 1934, HAVO Archives).

In addition to being used around individual residences, vegetative screening is also present along portions of the residential loop road and the modern driveway to the superintendent’s house. In both of these areas, native fern and *ohia* forest appears to be unaltered, and freely grows as a dense wall to the edges of these roads.

Maintenance Area

Unlike the residential and administrative areas, the maintenance area does not appear to have a designed landscaping plan. The landscape architect reports from the 1930s discuss the intent for the vegetation component of the landscape for all of the historic district’s developed areas except for the maintenance area. Because this zone was to be used solely by NPS, USGS, and CCC employees during work hours, it logically follows that designing a vegetated landscape would not be as important as it was for the housing and administrative areas. Although the maintenance area is similar to the other zones in that type-two and type-three forest communities delineate the boundaries of the area, no formal lawn or planting beds exist and the overall vegetation pattern is natural and informal when compared to any of the other zones. Natural vegetation was left in place at the maintenance area borders to provide screening from the residential and visitor use areas.

PLANTS

Overall

In 1930, when Thomas Vint (Chief Landscape Architect of the NPS Western Field Office) made his first visit to Hawaii Volcanoes to begin efforts on the master plan for the park, he recognized the park's problem with invasive vegetation and encouraged a vigorous removal plan. In his trip report, he also commented on the inappropriateness of exotic ornamentals he observed around the Volcano House, such as nasturtium and blackberry. He recommended that the Volcano House gardeners should slowly replace the ornamental exotics with indigenous or endemic plants. Furthermore, he encouraged the park and its residents to use only native plants in their gardening. He explained, "This question of exotic plants is one that is particularly serious in Hawaii Park. It is one that will not be solved in a short time. It should be considered a permanent problem, and one which every park employee is responsible for." (Landscape Architect Report, February and March 1930, HAVO Archives).

Under the NPS landscape division's direction, indigenous and endemic plants such as: *aalii*, *hapuu* fern, and *amau* fern were the principal plants used by CCC crews as ornamentals in the residential and administration areas. Additionally, several specimen *kopiko* trees were transplanted from the Bird Park area to the Administration building area in 1935. M.S. Sager, the NPS landscape architect orchestrating the landscape design, noted that the "planting project is interesting experimentally as the writer believes that many of the native shrubs of the park have never been transplanted, or certainly not used before in ornamental planting." (Landscape Architects Reports April and May 1934). Images from the late 1930s show that many of the native plants that were transplanted throughout the district, were thriving in their new location. Today, *aalii*, *hapuu* fern, and *amau* fern are well established and appear as though they have always grown here.

Today exotic ornamentals such as: camellia, hydrangea, azalea (*Rhododendron* sp.), fuchsia, rose (*rosa*), iris, and Norfolk pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*); as well as exotic invasives (or potential invasives) such as lacevine (*Polygonum* sp.), avocado, agave, Hilo holly (*Ardisia crenata*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), sweet pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*), spiderplant (*Chlorophytum cosmosus*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), daisy fleabane (*Erigeron karvinskianus*), pearl flower (*Heterocaentron subtriplenervum*), common horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), monstera (*Monstera deliciosa*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), dwarf octopus tree (*Schefflera arboricola*), Roving Sailor (*Saxifraga stolonifera*), *Tibouchina* sp., and *Morella faya* exist throughout the historic district. The ornamental camellia, hydrangea, azalea, iris, fuchsia, and rose are especially prominent as foundation or specimen plantings in the residential and administration areas. Sager mentions that fuchsia was one of the only exotic ornamentals that remained after the Volcano House transitioned from a predominantly exotic planting plan to a native planting plan (Landscape Architect Report Dec. 30, 1931-Feb. 16, 1932, HAVO Archives). Neither the landscape architect reports from the 1930s, nor the superintendent's reports from the period of significance mention planting exotics (whether invasive or not). With the exception of fuchsia around the Volcano House, none of these exotic species were identified as part of the planting palette during the period of significance and it is highly unlikely that the NPS landscape architects (Vint and Sager), who espoused the use of native vegetation and control of invasives, would have suggested using these species as ornamentals. Because it is unlikely that these existing exotics date to the period of significance, they are not considered as contributing to the historic district.

Administration Area

The area around the Ohia Wing has a similar plant palette to the housing area. Bermuda grass lawn, dense, native *ohia* forest, and *ti*, *hapuu* ferns, and *amau* ferns used as ornamentals around the main structure and along the paths leading to the building. Ferns are also planted at the entrance of the driveway and at the edge of the *ohia* forest. A few camellia and other exotic ornamentals are tucked among the native vegetation. No evidence has been located indicating that these exotics were part of the original design from the 1930s.

Like the housing area and the Ohia Wing area, the existing plant palette at the Kilauea Visitor Center consists of Bermuda grass lawn, *ohia* forest that defines the edge of the site; *ti*, *hapuu* fern, *amau* fern as well as camellia, *koa*, *ohia*, and *kopiko* used as ornamentals. As with the other areas within the district, no evidence was located to suggest that the exotic ornamentals, such as the camellias, date to the period of significance.

Employee Housing Area

A 1940 landscape plan for Employee Quarters No. 27 states the “entire area is covered with thick growth of *ohia* trees and under cover of ferns and moss. Open areas shown must be cleared with exception of specimen trees shown. No sandalwood trees to be disturbed in any manner” (1940 DSC-TIC, drawing number: HAVO 124 8071). In addition to these notes, the drawing shows that a Bermuda grass lawn was to be planted in the front and backyards and bordered by the existing *ohia* forest. Native ferns were to be planted in the foundation planter boxes, and perennials (unspecified in plan) were to be planted as a transition between the backyard lawn and the existing forest. Although this particular drawing is of Employee Quarters No. 27, the drawing title is “Landscaping Undiff. Employees Quarters,” suggesting that this basic pattern of a planted Bermuda grass clearing within the forest, native ferns used as ornamentals, and the retention of native specimen trees such as sandalwood and *ohia*, is one that was intended to be repeated among all of the employee residences in the Kilauea Section of the park.

Currently, the vegetation at Q27 still reflects portions of this landscape plan; however the planter boxes are now planted with camellia rather than native plants. Likewise, the plant palette at the other residences still generally follows the 1940 landscape plan, with the exception of exotics such as camellia, hydrangea, azalea, fuchsia, iris, and rose supplementing the native ornamentals such as ferns and *aalii*. None of the 1930s NPS landscape architects’ trip reports mention planting any exotic ornamentals—and as previously discussed, these reports encourage the removal of exotic ornamentals from other areas such as the Volcano House.

In 1947, Gunnar Fegerlund (NPS ranger and naturalist) compiled a list of existing exotics in the park. Camellia, hydrangea, azalea, and fuchsia are all listed as being present in the administrative and/or housing area. It is likely that residents and employees planted these exotics despite the NPS landscape architects’ encouragement to use only natives. It is unknown whether these exotics were planted before or after the period of significance ended in 1942, but no evidence has been located to suggest that their presence in the landscape is part of the original design intent of Sager and Vint, or that the CCC crews planted them. Because they are not related to early park planning, master planning, or the CCC, these exotic specimens do not contribute to the historic district.

Maintenance Area

The maintenance area has a less manicured and more natural vegetation style than any of the other developed areas within the historic district. Currently the maintenance area is bounded by dense native *ohia* forest on all sides. The vegetated areas within the maintenance zone are comprised of open *ohia* forest. No formal lawns or other ornamental vegetation exist. Little change to vegetation has occurred since the period of significance. Native vegetation dominates this area.

SUMMARY

Overall, the existing vegetation patterns and plant palette is still representative of the patterns and palette that date to the period of significance. Despite some additions of exotic ornamentals and invasive weeds, native vegetation such as dense *ohia* forest and ornamental natives still dominate the landscape. Because the historic vegetation patterns and palette are largely intact, the vegetation landscape characteristic contributes to the setting of the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District.



Figure 1. Typical residential landscape. Note how the edge of the natural area is being transitioned into the developed area through the use of tree ferns and other specimen natives. (Landscape Architect Report, August 1934, HAVO Archives).



Figure 2. Planting with native materials in employee housing area. Note distinctive edge with the native forest created by the addition of lawn. (Landscape Architect Report, August 1934, HAVO Archives).



Figure 3. Planting with native material in employee housing area—note amended soil bordering the lawn (1934 Landscape Architect Report, HAVO Archives).



Figure 4. View of three types of overstory vegetation; photograph taken in backyard of Employee Quarters No.17, Superintendent's Residence (PWR Staff—2005).

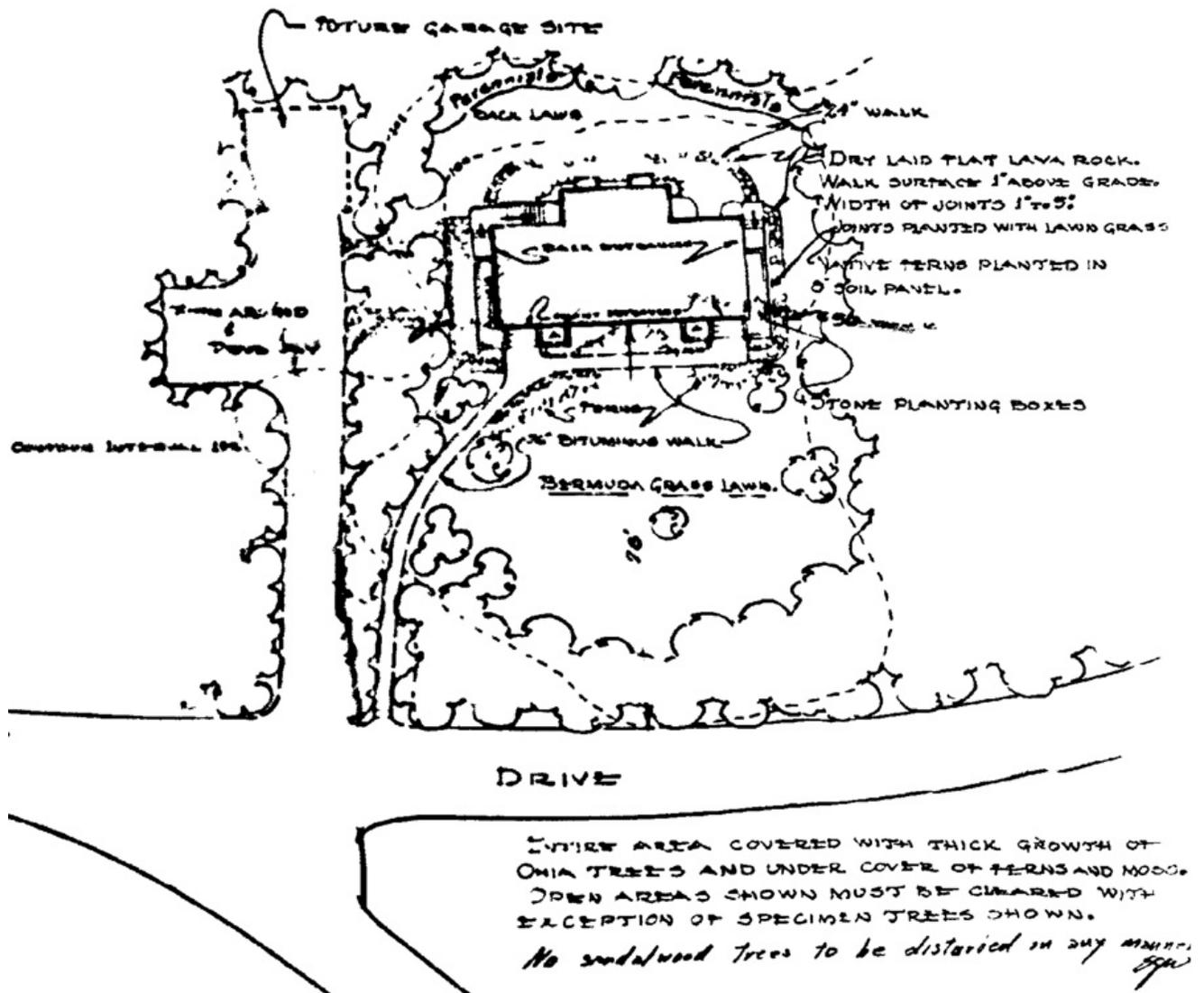


Figure 5. 1940 Landscape Plan for Employee Quarters No. 27. (DSC-TIC: HAVO 124-8071).



Figure 6. Transplanting *kopiko* trees in front of the Administration Building (1934 Landscape Architect Report, HAVO Archives).

Management Information

Descriptive and Geographic Information

Historic Name: Kilauea Headquarters, Hawaii National Park
Current Name: Kilauea Headquarters, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Management Unit:
Tract Numbers:
State and County: Hawaii, Hawaii
Size (acres): 43

Boundary UTM

Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	262926	2149977
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	263105	2149921
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	263096	2149812
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	263004	2149800
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	263365	2149520
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	263255	2149422
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	263175	2149247
USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	5	262938	2149802
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	5	263523	2148903

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Draft National Register Nomination completed in 2005

Explanatory Narrative:

Carey and Company, a historical architecture firm based out of San Francisco, prepared the multiple property: Hawaii National Park Planning and Development through World War II National Register nomination, the Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District nomination, and the Crater Rim Drive Historic District nomination. All of these documents are currently (2006) on park review.

National Register Eligibility: Draft nomination

Explanatory Narrative:

Date of eligibility Determination:

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria: C—Inventory unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
A—Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Period of Significance

Time Period: 1927-1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme: Landscape Architecture
Historic Context Facet: The 1930s: Era of Public Works

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme: Architecture
Historic Context Facet: Rustic Architecture

Area of Significance

Category: Community Planning and Development
Priority: 1

Category: Architecture
Priority: 2

Category: Landscape Architecture
Priority: 3

National Historic Landmark Information

No

World Heritage Site Information

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park was named a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987.

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Government

Use/Function:	Administrative Office
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Maintenance Facility
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Government Office
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Domestic
Use/Function:	Institutional housing
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Domestic
Use/Function:	Single Family Dwelling
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Domestic
Use/Function:	Secondary Structure
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes:

An ethnographic study was conducted by Charles M. Langlas, Cultural Anthropologist with the University of Hawaii at Hilo from 1996-2000. The results of the study were completed in 2003: *Native Hawaiian Use of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: A Historical and Ethnographic Overview*. The purpose of this study was to document traditional Native Hawaiian use of resources on Park lands, both in the past and the present and to examine the relationship between that resource use and Park management. Perhaps most important to mention is that Native Hawaiians view the entire Kilauea Caldera as sacred and as the “origin of new land.” Hawaiians give thanks to Kilauea and the goddess Pele (the maker of land) in sites all over the caldera’s rim. Additionally, Native Hawaiians’ access areas throughout the park, including the Kilauea headquarters area to collect plants for religious purposes. *Aalii* and *liko lehua* (the leaf buds of the *ohia* tree) are two plants that are particularly sought after and available in this area. In addition to plant gathering, the area in front of the 1877 Volcano House—located just outside of the historic district boundaries—is often used for religious rituals.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute: No

General Management Information

Management Category:	Should be preserved and maintained
Management Category Date:	November 27, 2005
Explanatory Narrative:	The Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District meets the following criteria: it meets National Register criteria (A and C), is compatible with the park's legislated significance, and has a continuing purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function.

Condition Assessment and Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

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 disturbances 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 the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements 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 historical and natural values.

Undetermined: not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	06/21/2005
Date Recorded:	10/27/2005
Park Management Concurrence:	Pending
Level of Impact Severity:	Low

Stabilization Measures:

Overall, the buildings, structures and landscape features within the historic district are well maintained. The entire district, and all of its contributing features, is used by the NPS, the concessionaire, and/or visitors. Because it is intensely used, the features within the district are subject to cyclic maintenance.

Impact:	
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
Internal/External:	Internal

Description: Several species of invasive plants are found throughout the historic district. The most aggressive species include English ivy and ginger HAVO Resources Management staff is actively eradicating several of these species.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None
Explanatory Narrative:
NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple
Explanatory Narrative:
Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: 1985

Explanatory Narrative:
The current approved treatment of “preservation” was determined in the 1985 General management Plan which states, “Preserve the sites and structural remains of the early Hawaiian period and historical period in cooperation with local Hawaiian interests.”

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: None
Landscape Approved Treatment Cost: None
Cost Date:
Level of Estimate:
Cost Estimate:
Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$0
Cost Date: November 2005
Level of Estimate: Class C
Cost Estimator: CLI Team in communication with Bob Dunkley, HAVO Chief of Maintenance

Explanatory Description:
Because the district is well-used and well-maintained, no stabilization costs were deemed necessary.

Appendix

Bibliography

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- Sandler, Rob. *Architecture in Hawaii: A Chronological Survey*. Honolulu: Mutual Publishing, ca. 1993.
- Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere and Henry G. Law. *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. Western Regional Office: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1977.

Supplemental Information

Title: Supplemental Information #1: Buildings and Structures
Description: Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District site map showing functional zones, contributing buildings, structures, and roads.

Title: Supplemental Information #2: Vegetation Patterns
Description: Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District site map showing functional zones, contributing buildings, structures, and roads.

Title: Supplemental Information #3: 1931 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Hotel Area Development, part of the General Development Plan For Hawaii National Park; drawn by the Landscape Division from NPS Data as of Oct. 1, 1931. Drawing No. 3005.

Title: Supplemental Information #4: 1932 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Hotel Area Development, part of the Master Development Plan For Hawaii National Park; drawn by branch of Plans and Design from NPS Data as of Oct. 1, 1932. Drawing No. H3005a.

Title: Supplemental Information #5: 1935 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Hotel Area Development, part of the Master Development Plan For Hawaii National Park; drawn by branch of Plans and Design from NPS Data as of Jan. 1, 1935. Drawing No. H3005b.

Title: Supplemental Information #6: 1936 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Vicinity, part of the Master Development Plan for Hawaii National Park; drawn by branch of Plans and Design from NPS Data as of Jan. 1, 1936. Drawing No. H3049.

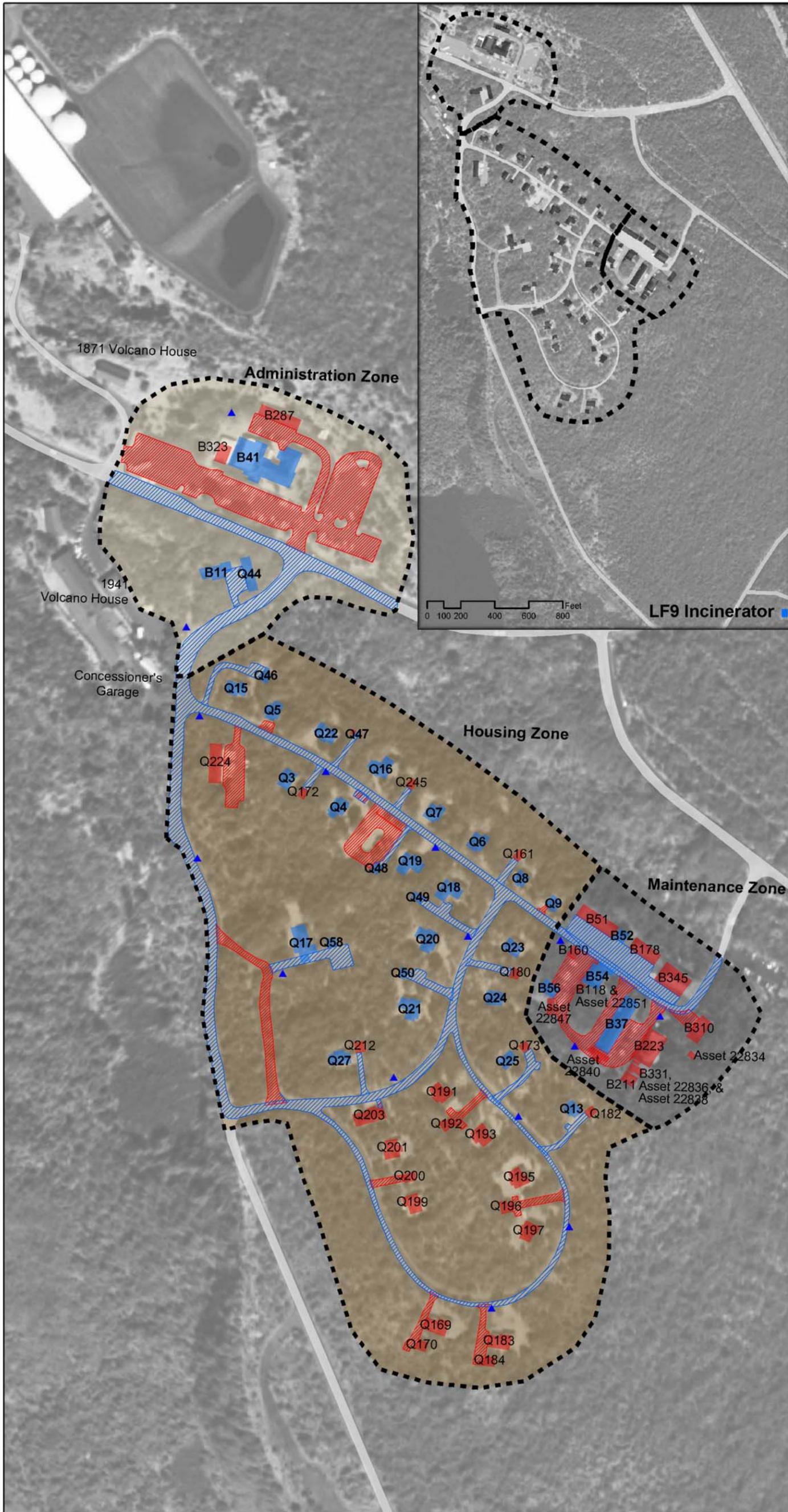
Title: Supplemental Information #7: 1937 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Vicinity, part of the Master Development Plan for Hawaii National Park; drawn by branch of Plans and Design from NPS Data as of Jan. 1, 1937. Drawing No. H3049a.

Title: Supplemental Information #8: 1938 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Vicinity, part of the Master Development Plan for Hawaii National Park; drawn by branch of Plans and Design from NPS Data as of Jan. 1, 1938. Drawing No. H3005b.

Title: Supplemental Information #9: 1939 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Vicinity, part of the Master Development Plan for Hawaii National Park; drawn by branch of Plans and Design from NPS Data as of Jan. 1, 1939. Drawing No. H3049d.

Title: Supplemental Information #10: 1941 Headquarters Master Plan
Description: Headquarters and Vicinity, part of the Master Development Plan for Hawaii National Park; drawn by branch of Plans and Design from NPS Data as of Jan. 1, 1937. Drawing No. H3049e.

Title: Supplemental Information #11: Residential site maps
Description: Site maps for each of the residences. The contributing residences' site maps were created by the CLI team after conducting the fieldwork in 2005, the non-contributing residences' site maps were created by a landscape architect intern in 2004.



Structure No.	Structure Name
Administration	
B11	Ohia Wing
B41	Administration Building
Q44	Carport for Ohia Wing
B323	Restrooms at Admin Building
B287	Vehicle garage at Admin Building
Housing Area	
Q3	Quarters 3
Q4	Quarters 4
Q5	Quarters 5
Q6	Quarters 6
Q7	Quarters 7
Q8	Quarters 8
Q9	Quarters 9
Q13	Quarters 13
Q15	Quarters 15
Q16	Quarters 16
Q17	Quarters 17
Q18	Quarters 18
Q19	Quarters 19
Q20	Quarters 20
Q21	Quarters 21
Q22	Quarters 22
Q23	Quarters 23
Q24	Quarters 24
Q25	Quarters 25
Q27	Quarters 27
Q46	Carport for 5, 15
Q47	Carport for 16, 22
Q48	Carport for 19
Q49	Carport for 18
Q50	Carport for 20, 21
Q58	Carport for 17
Q161	Carport for 6, 8
Q170	Carport for 169
Q172	Carport for 3, 4
Q173	Carport for 25
Q180	Carport for 23, 24
Q182	Carport for 13
Q183	Quarters 183
Q184	Carport for 183
Q191	Quarters 191
Q192	Carport for 191, 193
Q193	Quarters 193
Q195	Quarters 195
Q196	Carport for 195, 197
Q197	Quarters 197
Q199	Quarters 199
Q200	Carport for 199, 201
Q201	Quarters 201
Q203	Quarters 203
Q212	Carport for 27
Q245	Carport for 7, 16
Q224	Concessioner's dorm
Utility Area	
B37	Maintenance shops
B52	Fire house/ Paint storage
B54	Storehouse/ Fire cache
B56	Paint storage/ Grounds storage
B118	Fire cache storage
B160	Gas & oil building/ Haz-Mat storage
B178	Chief of Maintenance Office
B211	Carport/storage
B223	Machine repair shop
B288	Vehicle garage or equip storage
B310	Ranger Office
B331	Heavy equipment shop
B345	Pumphouse, Firehouse
22834	Fire storage shed
22836	Autoshop paint shop
22838	Battery storage/tire shed
22840	Washrack
22847	Paint shop
22851	Fire cache equipment shed

* Blue = Contributing Structure
 * Red = Non-Contributing Structure

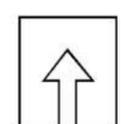
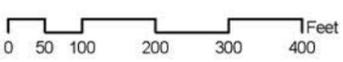
Legend

- District Boundary
- Contributing Structure
- Non-Contributing Structure
- Contributing Roads
- Non-Contributing Roads
- Fire Hydrant (contributing)

Area

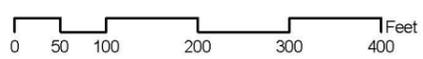
- Administration
- Housing
- Maintenance

Site Map 1. Buildings and Structures
Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District



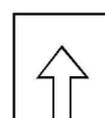


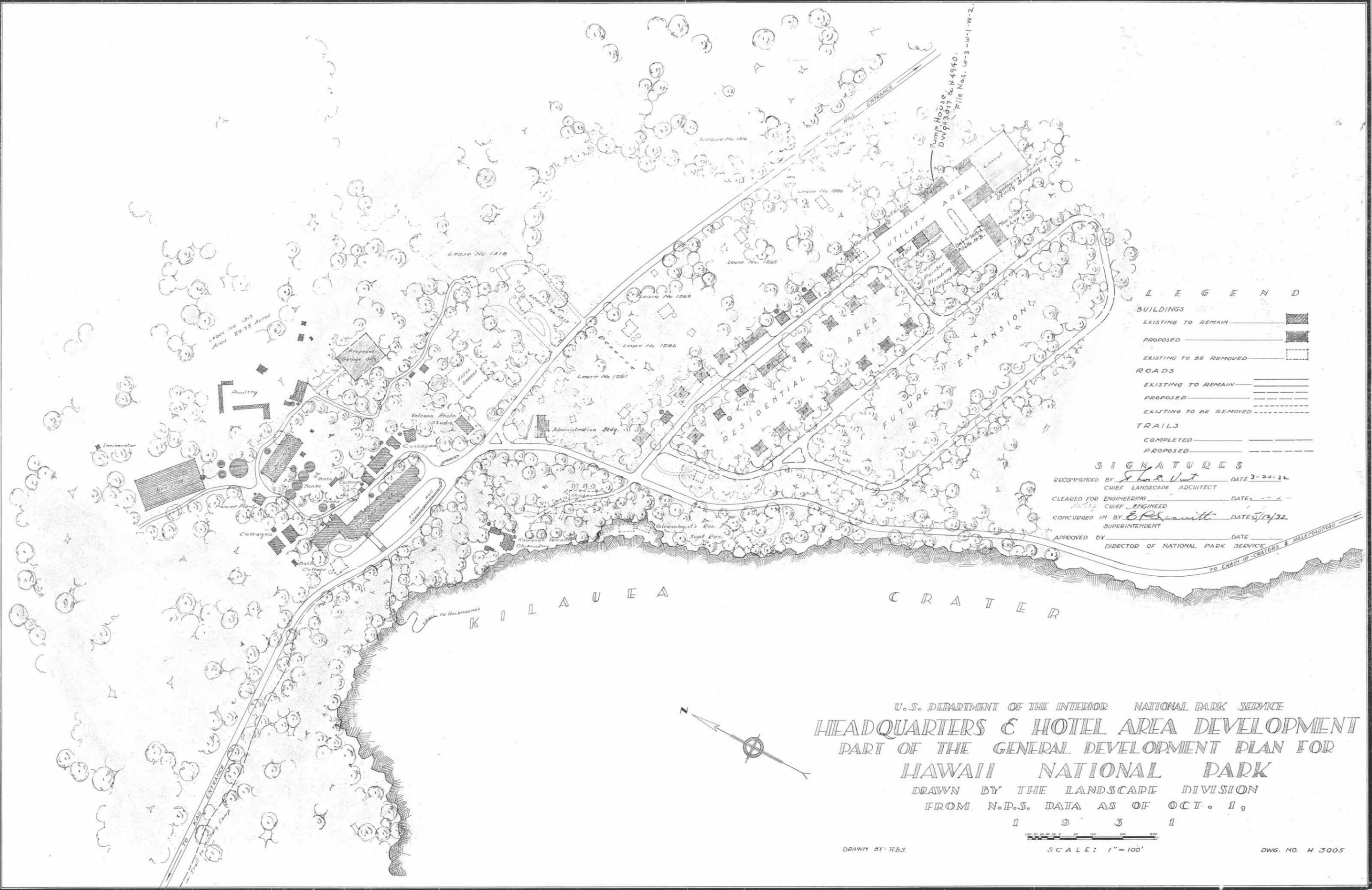
Site Map 2. Vegetation Patterns
Kilauea Administration and Employee Housing Historic District



Legend

-  District Boundary
-  Type-One Overstory
-  Type-Two Overstory
-  Type-Three Overstory
-  Structure





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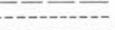
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PROPOSED 

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ROADS

EXISTING TO REMAIN 

PROPOSED 

EXISTING TO BE REMOVED 

TRAILS

COMPLETED 

PROPOSED 

SIGNATURES

RECOMMENDED BY *J. L. Vint* DATE 3-20-31
 CHIEF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

CLEARED FOR ENGINEERING _____ DATE _____
 CHIEF ENGINEER

CONCURRED IN BY *E. P. Smith* DATE 5/12/32
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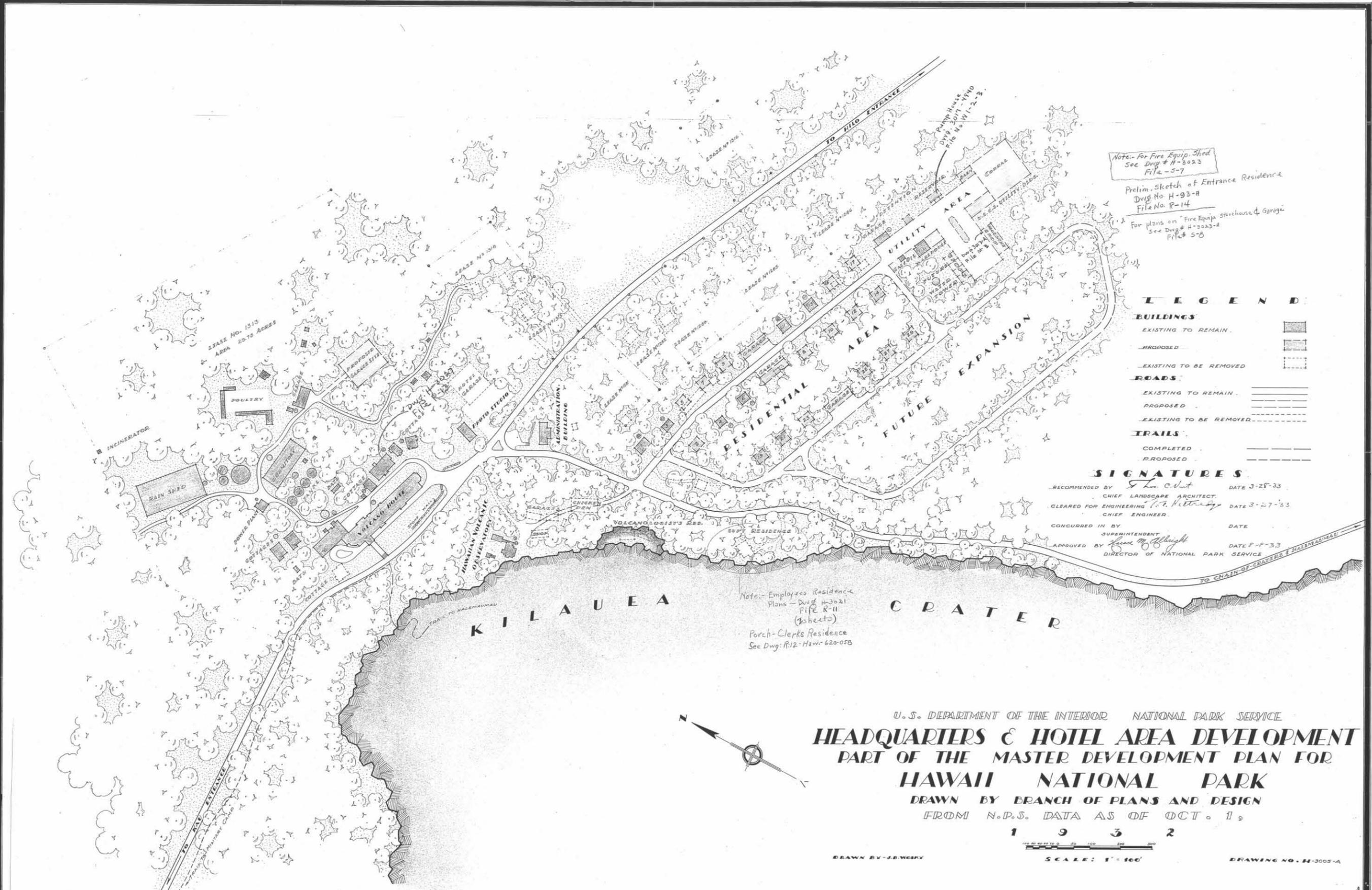
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 DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS & HOTEL AREA DEVELOPMENT
 PART OF THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 DRAWN BY THE LANDSCAPE DIVISION
 FROM N.P.S. DATA AS OF OCT. 1,
 1 9 3 1

SCALE: 1" = 100'

DWG. NO. H 3005

DRAWN BY H.B.S.



Note.- For Fire Equip. Shed
See Dwg # H-3023
File # 5-7

Prelim. Sketch of Entrance Residence
Dwg No H-93-8
File No. R-14

For plans on "Fire Equip. Storehouse & Garage"
See Dwg # H-3023-8
File # 5-8

- LEGEND:**
- BUILDINGS**
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 - EXISTING TO BE REMOVED [Dashed rectangle]
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SIGNATURES

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CHIEF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

CLEARED FOR ENGINEERING *[Signature]* DATE 3-27-33
CHIEF ENGINEER.

CONCURRED IN BY _____ DATE _____
SUPERINTENDENT

APPROVED BY *[Signature]* DATE 8-8-33
DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Note.- Employees Residence
Plans - Dwg # H-3021
File # R-11
(2 sheets)

Porch-Clerks Residence
See Dwg: R12-Hawi-620-05B

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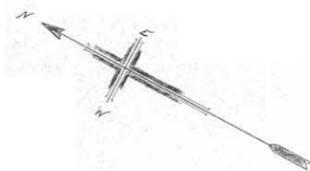
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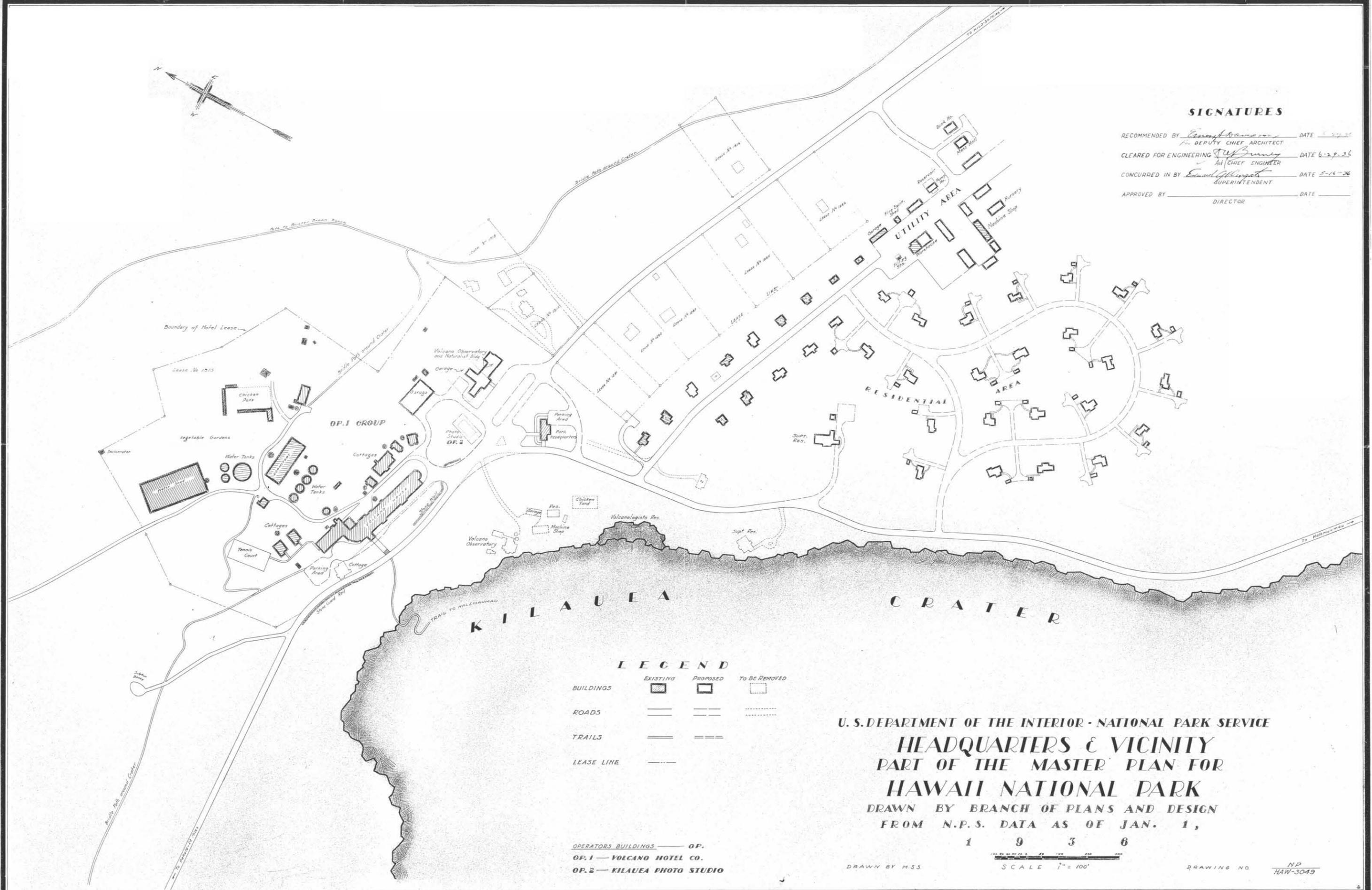
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DRAWING NO. H-3005-A



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 CHIEF ENGINEER
 CONCURRED IN BY *Edward J. [Signature]* DATE *5-14-36*
 SUPERINTENDENT
 APPROVED BY _____ DATE _____
 DIRECTOR



LEGEND

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BUILDINGS			
ROADS			
TRAILS			
LEASE LINE			

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 OP. 2 — KILAUEA PHOTO STUDIO

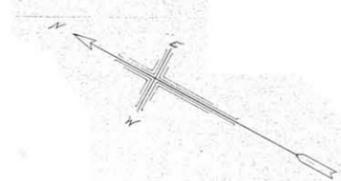
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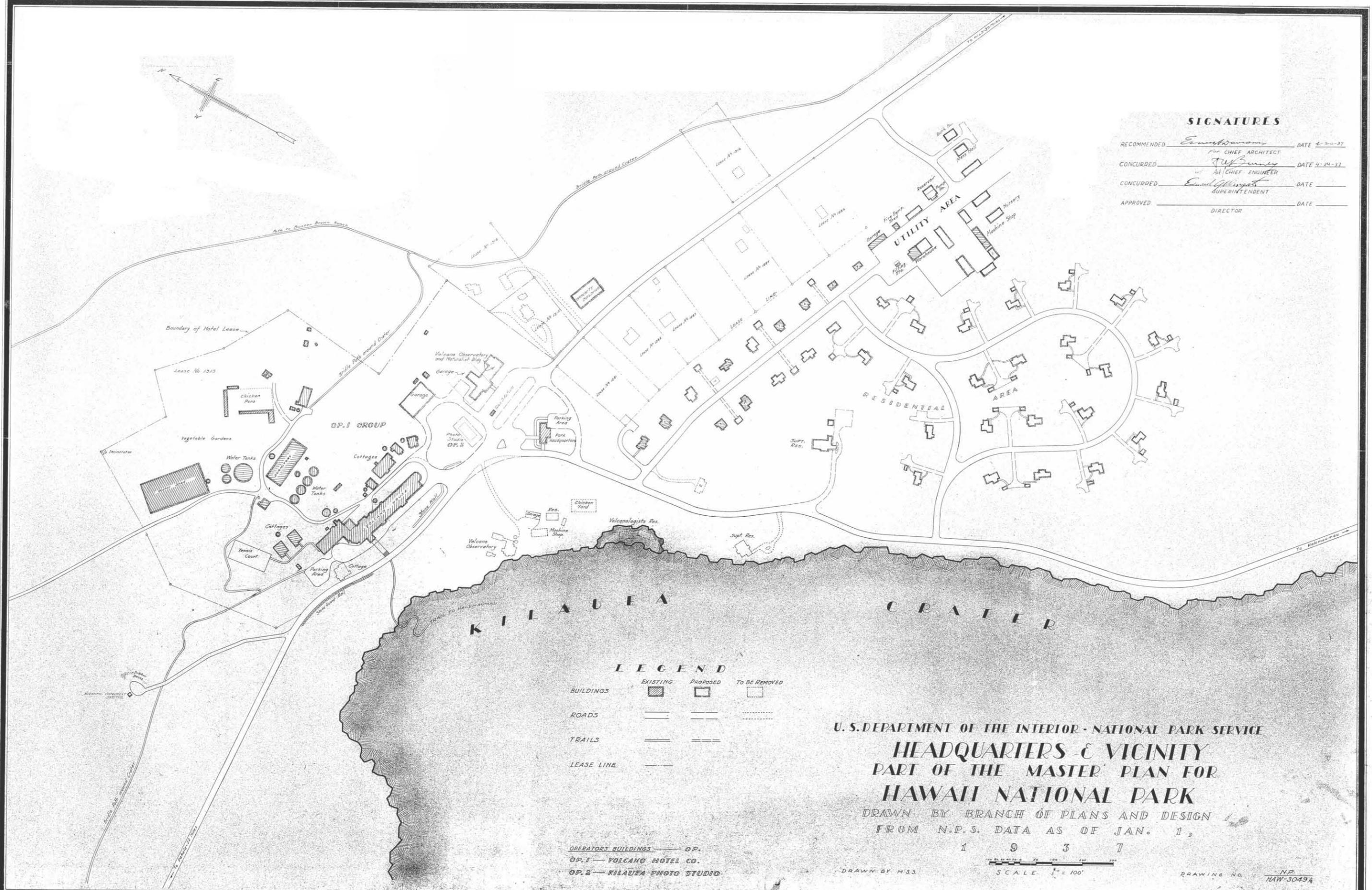
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DRAWING NO. *NP*
HAW-3049



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 CONCURRED *F. W. Bunker* DATE 4-24-37
 BY CHIEF ENGINEER
 CONCURRED *Emory* DATE _____
 SUPERINTENDENT
 APPROVED _____ DATE _____
 DIRECTOR



LEGEND

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BUILDINGS			
ROADS			
TRAILS			
LEASE LINE			

OPERATORS BUILDINGS — OP.
 OP. 1 — VOLCANO HOTEL CO.
 OP. 2 — KILAUEA PHOTO STUDIO

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HEADQUARTERS & VICINITY
PART OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

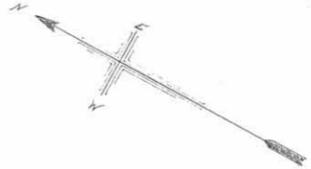
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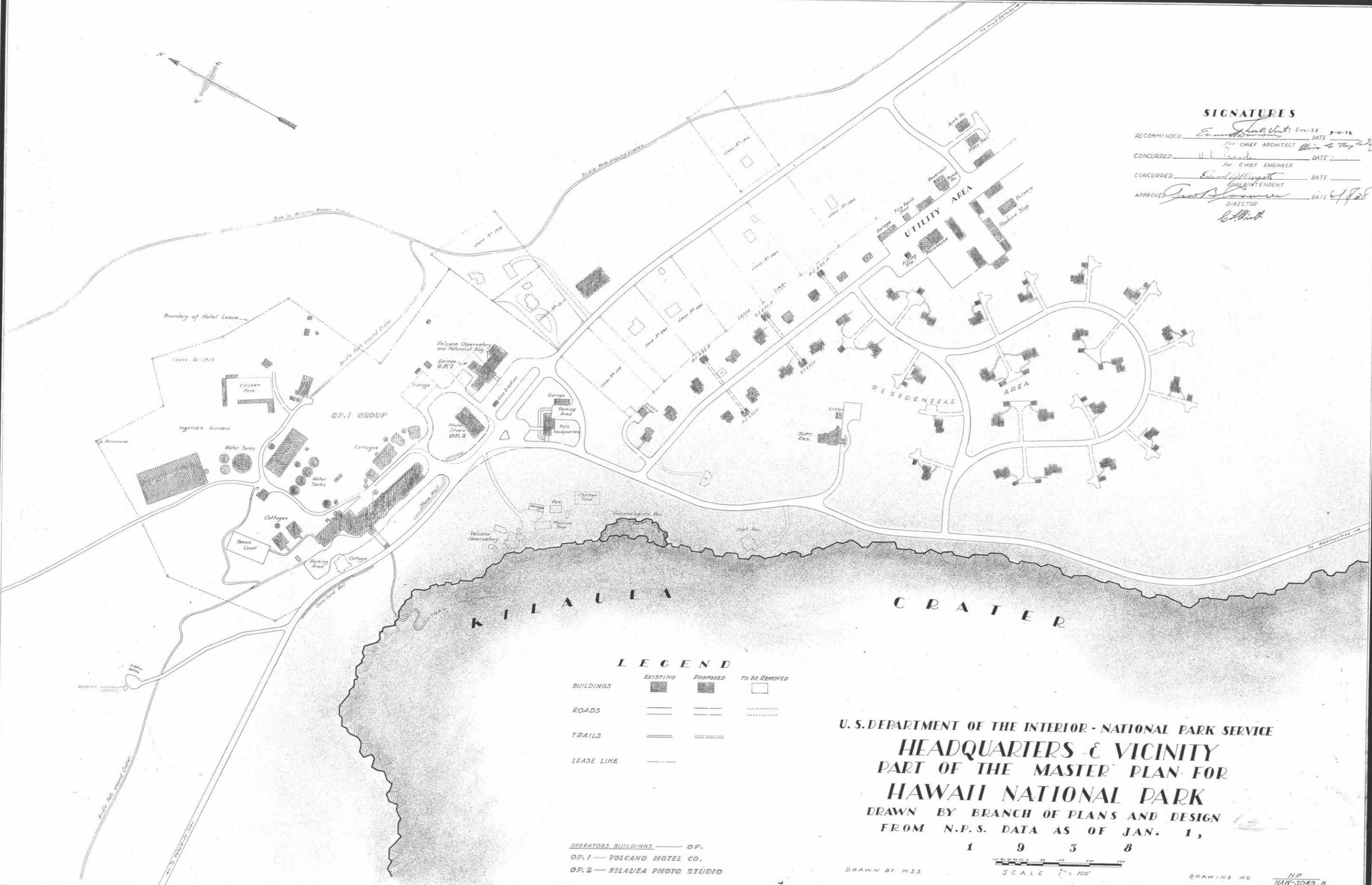


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HAW-3049A



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 FOR CHIEF ARCHITECT
 CONCURRED [Signature] DATE _____
 FOR CHIEF ENGINEER
 CONCURRED Edmund J. [Signature] DATE _____
 SUPERINTENDENT
 APPROVED [Signature] DATE 4/28
 DIRECTOR
[Signature]



LEGEND

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ROADS	[Solid Line]	[Dotted Line]	[Dashed Line]
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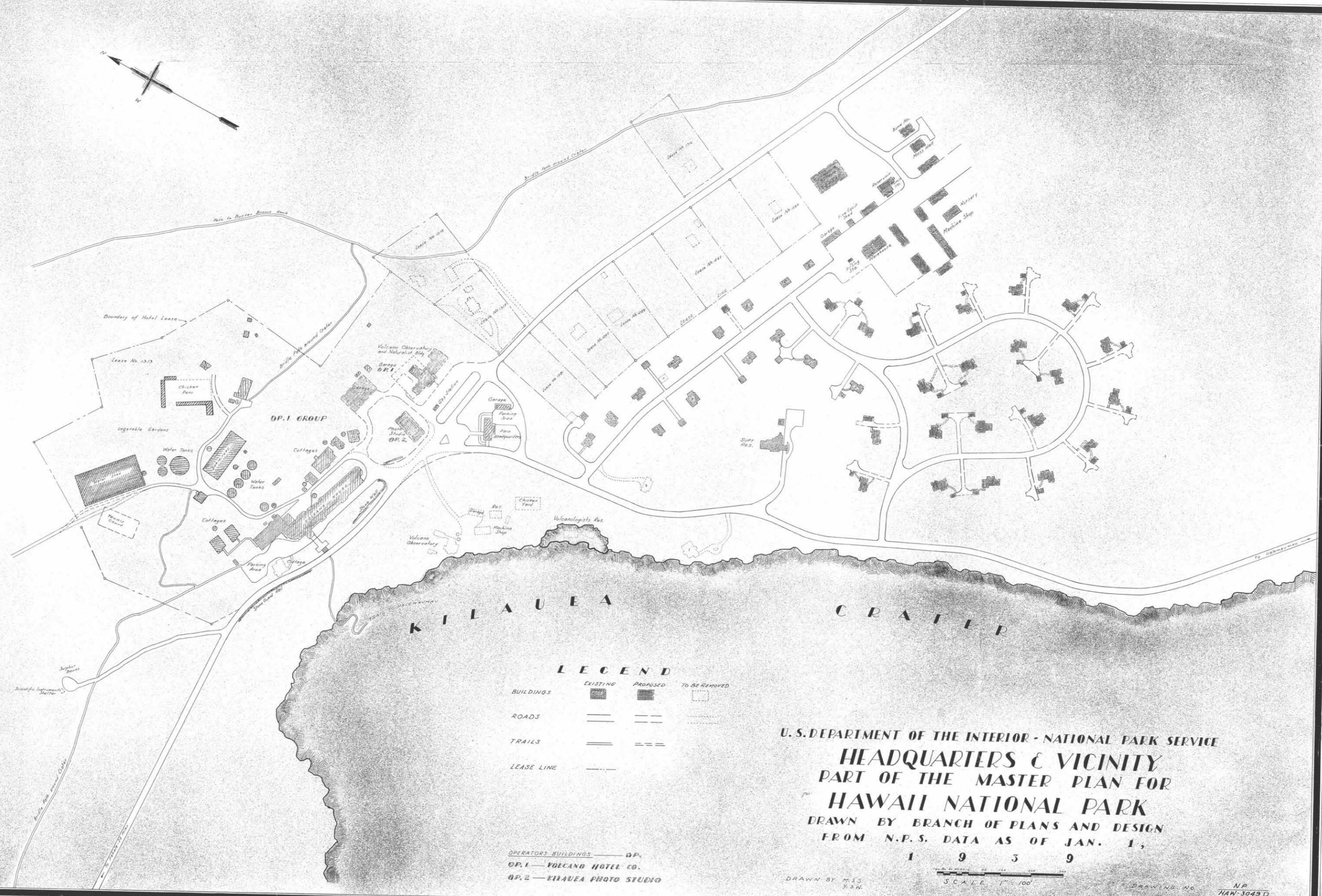
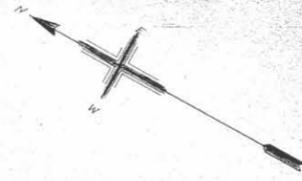
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 OP. 2 — KILAUEA PHOTO STUDIO

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HEADQUARTERS & VICINITY
PART OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 DRAWN BY BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN
 FROM N. P. S. DATA AS OF JAN. 1,
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DRAWN BY H.S.S.

SCALE 1" = 100'

DRAWING NO. NP HAW-3049 B



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ROADS			
TRAILS			
LEASE LINE			

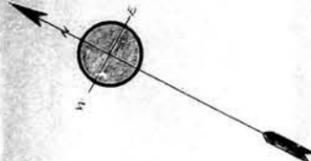
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 DP.2 — KILAUEA PHOTO STUDIO

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS & VICINITY
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HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
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 HAW-3043 D



EXTENSIVE REDESIGNING SLATED FOR HAWAII NATIONAL PARK AREA

INITIATIVE MASTER PLAN for the headquarters area of Hawaii National Park is shown here in this landscape architect's perspective drawing. The existing Volcano House is depicted at the lower right, with its ground plan level, indicated in black. The new plan contemplates a total of 60 new units, all with built-in parking spaces. The new plan contemplates a total of 60 new units, all with built-in parking spaces. The new plan contemplates a total of 60 new units, all with built-in parking spaces.

THE HAWAII NATIONAL PARK... The addition to the Volcano House will comprise the first unit in the preliminary overall master plan for the national park headquarters building. The new plan contemplates a total of 60 new units, all with built-in parking spaces.

CONVERSION OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING... Conversion of the administration building for use as an emergency residence is an emergency measure designed to meet the increased housing demand at the park.

THE VOLCANO HOUSE... The Volcano House, the present headquarters building, is almost doubled in size. The new plan contemplates a total of 60 new units, all with built-in parking spaces.

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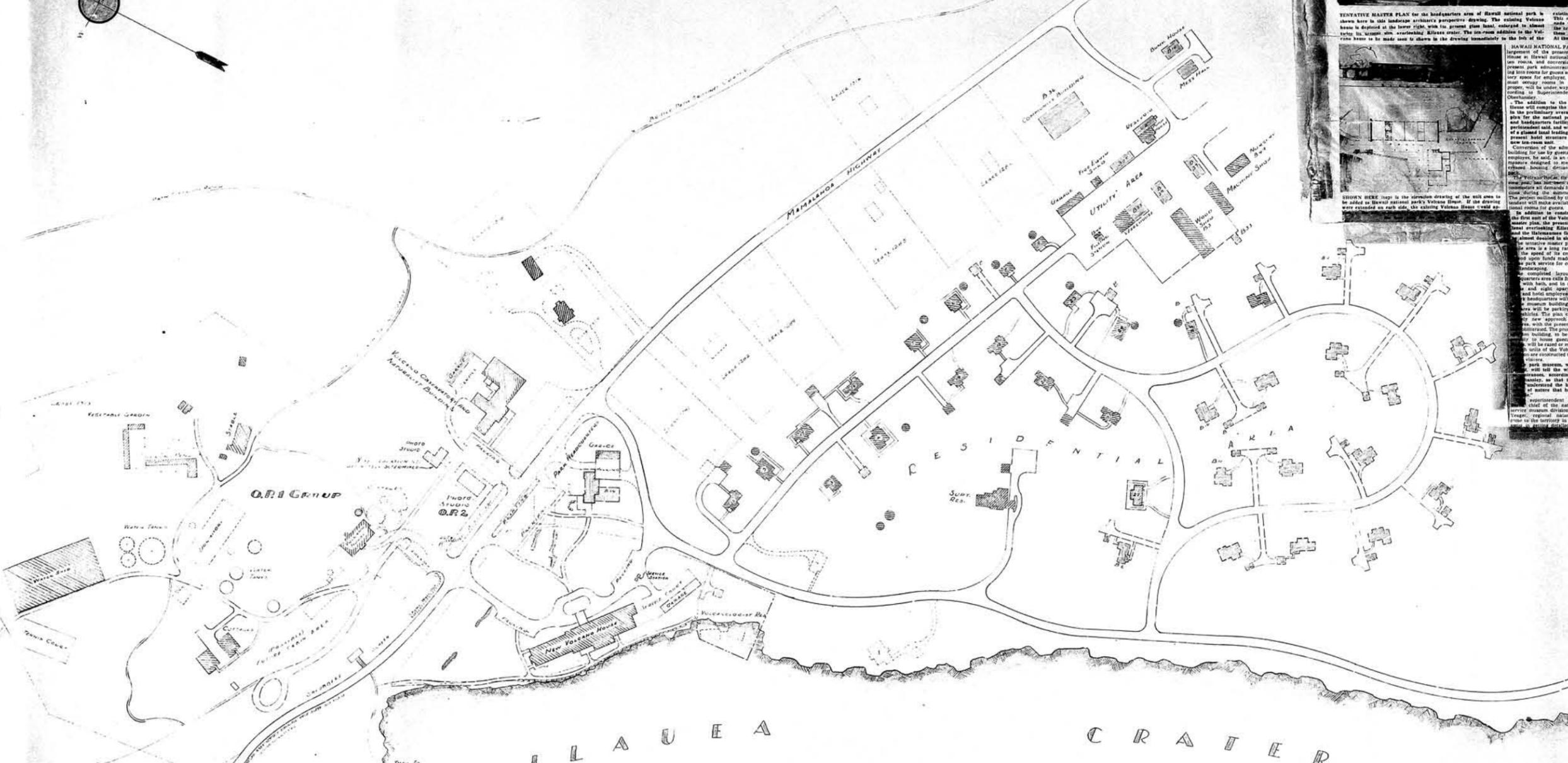
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LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED	TO BE REMOVED
BUILDINGS	[Solid Line]	[Dashed Line]	[Dotted Line]
ROADS	[Solid Line]	[Dashed Line]	[Dotted Line]
TRAILS	[Solid Line]	[Dashed Line]	[Dotted Line]
LEASE LINE	[Solid Line]	[Dashed Line]	[Dotted Line]
GUARD RAIL	[Solid Line]	[Dashed Line]	[Dotted Line]
FENCE	[Solid Line]	[Dashed Line]	[Dotted Line]

OPERATORS BUILDINGS OP.
 OP. 1 VOLCANO HOTEL CO.
 OP. 2 KILAUEA PHOTO STUDIO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 HEADQUARTERS & VICINITY
 PART OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR
 HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
 DRAWN BY BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN
 FROM N.P.S. DATA AS OF JAN. 1,
 1 9 4 1

Drawn By M.S.S. L.M.H.

Scale 1"=100'

Drawing No.

3049E
 NP
 HAW-3049E



Azalea sp. (exotic)



Fuschia sp. (exotic)



Camelia sp. (exotic)



Iris sp. (exotic)

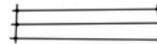


Hapu'u (Cibotium sp.) (endemic)

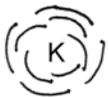
FH fire hydrant



Hydrangea (H. macrophylla) (exotic)



clothesline



Koa (Acacia koa) (endemic)



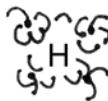
propane tank



O'hia (Metrasideros polymorpha) (endemic)



picnic table



Hibiscus sp. (endemic)



water line



Ti/Ki (Cordyline fruticosa) (Polynesian introduced)



Sandalwood/Illiahi (Santalum sp.) (endemic)



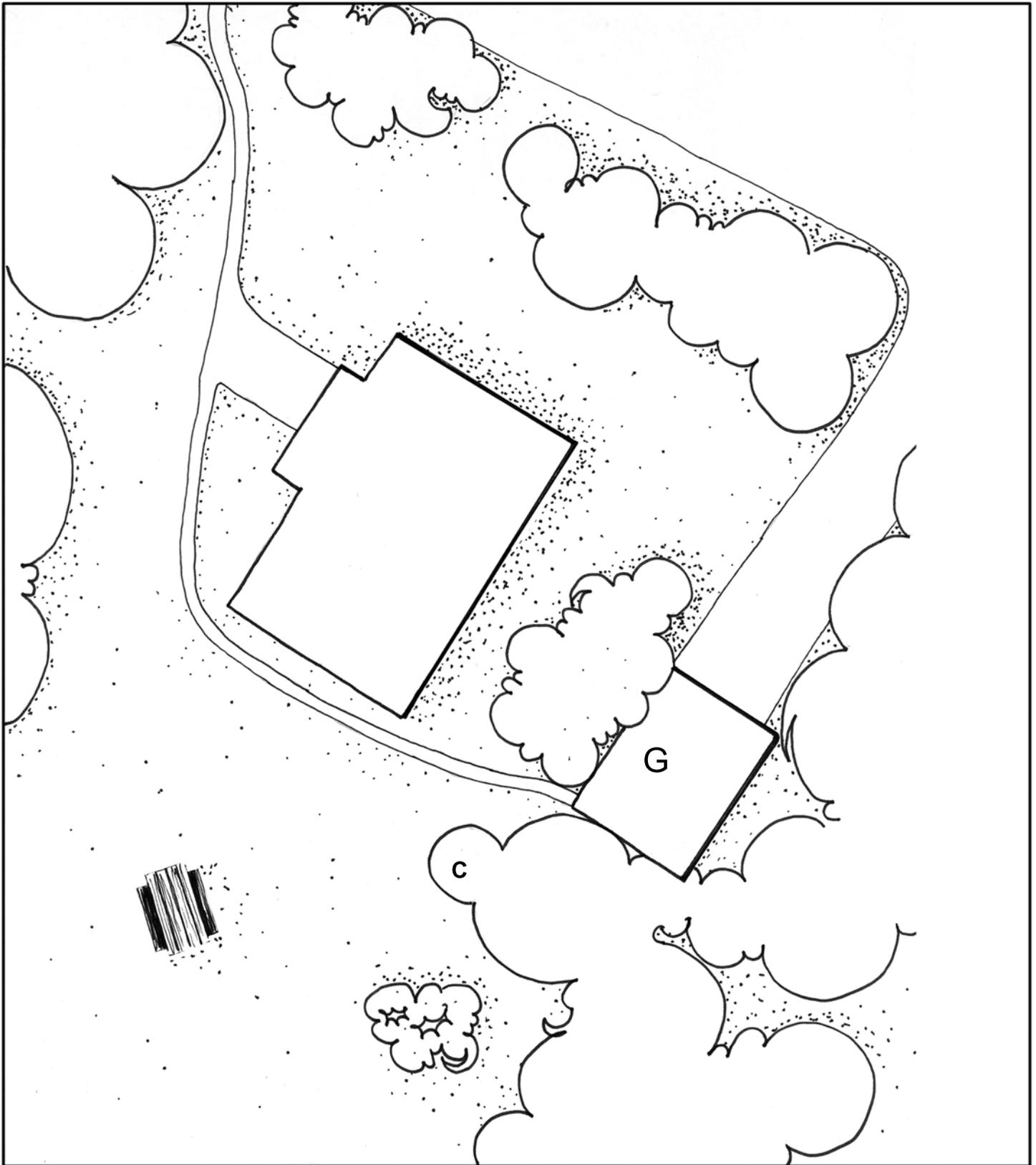
Rosa sp. (exotic)



Lawn (exotic)

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Site Map Legend

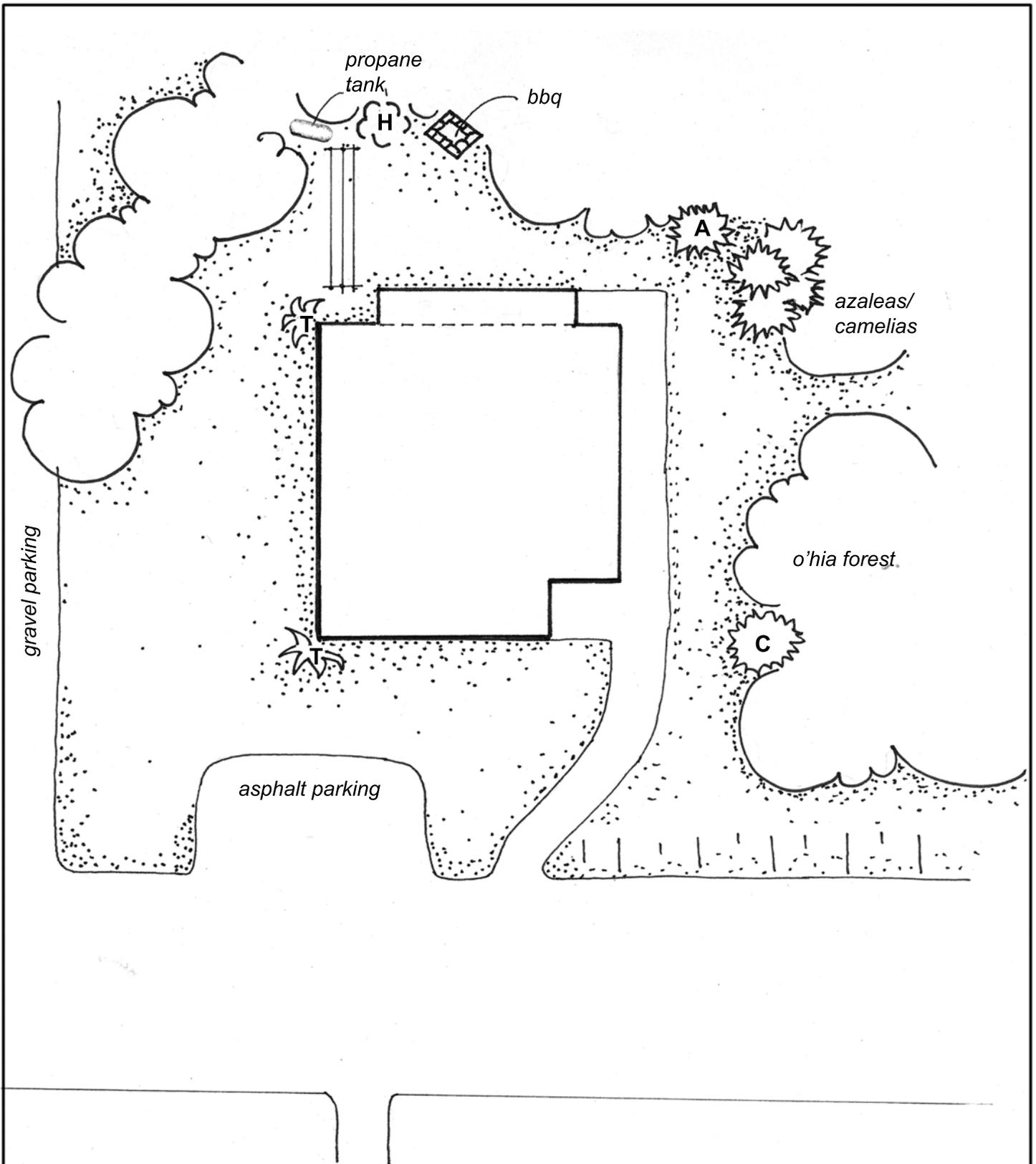


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 3



not to scale

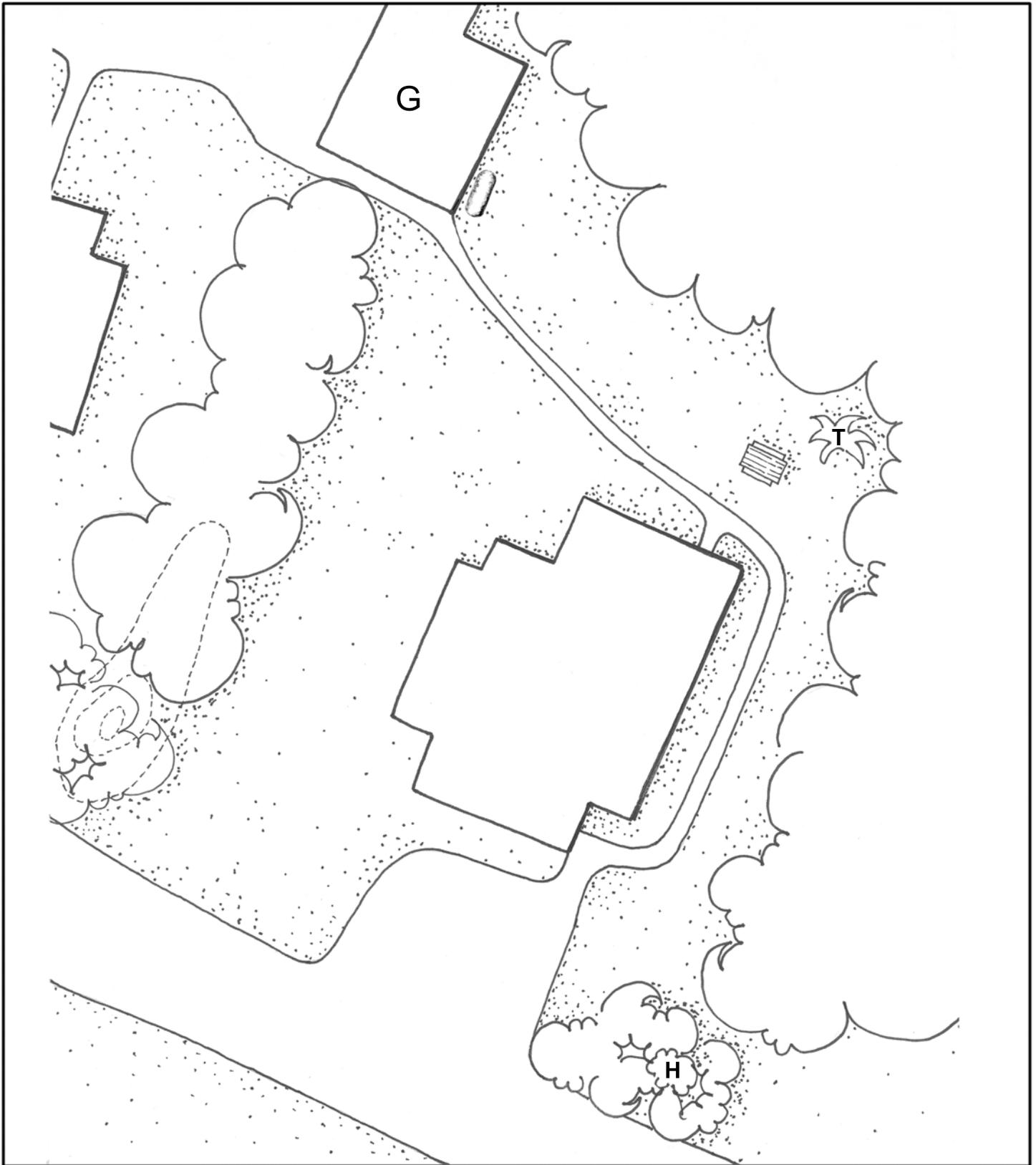


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
 Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 4



not to scale

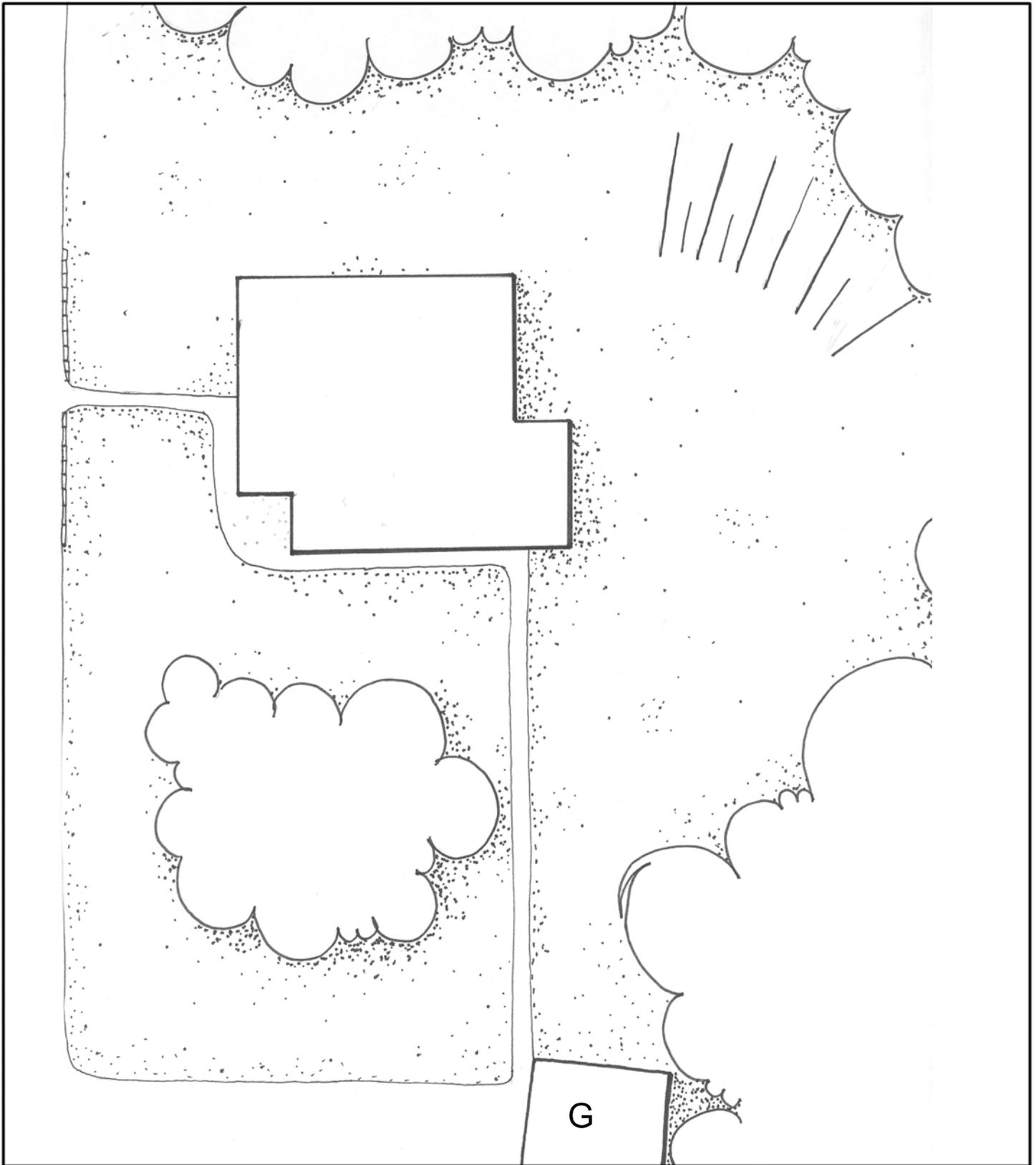


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 5



not to scale

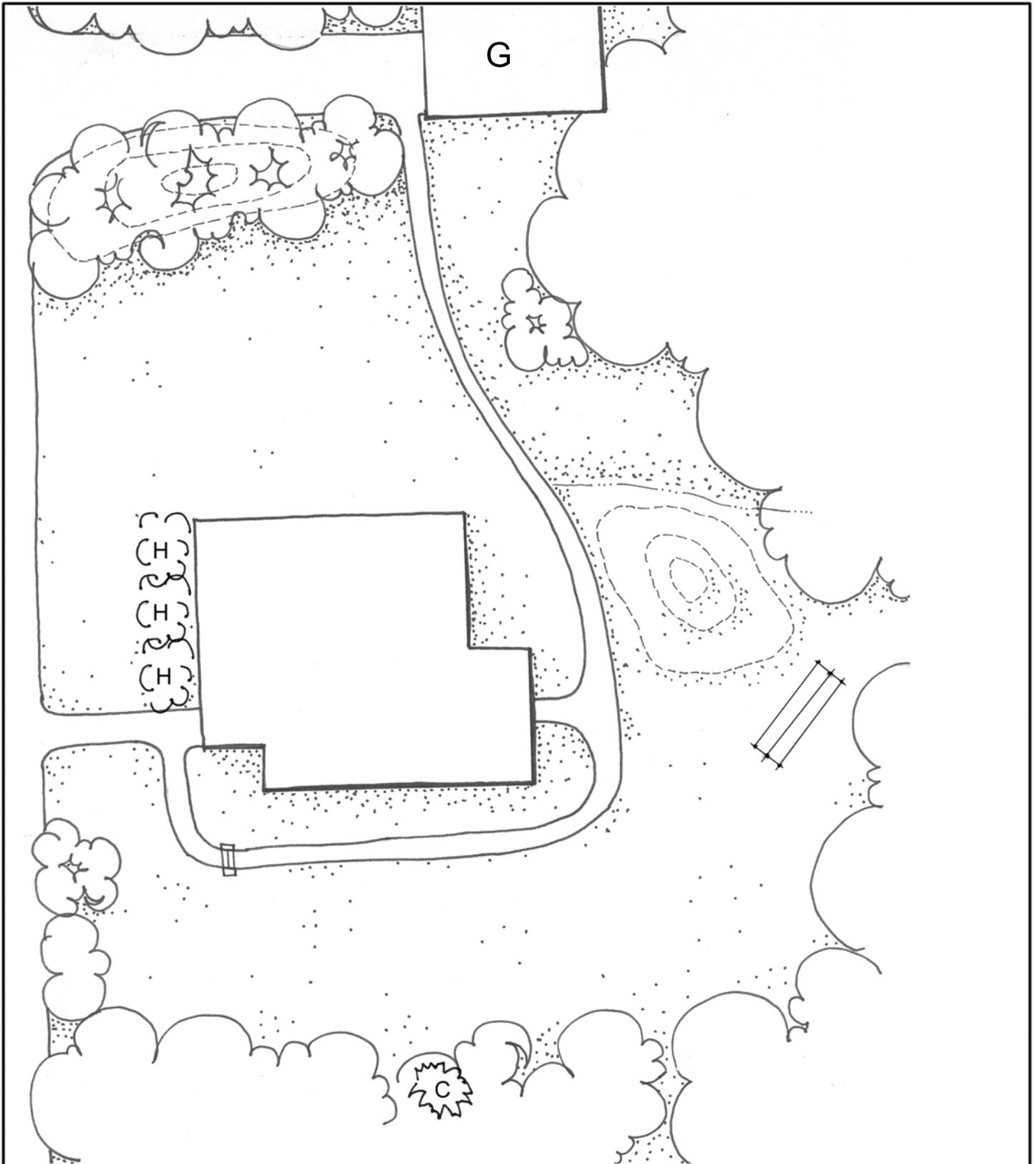


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 6



not to scale

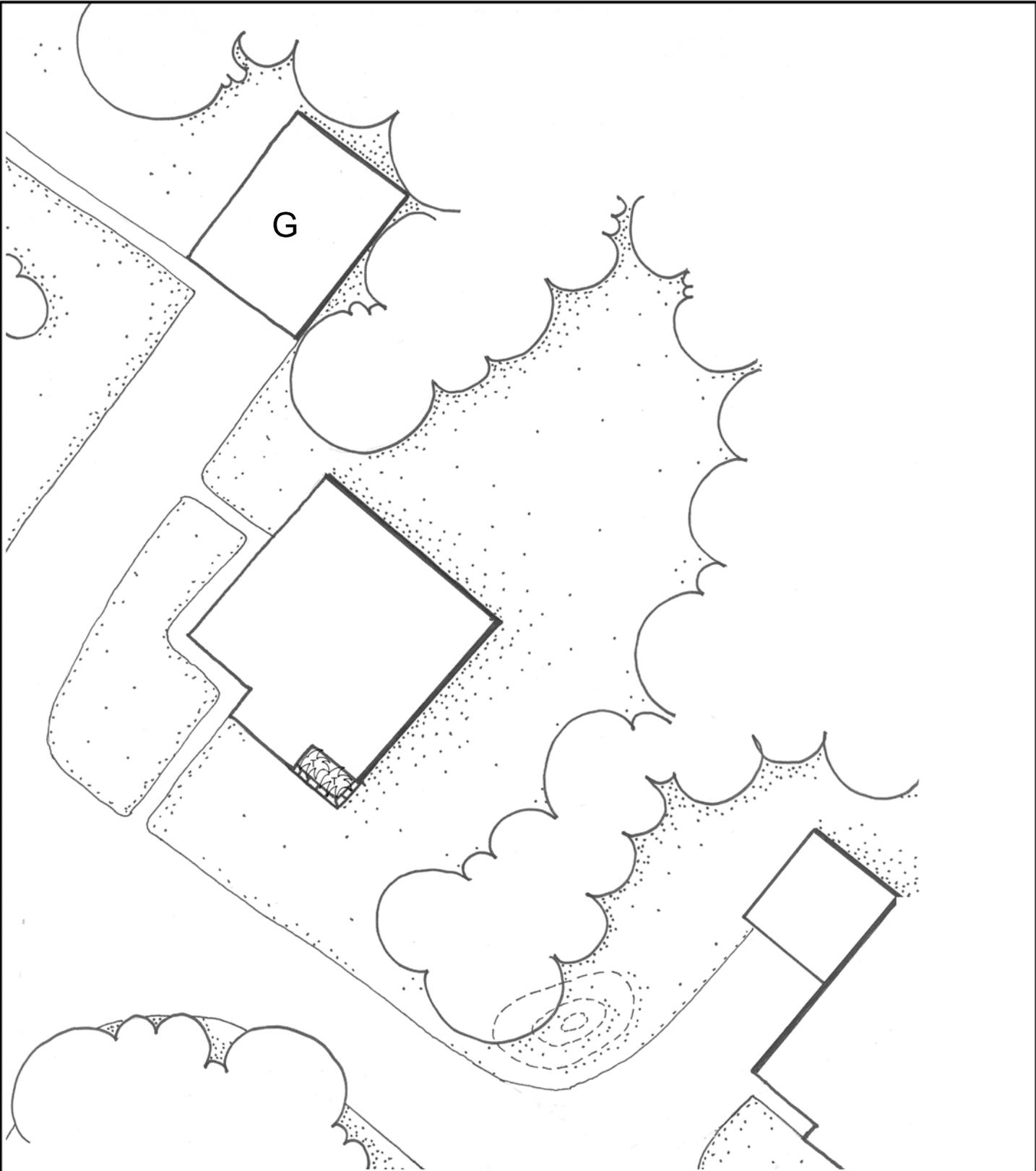


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 7



not to scale

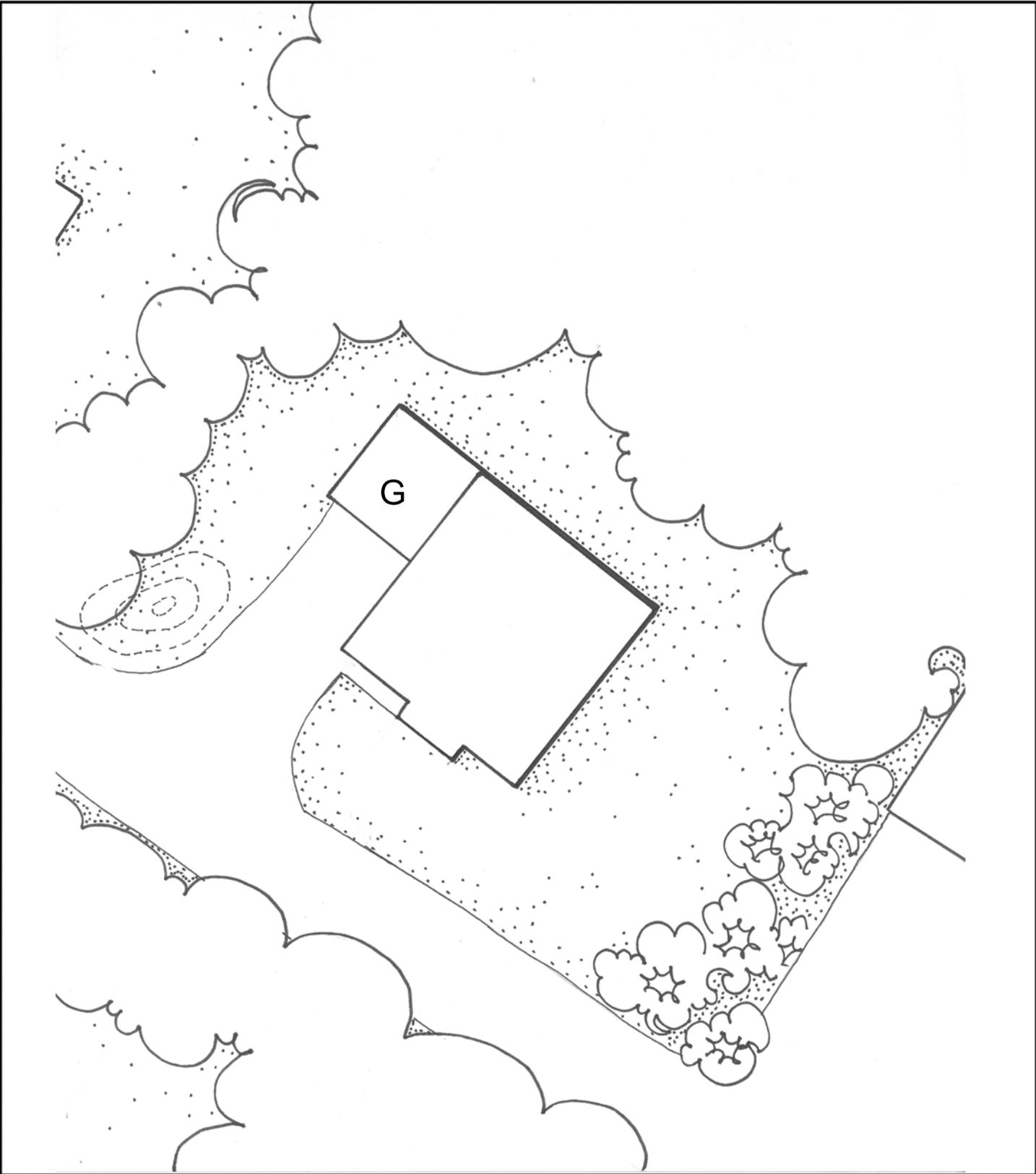


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 8



not to scale

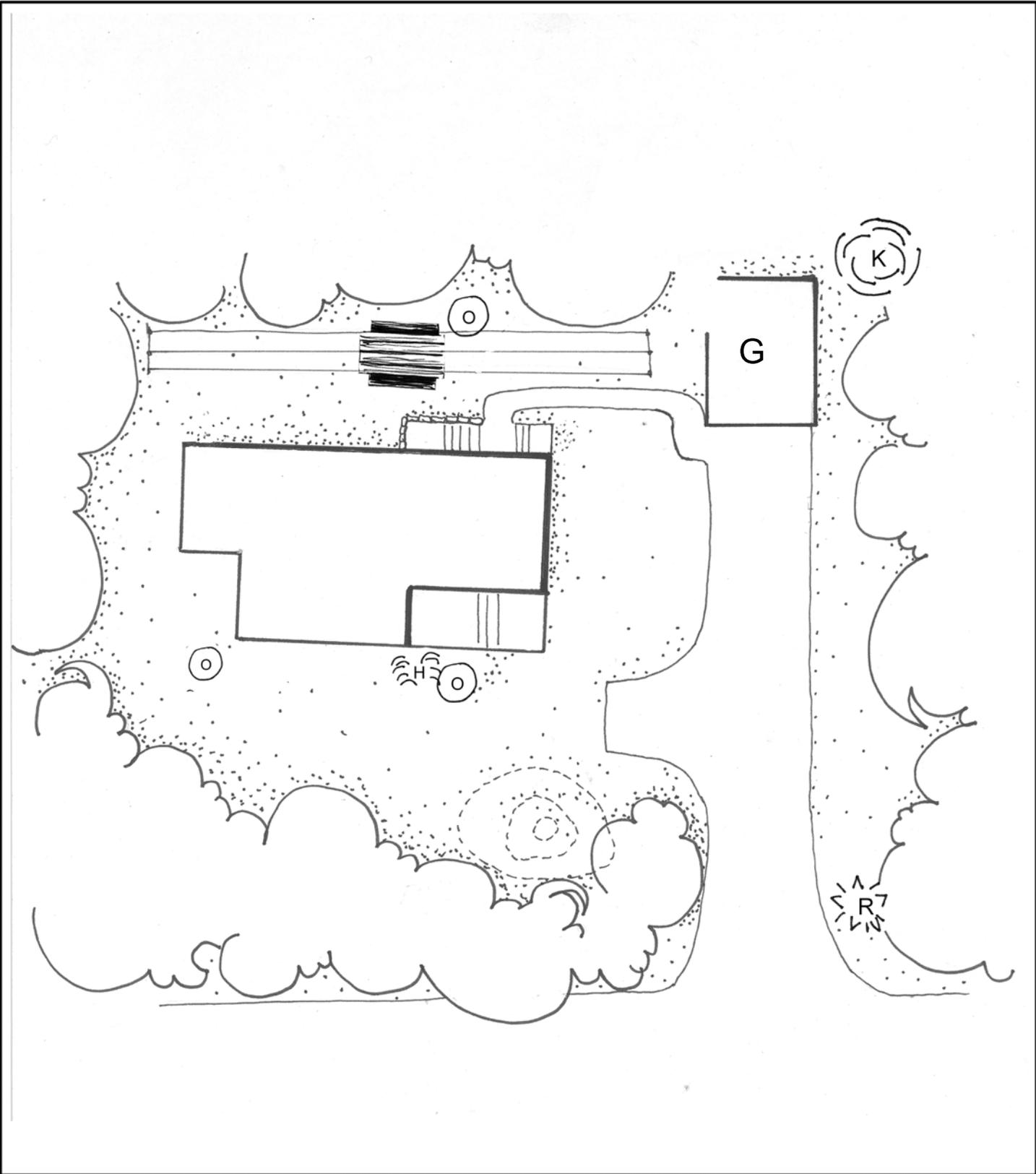


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 9



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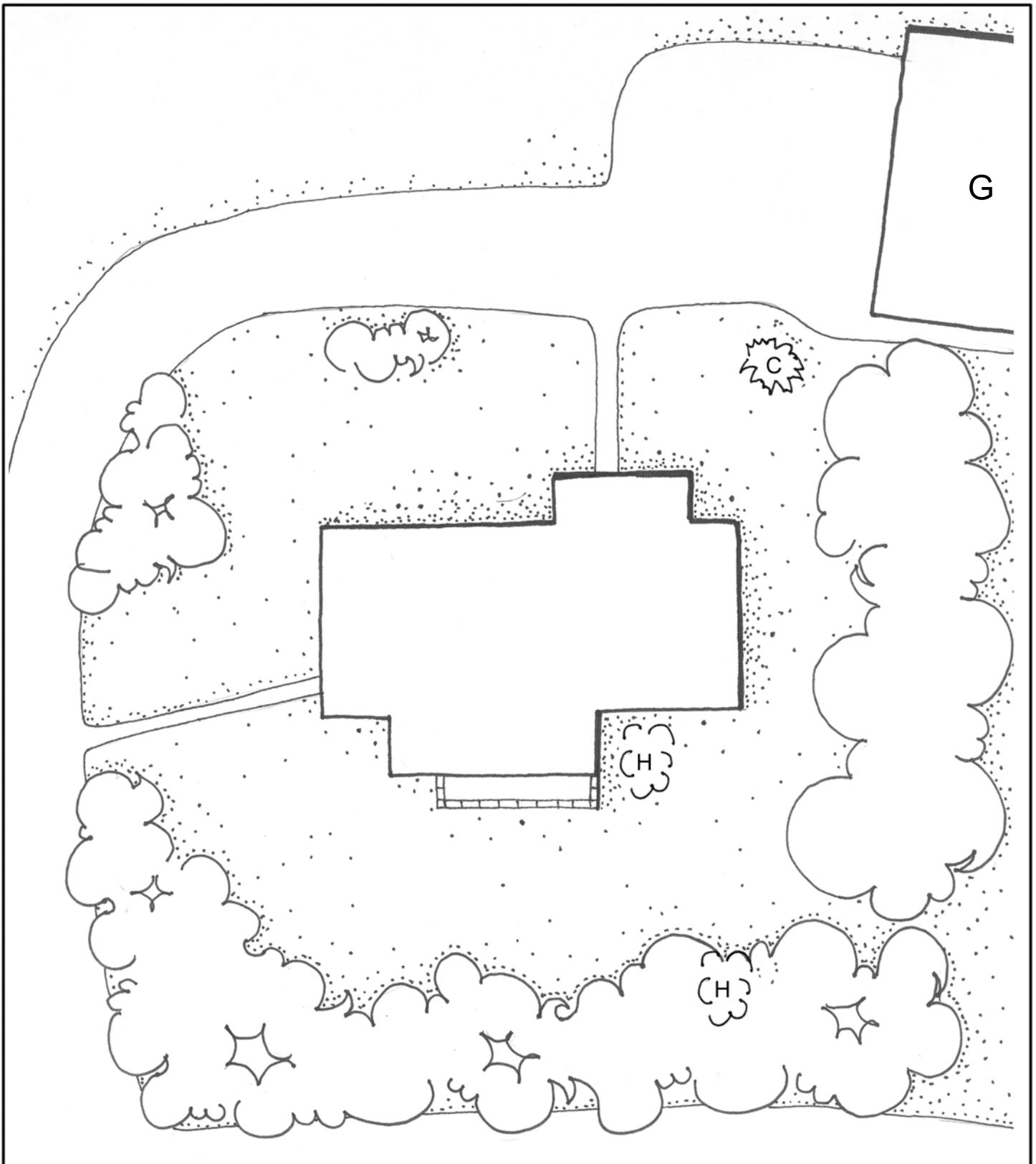


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 13



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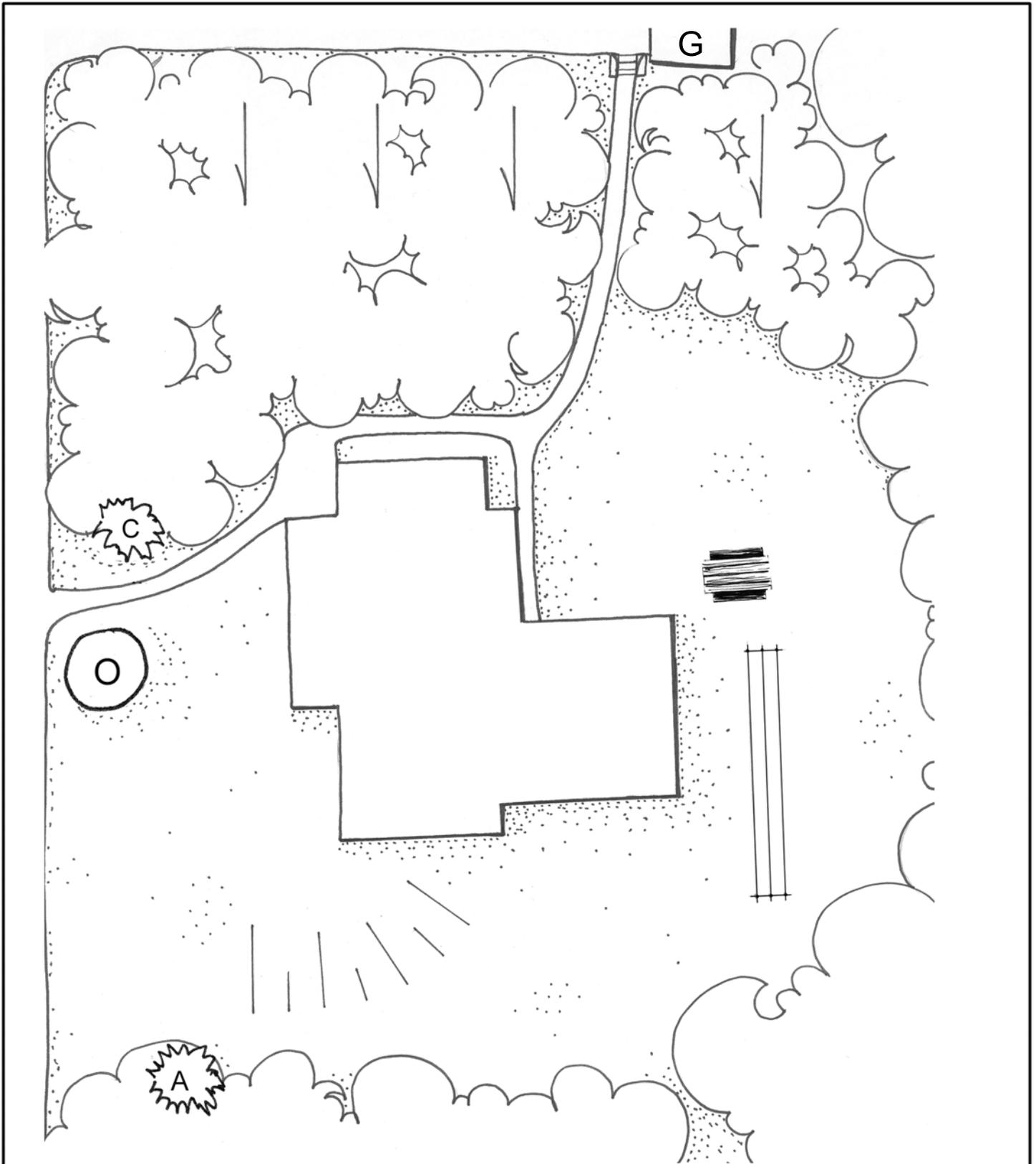


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 15



not to scale

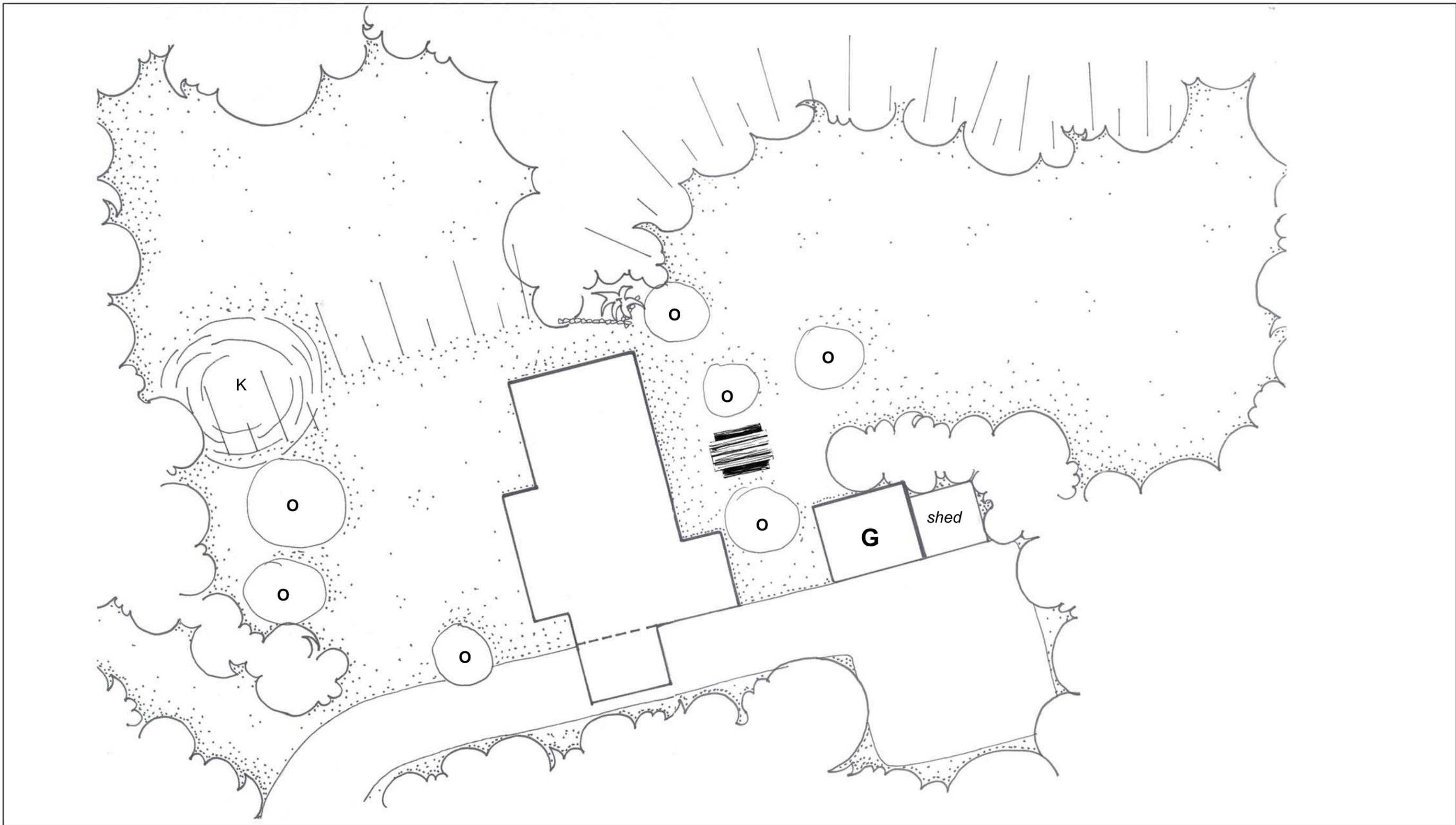


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 16



not to scale



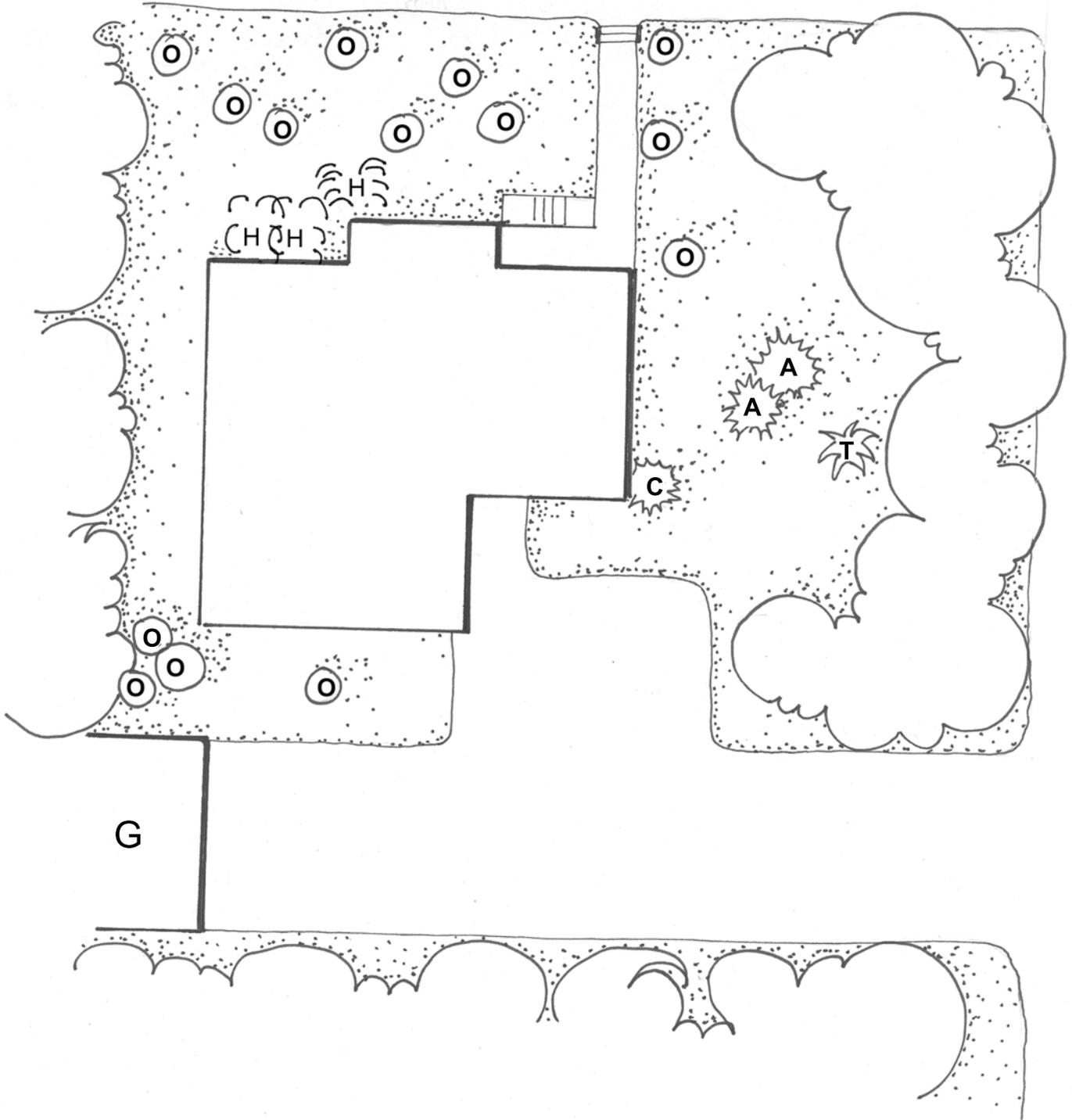
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 17



not to scale

⊕ FH

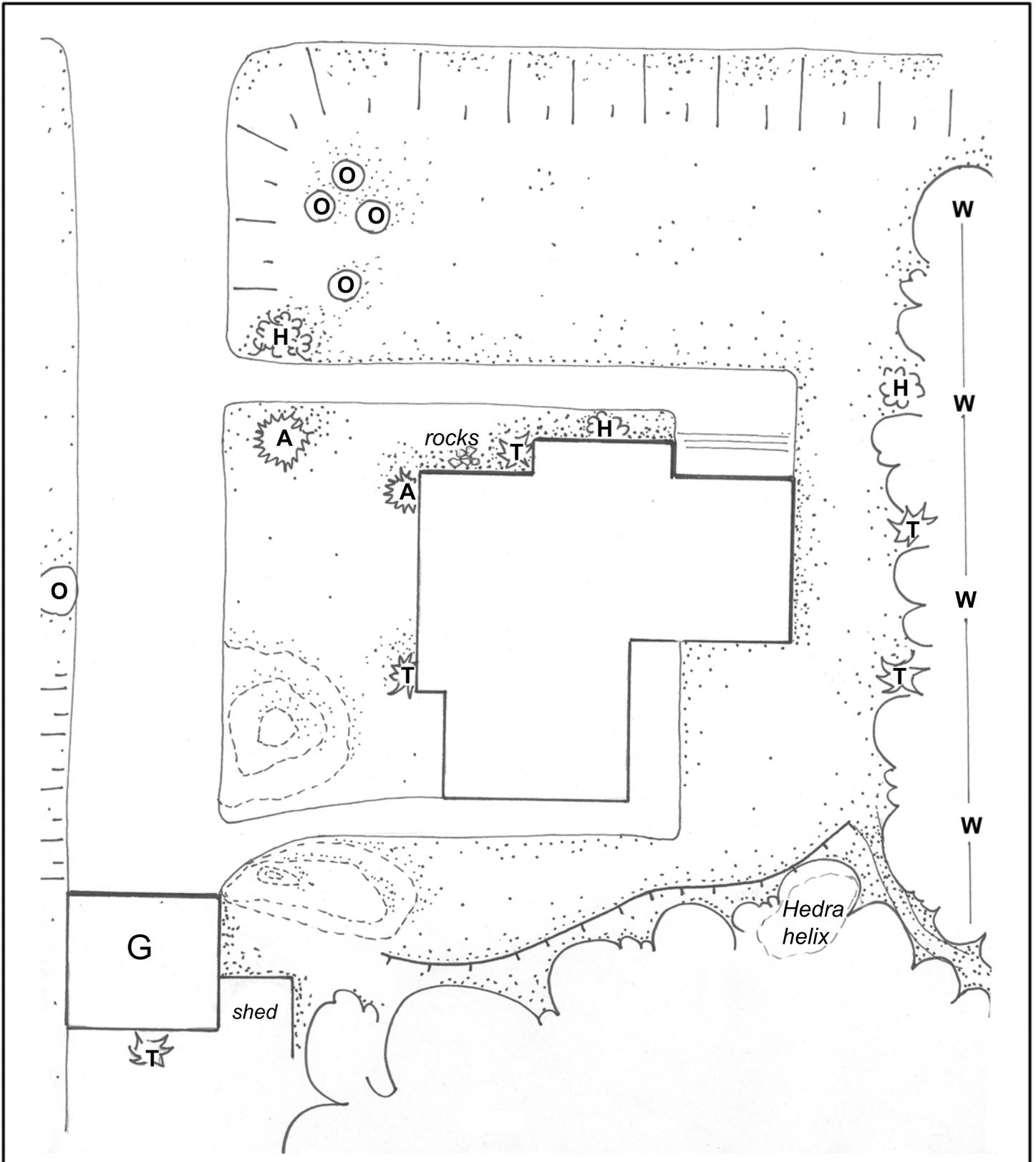


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 18



not to scale

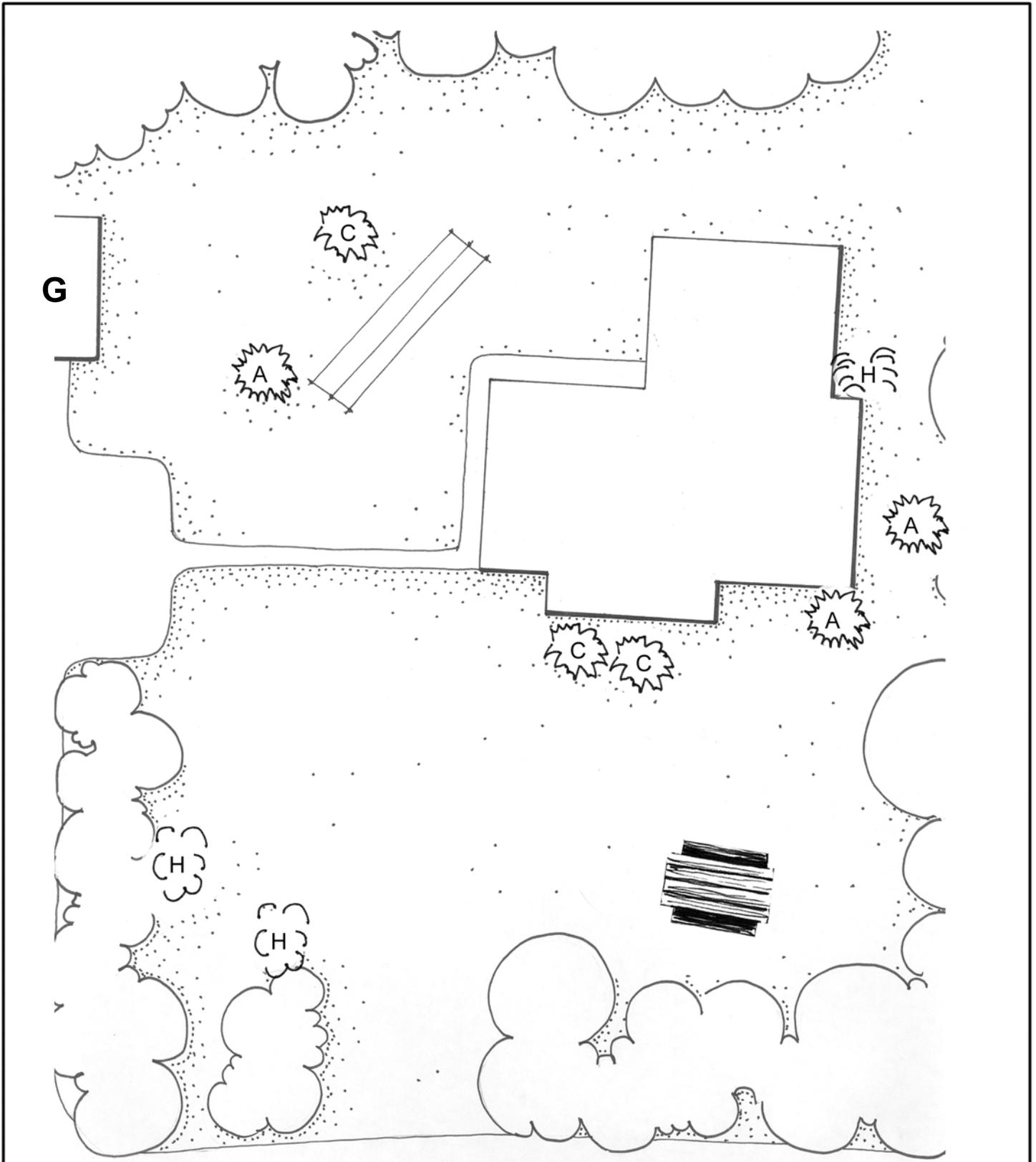


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
 Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 19



not to scale

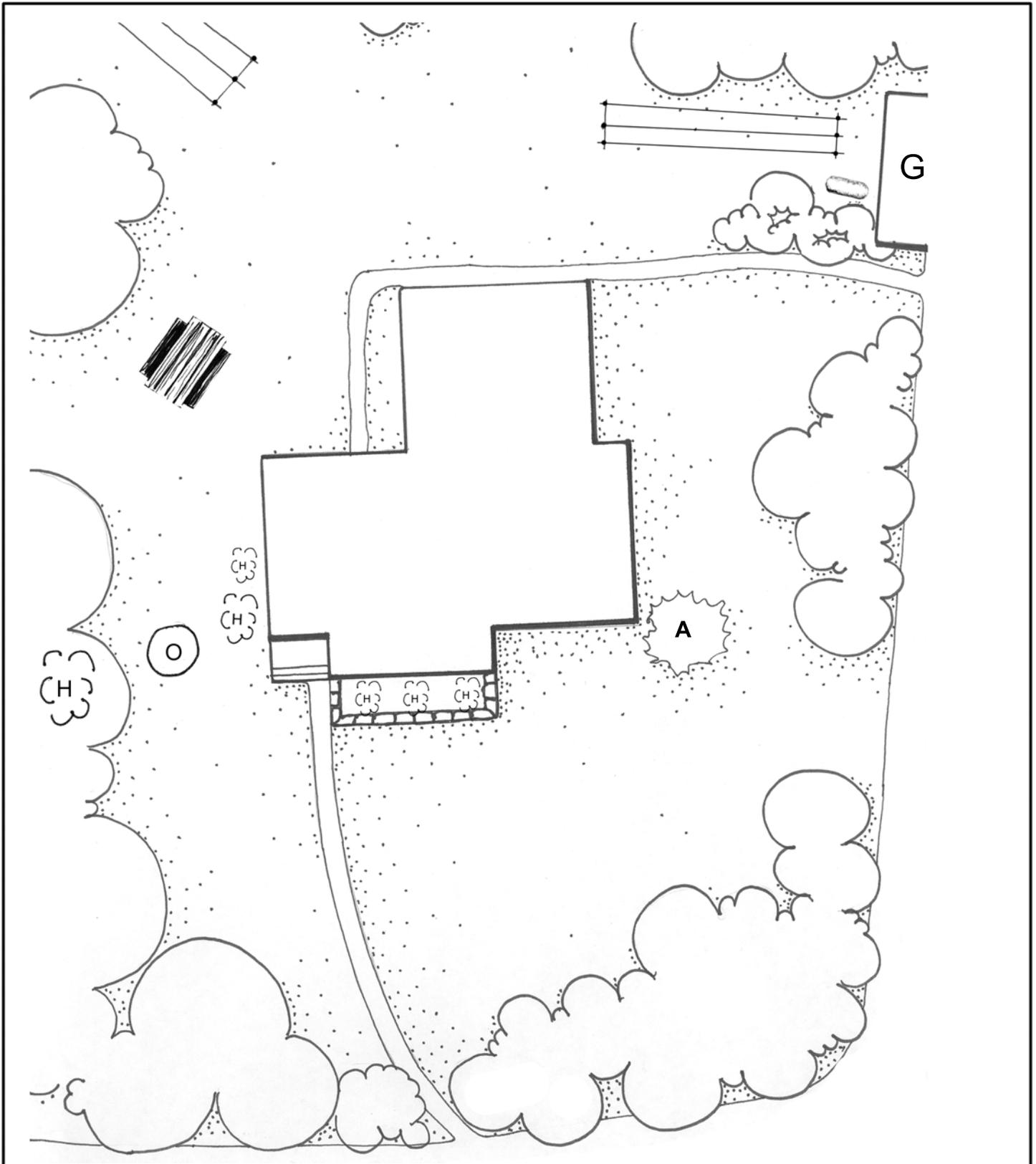


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 20



not to scale

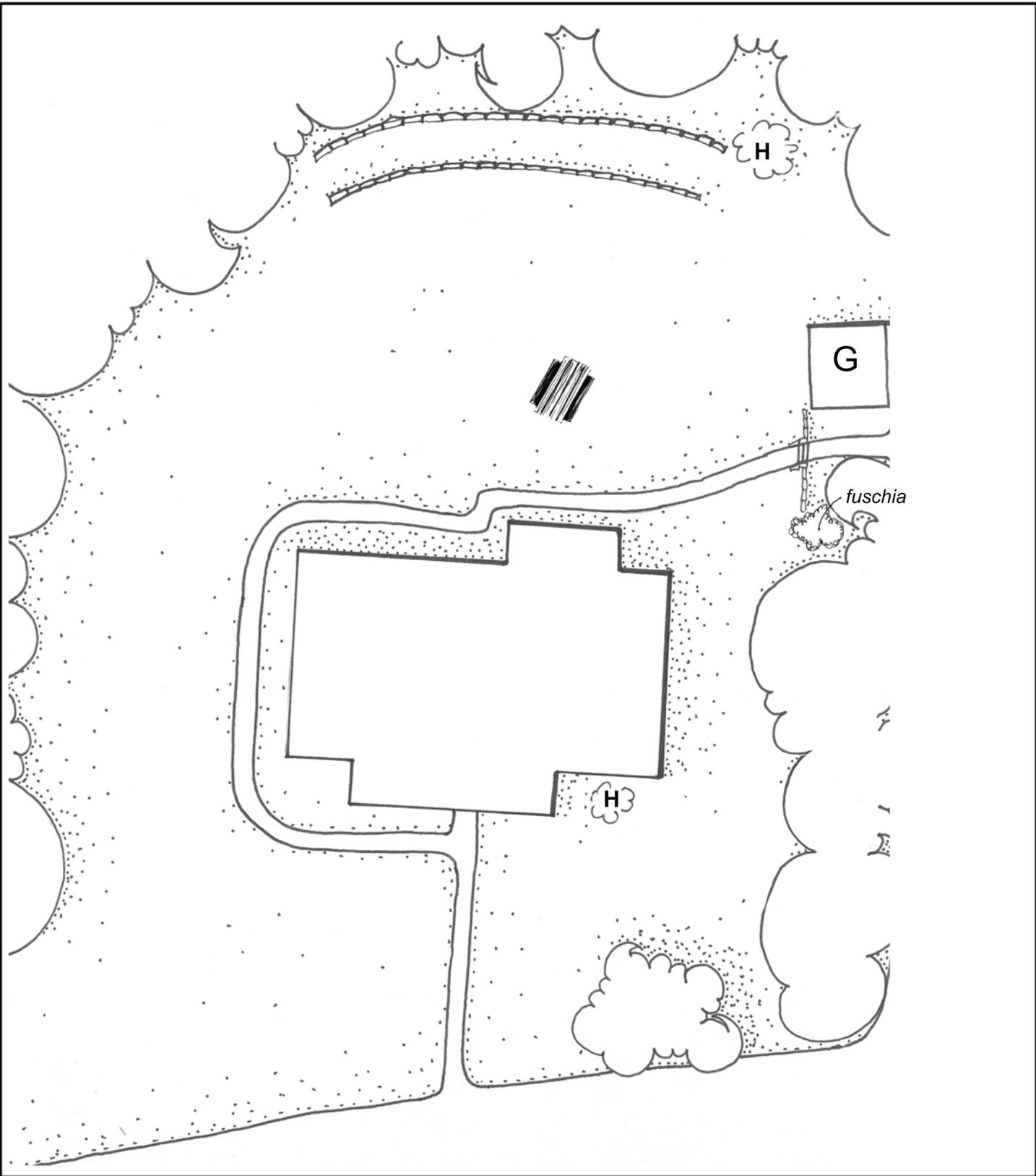


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 21



not to scale

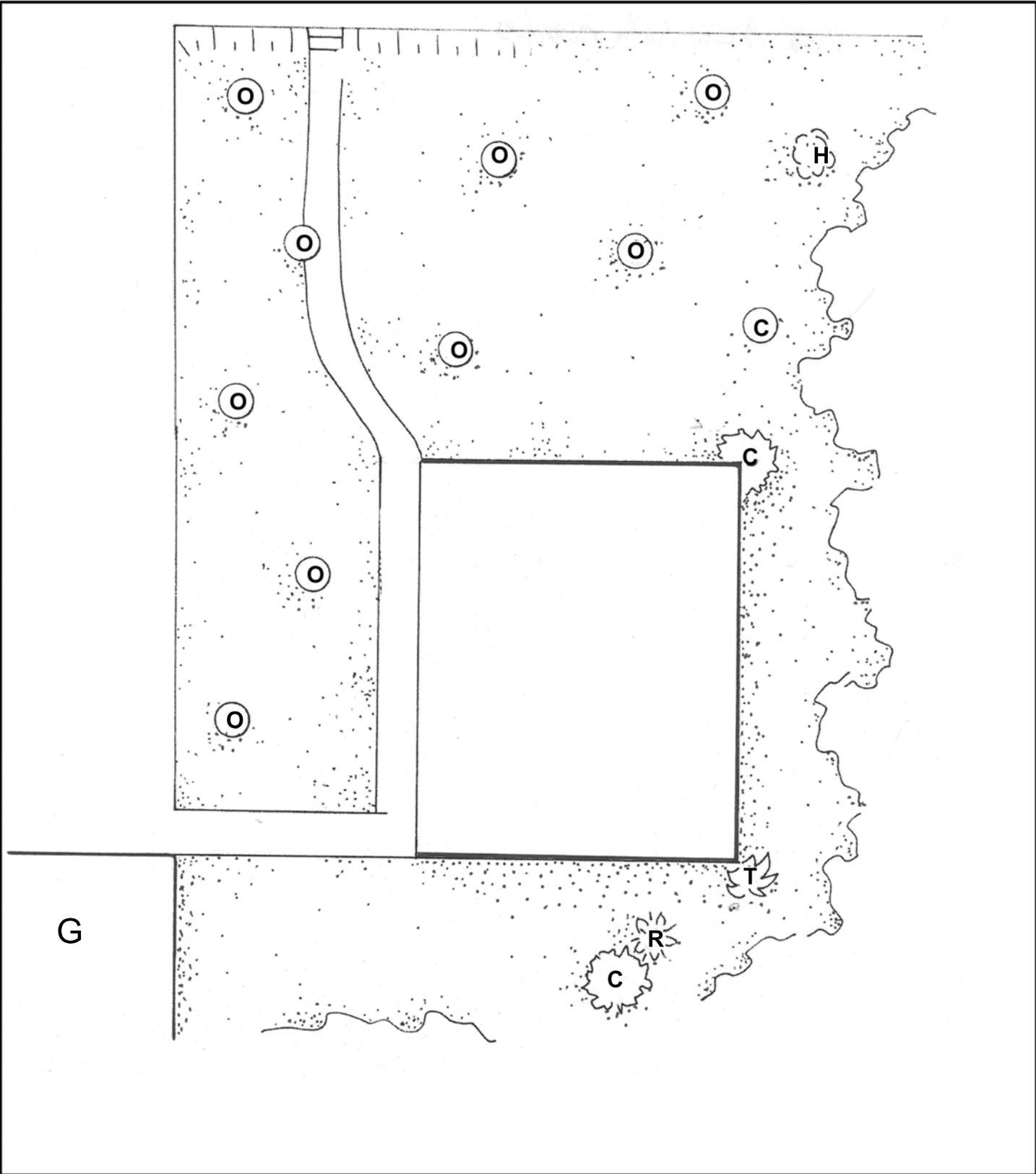


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 22



not to scale

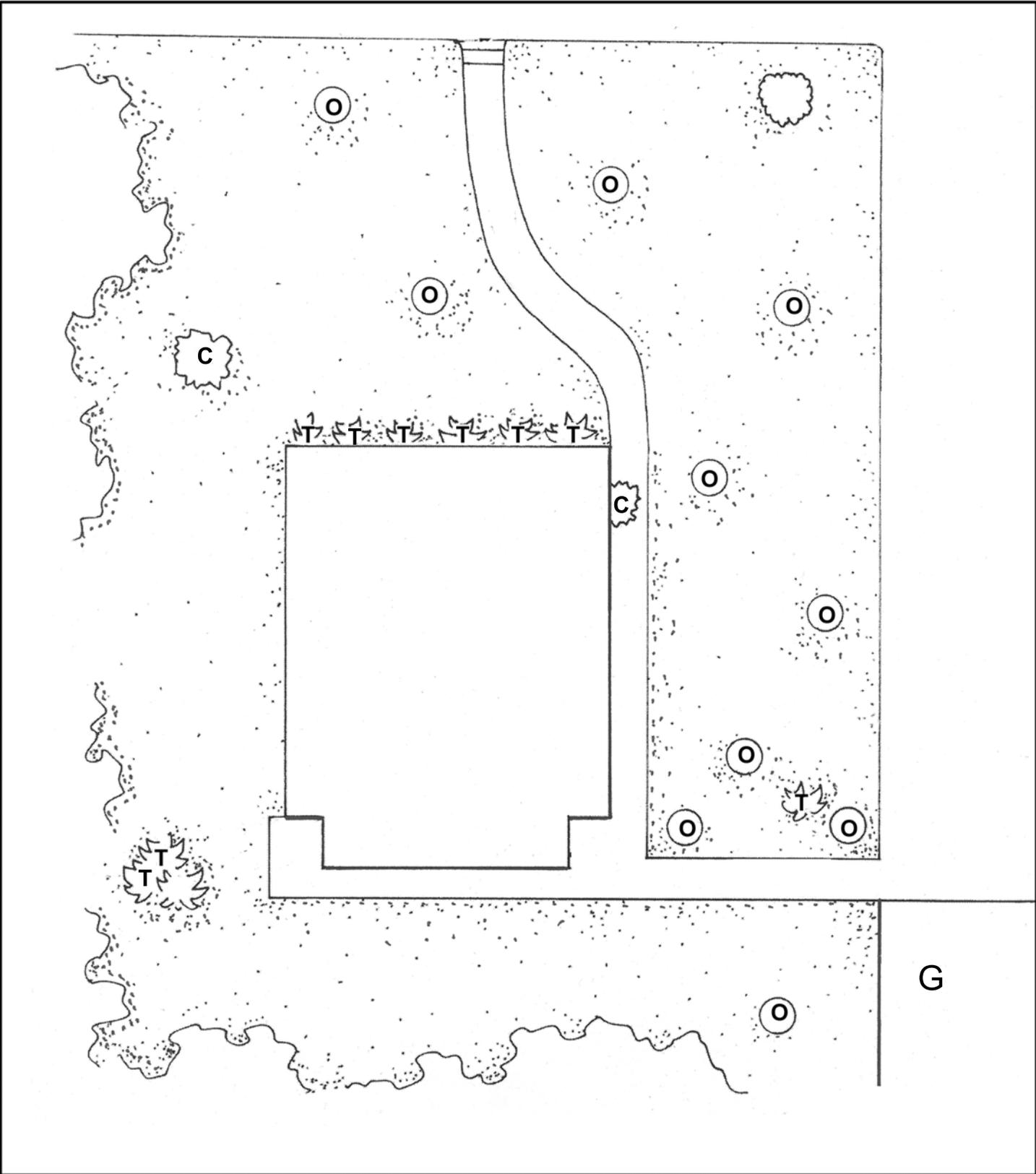


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 23



not to scale

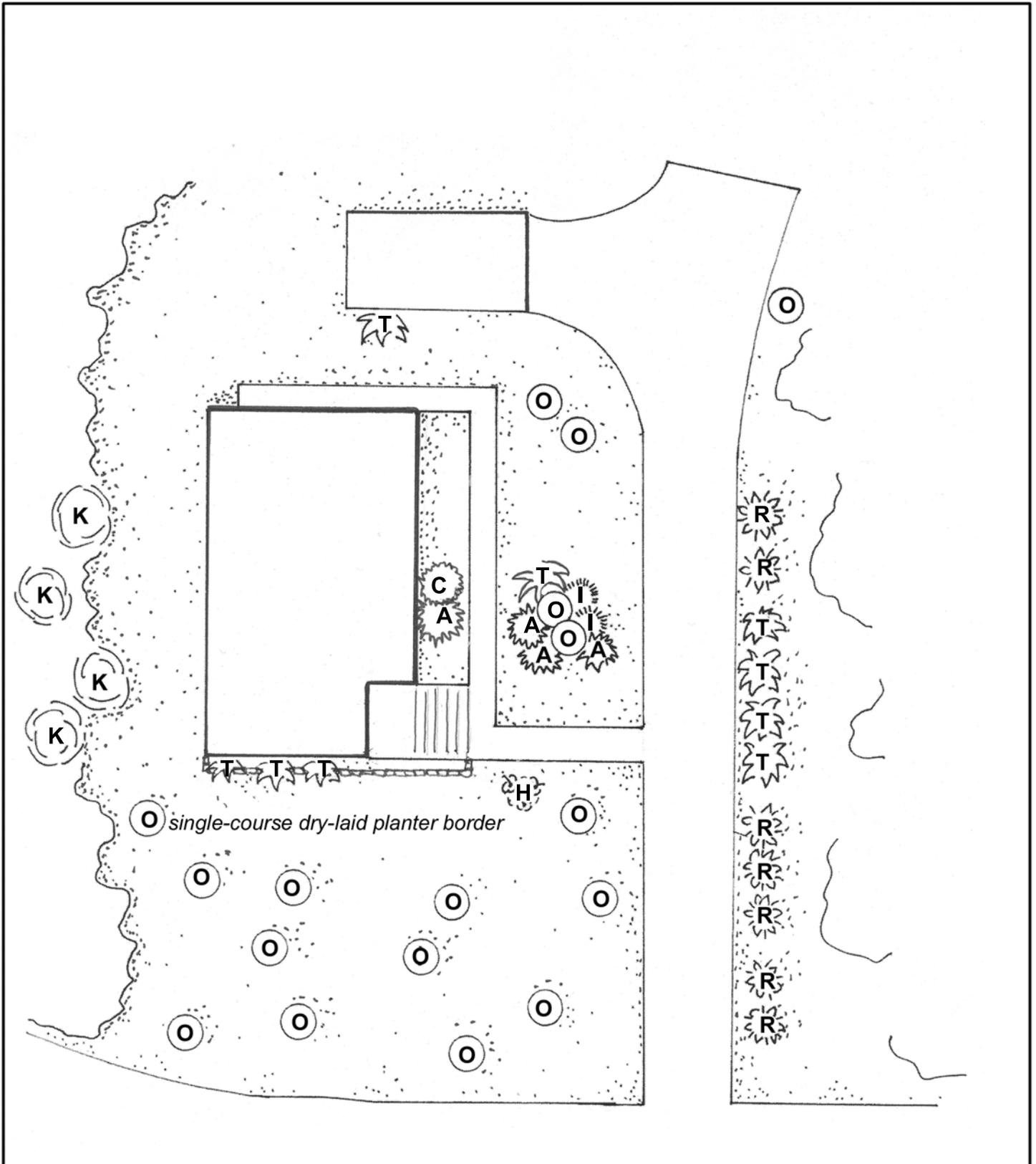


Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 24



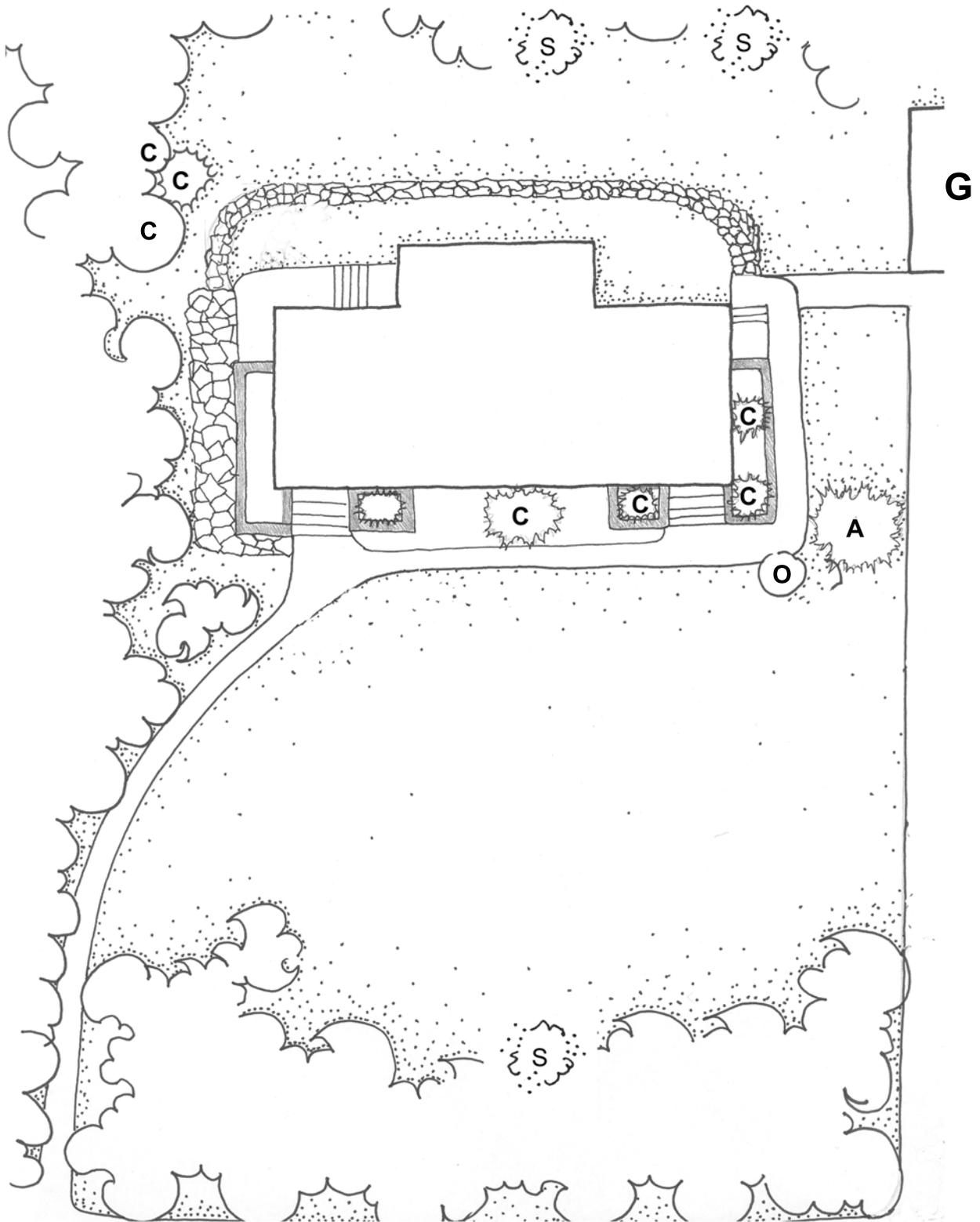
not to scale



Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
 Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 25





Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kilauea Employee Housing and Administration Historic District

Employee Quarters 27



not to scale