

XV. Recommendations for Interpretation and Resources Management

Kalawao and Kalaupapa leprosy settlements were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The National Register boundary generally is the same as the Kalawao County line. The National Register form includes statements on archeology and the Kalawao and Kalaupapa settlement periods. The Moloka'i lighthouse was entered separately on the National Register on March 25, 1982. The settlement also was approved as a National Historic Landmark on January 7, 1976.

The writer feels that the following sites should be seriously considered for perservation on the basis of historical significance:

Kalawao

Primary Significance:

- St. Philomena Catholic Church and cemetery
- Siloama Protestant Church and cemetery
- U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station ruins
- Baldwin Home ruins
- stone water reservoir
- slaughterhouse ruin
- bakery ruin
- stone reservoir in Waikolu Valley--remnant of early water system

These structures and sites should be considered for priority action in terms of preservation and interpretation because of their age, their fragility, and their interpretive values. The slaughterhouse ruin, the U.S. Leprosy Investigation Station site, and the cistern ruin should be cleared of growth to the extent feasible through initiation of a natural resources management plan.

Kalaupapa

Primary Significance (Individual buildings of importance within each home unit were discussed earlier):

- Staff Row
- Bishop Home
- Bay View Home
- McVeigh Home
- landing and breakwater area
- visitor's quarters and pavilion
- old hospital, including fumigation room and promin building
- lighthouse

bathrooms showing division of use between patients and

kōkua

cemeteries

farms, which are rapidly deteriorating but illustrate a rural lifestyle

clubhouses

patient small-business structures

older vernacular-style houses

Secondary Significance (Structures are included in this category due to future historical importance and less need now for maintenance work):

industrial center (shops and maintenance)

administrative center (store, post office-courthouse, main office)

Paschoal Hall

jail

St. Francis Church

Kanaana Hou Church

craft shops

Other: residences

It should be noted that the entire Kalaupapa peninsula is a historic district that has evolved over a long period of time. The significance of the district hinges on the relationships of structures to each other, and their development over time is a result of changing social and medical conditions worldwide. It is not possible to retain only primary structures and tear down secondary ones without drastically changing the character of the entire district. Demolition of structures should take place only on a limited basis, if at all, and only after proper planning, so that a major alteration of the settlement does not occur.

Although a priority system for the stabilization and/or adaptive use of significant structures must of necessity be established because of limited funds for that purpose, it should be remembered that all resources on the peninsula are considered significant to the park's interpretive story. The primary criteria for building treatment should be significance and condition. Historically important wooden structures that deteriorate quickly should be taken care of before significant concrete structures, for instance. Those resources that are especially endangered due to fragility of the fabric and/or the threat of severe impacts should be high on the priority list. Those structures that will not be stabilized or used

adaptively by the park should be left to natural deterioration whenever possible; if removal is considered necessary for safety or health reasons, proper compliance procedures must be met.

Several residences at the settlement have lost integrity and are in a complete state of disrepair. There are, however, still many good examples of period housing that are salvageable, and it is the feeling of this writer, as well as of Soulli re and Law, that in the case of these structures, preservation emphasis should be on those that are representative of particular styles and types. Preservation of such structures is necessary in addition to that of major structures to preserve an accurate historical scene.

In future years the structures retained should enable a good understanding of what life was like at the settlement during various time periods. Samples of cottages, medical facilities, administrative and service buildings, and outbuildings such as wash houses and hot houses should be preserved. These last should be retained in conjunction with cottages when possible to present a total living unit, explaining how people lived, performed their daily chores, and relaxed. Any structures that are last examples of their type in the islands or on the peninsular should have high maintenance and stabilization priority, such as the AJA clubhouse and the visitors' pavilion.

Even the later 1950s-196s homes are important because they illustrate a mass-produced architecture that was totally different from the 1930s attempts by the state to provide some aesthetic considerations and stylistic detail. Beach houses are also significant because they show an attempt to get a change of scenery outside the settlement when patients were still restricted from leaving the peninsula. They were recreational houses, where people could go to fish and swim. Many were built of recycled materials. It is recommended that at least one of each of these types of houses be preserved.

All buildings still in use should of course be maintained until no longer needed or until they pose a safety hazard. Then the park will

need to go to a priority system of retaining type specimens and/or those necessary for interpretation or usable for park purposes. Those that are deemed significant need to be considered for long-term maintenance. Many of them can no doubt be used adaptively. Some structures simply are not necessary to defining the importance of specific areas, such as garages, old freezers, laundries, and the like, and no more than one or two type specimens are necessary for interpretive purposes. The park resident architect is probably the best person to choose the representative buildings to preserve based on a knowledge of current condition and possibilities for rehabilitation.

The historical background of the leprosy settlement has now been fairly well documented through this Historic Resource Study and a variety of books and articles that have focused on certain aspects of the settlement. A fine architectural evaluation of settlement buildings was completed in 1979. An archeological survey of parts of the peninsula was completed this last winter. The other major components of a solid cultural resource data base would be oral history research on patient recollections of life at the settlement and an ethnographic study. Because the patients are not a renewable resource, a compilation of patient experiences, photographs, letters, and records should be accomplished without delay.

All structures and sites on Kalaupapa peninsula are protected by their National Register status. It is recommended that at some time in the future after further archeological surveys, oral history projects, and ethnographic studies have been completed, the National Register form be updated by the Pacific Area Office and park personnel in order to include all resource data base material. This updated form could more precisely delineate significant archeological and historical sub-districts based upon the completion of all studies necessary for those judgements.