

IX. PIONEER KALAUPAPA SETTLEMENT PERIOD, 1900-1929

A. Existing Conditions

1. Cemeteries

In 1901 two benevolent societies had been formed for the purpose of saving and taking care of graves on the peninsula. Cemeteries existed both at Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Graves without a fence were taken care of by the Board of Health, while those enclosed by fences were under the care of the societies. The fences were erected to keep cattle from walking over the graves.¹

2. School

In 1901 only one school existed in the settlement, at Kalaupapa. Lessons were conducted in English. Fifty-one students learned reading, writing, and a little math.²

B. New Construction

At the turn of the century a number of old, deteriorating buildings were still in use on the peninsula. Conditions and structures would gradually improve over the next several years as the Board of Health began implementing a plan to create, by the close of the 1907-1909 period, a finished village superior in its utilities, services, and facilities to any village of a like number of inhabitants. Although not all its goals were met, a start was made during this period to create a much more modern medical facility.

1. Another Community Home: Bay View Complex

By late 1900 or early 1901 the superintendent of the settlement was erecting a "boarding house" for those leprosy patients

1. Hawaii Territorial Legislature, Petition from the Residents of the Leper Settlement at Molokai Through their Committee of Fifteen. Report of Joint Committee of Hawaiian Senate and House of Representatives on Leper Settlement (Kalaupapa, Molokai, March 2, 1901), pp. 36-37.

2. Ibid., p. 40.

without relatives or friends.³ This home for the aged and helpless of both sexes was built on the waterfront at Kalaupapa. The earliest physical description of the complex mentions only a verandah four feet wide.⁴

By July 1901 it was reported that the Bay View Home was crowded with inmates and applications for admission were coming in daily.⁵ Evidently this was cause for a new addition to the home and general painting and whitewashing by the end of the month.⁶ The first of August it was stated that carpentry work on the addition to Bay View would be finished that week.⁷ An August 8 requisition was noted for more six-foot laths needed to finish covering the lānai at Bay View.⁸ Work continued into the winter, when it was reported that ten more feet had been added to the home, making eight rooms instead of seven.⁹

In 1904 the main building of the Bay View Home was repaired and remodeled. The four-foot verandah was widened to eight feet, stretching along both sides of the building. Transoms for ventilation were cut over the doors of each room, and openings were cut

3. Report of the President of the Board of Health from November 10th, 1900, to February 1st, 1901 (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., 1901), p. 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement (July 1, 1901, to December 31, 1902), in Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Eighteen Months Ending December 31, 1902 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., 1903), p. 284.

5. J.K. Waia mau, Asst. Supt. Leper Settlement, to C.B. Reynolds, Supt., Leper Settlement, July 11, 1901, file 1901 June-December, Superintendent's Correspondence--Leper Settlement, Hansen's Disease Records, Hawaiian State Archives, Honolulu.

6. Waia mau to Reynolds, July 25, 1901, in ibid.

7. Waia mau to Reynolds, August 1, 1901, in ibid.

8. Waia mau to Reynolds, August 8, 1901, in ibid.

9. Waia mau to Reynolds, November 14, 1901, in ibid.

in each hallway intersecting the building, with cupolas on the roof to secure thorough ventilation. A new bathhouse with hot and cold water attachments and toilets was added.

In addition, all unsanitary outbuildings were removed and the entire main building was painted and whitewashed.¹⁰ It was considered one of the most comfortable homes in the settlement. Nurses were on duty around the clock to assist these residents, in whom leprosy was more advanced. By 1911 the Bay View Home reportedly had twenty-six improperly ventilated rooms, each measuring eight by nine feet, with eight-foot ceilings.¹¹

Fire, a recurring problem at the settlement, destroyed the first Bay View Home in the 1914/15 period. Construction began immediately on a new Bay View, with four cottages and a dining room.¹² By 1917 three buildings of the new home had been built, plus kitchens, storerooms, and two dining rooms. The new home, to accommodate ninety-six patients, opened July 6, 1917.¹³ The next year the grounds were graded, grass sown, and fruit and ornamental trees planted.¹⁴

10. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Year Ending June 30, 1904 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd., 1904), p. 64; Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1904 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., 1905), pp. 72, 81.

11. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1911 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd., 1911), p. 179.

12. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1915 (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., 1915), p. 45.

13. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1917 (Honolulu: The New Freedom Press, 1917), p. 33.

14. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1918 (Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd., 1919), p. 34.

Illustration 53. Original Bay View Home, 1907. Note cupola added on roof for ventilation purposes. Building in front, to the right, may be the bathhouse. From Board of Health publication, The Molokai Settlement. Courtesy Anwei V. Skinsnes.



Soon thereafter a 610-foot picket fence was erected with large concrete posts at the entrance.¹⁵ Sometime during the latter part of 1919 or early part of 1920 the five buildings of the complex were stained and painted and new cement walks laid from the four wards to the dining room.¹⁶ By mid-1922 the home was lighted by electricity from the Delco plant installed at the Wilcox Memorial Dispensary building.¹⁷ The next year a new washhouse and laundry with a concrete floor was built.¹⁸ By mid-1926 a meat storeroom had been added to the kitchen and dining room of the Bay View Home, and in 1928 an assembly hall was under construction.¹⁹

2. Baldwin Home

As mentioned earlier, the Baldwin Home remained at Kalawao until the early 1930s. Descriptions of the various changes to the home during the period 1900 to 1929 will, however, also be discussed in this section on construction at Kalaupapa settlement. The Baldwin Home continued to be managed by Brother Dutton, assisted by four Catholic brothers. The raising of hogs had been carried on at both the Baldwin

15. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1919 (Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Co., Ltd., 1920), p. 41.

16. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1920 (Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., 1921), p. 49.

17. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922 (Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., 1923), p. 121.

18. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1923 (Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 1924), p. 124.

19. Annual Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1926 (Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 1927), p. 169; Annual Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1928 (Honolulu: p. 184.

and Bishop homes in the past, especially at the former. The hogs were killed for the use of the residents. The practice had to be discontinued in the early 1900s because other people in the settlement resented not having such easy access to pork. Therefore a hog ranch was started near the slaughterhouse about 1902.²⁰

Construction of a bathhouse at the Baldwin Home was started in the fall of 1901.²¹ In 1903 a dispensary for the distribution of medicine and for treatment was erected close to the Baldwin Home and one of the brothers was put in charge. (Another dispensary was opened in the middle district of Makaanalua, about equal distance between Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Surgical rooms were also added to each of the three homes.)²²

The major problem at the Baldwin Home by 1904 was the system of dry earth closets. Because of the rocky ground, it was difficult to dig a proper vault, unless at great expense, and so the closets had to be moved every six months. A proper sewer system needed to be laid by which everything would be carried out to sea.²³

In 1905 it was noted that the home dorms had all been resingled and repaired, and all buildings had been painted and color washed. Tree planting and grounds improvement had also been carried

20. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Eighteen Months Ending December 31, 1902, p. 286.

21. Waiamau to Reynolds, October 17, 1901, in file 1901 June-December, Superintendent's Correspondence--Leper Settlement, Hansen's Disease Records, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

22. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Six Months Ending June 30, 1903 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Company, 1903), p. 99.

23. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1904, p. 71.

out by Dutton, making the Baldwin Home one of the most beautiful places in the settlement. By 1910 thousands of eucalyptus had been planted. (There was a regular need for their leaves and twigs at the Kalaupapa bathhouse.) A new sewer system, the gift of the Honorable H.P. Baldwin, was installed by 1909, the work done by the residents under Brother Dutton's supervision.²⁴ By 1919 a new dispensary building, measuring fifteen feet square, with concrete floors, had been built. Also one hundred feet of picket fencing had been raised and a new gate with concrete posts erected. A lighting plant was installed by 1926.²⁵

In 1929 forty members of the legislature and other territorial officials made a biennial inspection tour of the settlement. At the Baldwin Home the party listened to pleas by the twenty-eight inmates of the home that funds be appropriated to rebuild the home on its present site. The buildings had by now become dilapidated by the inroads of termites. It had been suggested for the last few years that the settlement be moved to Kalaupapa, for several reasons: it would be easier administratively and financially to have the residents in one place, there would be more room for expansion, the nearness of the harbor would facilitate supplying the residents, and communication with the outside world would be enhanced by the proximity of the pali trail.²⁶ Neither the residents nor the brothers of the Baldwin Home wished to move to Kalaupapa. The legislators pointed out that rebuilding the home at Kalawao was impractical and uneconomical because the home then

24. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1909 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd., 1909), p. 192.

25. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1919, p. 41; Annual Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1926, p. 169.

26. Appendix B, Report of Special Committee on Leprosy Investigations, in Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1919, p. 54.

housed only half the number of patients it could care for and those residents could easily be moved into several unoccupied buildings at Kalaupapa.²⁷

3. Bishop Home

In its early years, little was done to the Bishop Home complex other than general painting, whitewashing, and shingling. In fiscal year 1903/04, Charles Bishop donated money for a "Home for Blind and Helpless Women at Kalaupapa." The structure, located on the Bishop Home grounds, was finished by June 1904 and consisted of two twenty by thirty-foot wards, a twenty by twenty-four-foot dining room, and a bath room. The dormitory had enough room to accommodate any patients that needed careful treatment and nursing. In the fall of 1904, Mother Marianne listed for Superintendent J.D. McVeigh several items or repairs that were needed for the home: improved bathing accommodations, bathtubs and general repairs in the old hospital building, a dressing room, a surgical operating room, and reshingling of the sisters' chapel roof.²⁸ By that winter the Honorable Charles R. Bishop had donated \$2,500 to make necessary alterations and additions at the home, including a new surgical and dressing room, a new bathhouse and tubs, a storeroom, and repairs to the sisters' house.²⁹

One of the first changes inaugurated upon McVeigh's assuming the superintendency of the settlement was to abolish the native cooking stove in the Bishop Home, which had consisted of an inverted kerosene tin filled with sand and charcoal. An outlying kitchen was built

27. John C. Reed, "Visitors Find Leper Colony Well Handled," paper unknown, March 18, 1929, in Letterbook of Newspaper Clippings regarding Leprosy, 1907-1929, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

28. Sister Marianne to J.D. McVeigh, Superintendent, October 4, 1904, in Board of Health Letterbook, Superintendent of Leper Settlement, No. 1, January 24, 1901-May 31, 1911, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu, pp. 80-81.

29. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1904, pp. 71, 81.

Illustration 54. Bishop Home, Kalaupapa, no date, probably pre-1911. The sisters' convent is to the right. Some of these dorms may be the ones built from Kaka'ako Receiving Station lumber. Courtesy St. Louis - Chaminade Education Center, Honolulu.



Illustration 55. Sisters' convent, Bishop Home, no date, pre-1934.
Courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

Illustration 56. Old dormitories, Bishop Home, no date. Courtesy
Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.



Illustration 57. Old chapel, Bishop Home, pre-1934? Courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.

Illustration 58. Dormitory, Bishop Home, no date, possibly new 1911 dormitory. Courtesy Damien Museum, Honolulu.



and a cooking range installed, which greatly reduced the fire danger. By January 1905 there were 500 trees on the home grounds, consisting of oranges, lemons, plums, ironwood, and ornamental shrubbery.

By the end of 1906 a new dormitory, capable of housing twenty people, had been erected at the Bishop Home at a cost of about \$2,000.³⁰ Improvements completed at the home during fiscal year 1906/07 included the new dormitory, a new bathhouse for medicated baths, and a new dispensary. In 1909, because many of the Bishop Home buildings were old and almost beyond repair, another \$2,100 was appropriated by the legislature to build a new dormitory. The 1911 Board of Health report stated that the new dorm, to house twenty-four residents, was just being completed. Four older dorms built from lumber used at the old Kakaako Receiving Station were to be torn down. Some of that material would be used in constructing kitchens and outhouses in the settlement.³¹ In 1913 a new picket fence was erected. Other improvements to the home during this time period included erection of heavy concrete posts and a gate during 1918/19 and installation of electric lights by 1922/23.

4. McVeigh Home (for White Foreigners)

As mentioned earlier, the white patients at the settlement had a difficult time due to the fact that they were accustomed to different lifestyles and diet than the native Hawaiian residents. Whites did not care as much for poi and were unable to get as much coffee, flour, sugar, potatoes, and other items as they wished. In 1908, a proposal for a home at the settlement for white leprosy victims was approved by the Board of Health. It was Superintendent McVeigh's idea that if a home for whites could be provided, with a common mess, the residents could

30. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Six Months Ending December 31st, 1906 (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., 1907), p. 104.

31. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1911, pp. 178-79.

pool their regular food allowances and the allowances from the indigent fund (set up by public-spirited citizens for indigent white patients) and acquire wholesome and satisfactory food without additional expense to the board. By mid-1909 enough people had contributed funds to erect a special home for white foreigners that plans were drawn up for a building with twenty-four rooms, a kitchen, dining-room, social hall, and bathrooms, to cost about \$12,000. Construction commenced and it was hoped to have the complex finished soon.³²

The McVeigh Home for White Foreigners, named after J.D. McVeigh, superintendent of the settlement from 1902 to 1929, opened in August 1910. By 1912 it consisted of twenty-five large bedrooms, a hospital ward, a dining room, and a social hall.³³ It had a ten-foot verandah on three sides. The high hopes that McVeigh held for the home did not materialize, however. By the next year, only eight whites still lived in a home that had accommodations for many more. Many of the former inmates had left because they preferred the freedom of life in the settlement cottages.³⁴ Therefore, beginning July 1, 1914, almost all the home's running expenses were drawn from the regular appropriations and other nationalities were allowed to live there in order to reduce expenses. A twenty-eight-foot concrete smokestack was built in 1918/19. The

32. "Board of Health Adopts Important Change in Policy," Hawaiian Gazette (Honolulu), August 14, 1908, in Letterbook of News Clippings, 1907-29, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu; Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1909, p. 190.

33. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1912 (Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., 1912), p. 159.

34. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1913 (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., 1914), p. 110.

McVeigh Home was also destroyed by fire, in November 1928.³⁵ Construction of the new McVeigh Home was completed in November 1929. It housed men and women and had a dining hall and kitchen.³⁶

5. Visitors' Compound and House

a. At Kalawao

In early summer of 1901, J.K. Waiamau, assistant superintendent of the settlement, wrote the superintendent, C.B. Reynolds, that work on the new visitors' compound site would be completed within the next few days.³⁷ A month later Waiamau reported that the visitors' quarters at Kalawao were being repaired. It is possible that this was the building constructed in May.³⁸

b. At Kalaupapa

In June 1906 it was reported that the last legislature had made an appropriation for a visitors' house that had since been erected on plans devised by the president of the Board of Health. It contained two dormitories of six beds each, one for women and one for men, with separate lānais, dining rooms, and cooking facilities, and a divided compound. The sexes were separated because often persons that were not acquaintances would have to be accommodated at the same time. In the reception rooms, visitors and patients were separated by plate

35. Annual Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1929 (Honolulu, n.d.), p. 198.

36. Annual Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1930 (Honolulu, n.d.), p. 370.

37. Waiamau to Reynolds, May 2, 1901, file 1900 October-1901 May, Superintendent's Correspondence--Leper Settlement, Hansen's Disease Records, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

38. Waiamau to Reynolds, June 27, 1901, in file 1901 June-December, Superintendent's Correspondence--Leper Settlement, Hansen's Disease Records, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

glass. The building was considered to be very attractive. A corral surrounding the building on three sides was relocated and rebuilt.³⁹ Relatives and friends (with permits) were allowed to remain from one steamer day to the next steamer day and could see and talk with friends separated by the large plate glass windows or the double fence corral.

The visitors' house was intended to fill a substantial need in the settlement, but due to the miserable steamer service provided to the settlement, only a few persons were able to take advantage of the opportunity to see their friends. Most of the visitors were poor people and could not afford the steamer fare and living expenses for thirteen days, which was the length of time it took to make the round trip--five days on the steamer and eight days inside the visitors' house and corral.

6. Poi House and Factory

a. House at Kalawao

Work on a poi house at Kalawao started in early August 1901 and finished up near the end of the month. Waiamau reported that the steam cooking of taro in the poi house was a huge success. Up to three hundred rations could be cooked at one time. The taro produced from Waikolu and Waihānau valleys was found to be excellent cooked this way.

b. Steam Factory at Kalaupapa

The 1905 legislature passed an appropriation for the erection of a poi factory and for the purchase of machinery for making poi. A plant similar to the one used at the Kalihi poi factory in Honolulu was purchased. The purpose of the factory was to make it unnecessary for the inmates to pound the taro or pa'i 'ai for poi. By June 1906 lumber and machinery were on hand for the beginning of construction on

39. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Year Ending June 30, 1906 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., 1906), pp. 91-92.

Illustration 59. Resident physician's residence, 1932, after reconstruction. Courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.

Illustration 60. Physician's residence, former resident physician's residence, Bldg. No. 10, 1983. NPS photo.



Illustration 61. Residence of assistant resident physician, 1932.

Illustration 62. Assistant resident physician's residence after alterations, 1936. Photos courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.



a poi factory and steam laundry that would occupy connecting buildings near the visitors' house. The buildings were to be simple in design but painted with pleasing color contrasts.

The factory was put in operation about July 18, 1907. The president of the Board of Health reported that he knew of nothing that had been built before that had given greater satisfaction to the people than the poi factory. The only sour note was that the structure cost a little over \$1,800 in excess of the estimated sum.⁴⁰ In 1914/15 a fifty-horsepower Gorham gas engine was purchased to operate the poi factory and ice plant, and the old steam plant was put in reserve.

7. Wood Sawing Plant and Splitting Yard

In June 1906 plans were being made for adding a wood sawing plant beyond the poi factory and laundry buildings. The providing of these three services was perceived as a great boon by the residents, saving them much physical labor in connection with food preparation, clothing care, and fuel acquisition. In fiscal year 1906/07 a petition was presented to legislative visitors asking for an appropriation to purchase machinery for cutting and splitting firewood. This was one of the greatest hardships that people with crippled hands who were unable to handle an ax had to deal with. Despite agreement by the members, no money for that purpose was granted.⁴¹ However, out of its regular appropriation for the "Segregation and Care of Lepers," the settlement was able to buy one six-horsepower gasoline engine, two crosscut saws, benches, and two splitting machines. Work was to commence on August 15 on a corrugated iron building.⁴²

40. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1908 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd., 1908), p. 121.

41. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ending June 30th, 1907 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publ. Co., Ltd., 1907), p. 140.

42. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1908, p. 119.

8. Physicians' Houses

During the 1901/02 period, a cottage for the resident physician was erected. An addition was made during fiscal year 1905/06. In this latter period a six-room residence was also built for the assistant physician, Dr. Hollmann.⁴³ In fiscal year 1911/12, a two-room addition, with bath and toilet, was made to the doctor's residence.⁴⁴ On July 5, 1929, the resident physician's dwelling was partially destroyed by fire. Reconstruction was completed in November and a corrugated iron roof added.

9. Dispensary

In 1905/06 a new four-room general dispensary was being erected for the use of the medical and surgical department, even larger and more convenient than first planned. It was completed by December 1906. The operating room and laboratory of the Wilcox Memorial Building were fitted with the finest equipment to be found. The old dispensary was fitted up as a photographic gallery, with a dark room and everything necessary for record work. In addition to this main dispensary, dispensaries and operating rooms were provided at each home. In April 1930, a mobile x-ray unit was installed in the Wilcox Memorial Building.

10. Bandstand

In early 1905 Dr. W.C. Wile of Danbury, Connecticut, sent Superintendent McVeigh a check for \$250 to erect a bandstand at Kalaupapa. This structure, to be called the "Tarry Wile Band-Stand," would be used for concerts by the settlement band. The stand was completed in May, a fence built around it, and trees and flowers planted.⁴⁵

43. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Year Ending June 30, 1906, p. 92.

44. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1912, p. 161.

45. J.D. McVeigh to Dr. W.C. Wile, February 28, 1905, and May 12, 1905, Letterbook No. 1, Superintendent, Leper Settlement, January 24, 1901, to May 31, 1911, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

11. Steam Laundry

The new laundry building was mentioned earlier as being connected with the poi factory. The laundry was of sufficient capacity to do all the settlement washing and coarse ironing. A disinfecting system was part of the process. During fiscal year 1906/07 all of the machinery for the laundry was purchased and delivered. A suitable building was erected to house the machinery, and the laundry commenced work in mid-July.⁴⁶

12. Children's Nursery

Improvements projected for the 1907-09 period, despite the lack of appropriations from the 1907 legislature, included a children's nursery and nurse's cottage. The nursery would accommodate twenty-four babies and children who would be taken from their parents immediately after birth in order to reduce the danger of their becoming infected. For years the female children of leprous parents had been removed from the settlement at the earliest possible moment and were either given to relatives to care for or placed in the Kapiolani Girls' Home, the institution that had been provided by the kingdom for the sole purpose of caring for such children. A similar structure had never been provided for male children, and so only those boys that had friends outside the settlement willing to care for them had been removed. (Money for a home for non-leprous boys was finally appropriated in 1908.) The perceived necessity of removing babies from their parents at the earliest possible moment was the impetus behind the nursery construction. There they would be cared for by nurses and raised on milk and baby foods.

The handsome nursery building, located at Puahi at the base of the pali, was finished by June 1908. Three or four milch cows were set aside for the sole use of its children. The Kalaupapa nursery, located in the new hospital compound, opened September 17, 1908. It was ordered that all nonleprous children under one year of age in the settlement and all children hereafter born be removed to the new

46. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ending June 30th, 1907, p. 140.

nursery. The situation was delicate, for while some parents favored this action, the removal of their children was strongly resented by others. The babies were kept in the nursery for a year. If after that time they showed no signs of the disease, they were removed to Honolulu and placed in the homes, where they were educated and otherwise cared for.

A visitors' room was built at the nursery where one or two cribs were placed against a glass partition. There parents, with a permit from the superintendent, could visit their children on Wednesdays and Sundays of each week.⁴⁷ In 1911/12 a twenty-four-foot-square playroom was added to the nursery; the building had electric lights by 1923.

13. Houses

Because of the difficulties in procuring supplies, and also as a way of reducing expenses, materials from demolished buildings were often reused. Many of the buildings at Kalaupapa were constructed from earlier buildings on the peninsula for which there was no longer any use or from materials from demolished buildings owned by the Board of Health in Honolulu.

In 1901/02, for instance, the old Goto hospital at Kalawao was brought to Kalaupapa in sections and from it two good buildings housing nine people were fashioned.⁴⁸ During the latter half of 1904, seven new houses were erected, five of which were built from material received from the Kalihi detention camp.⁴⁹ Housing construction during this early period included eight new four-room cottages during 1905/06 and some twelve new cottages during 1906/07, constructed of higher class material and finish than before. The three most recent ones were said

47. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1909, p. 191.

48. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Eighteen Months Ending December 31, 1902, p. 271.

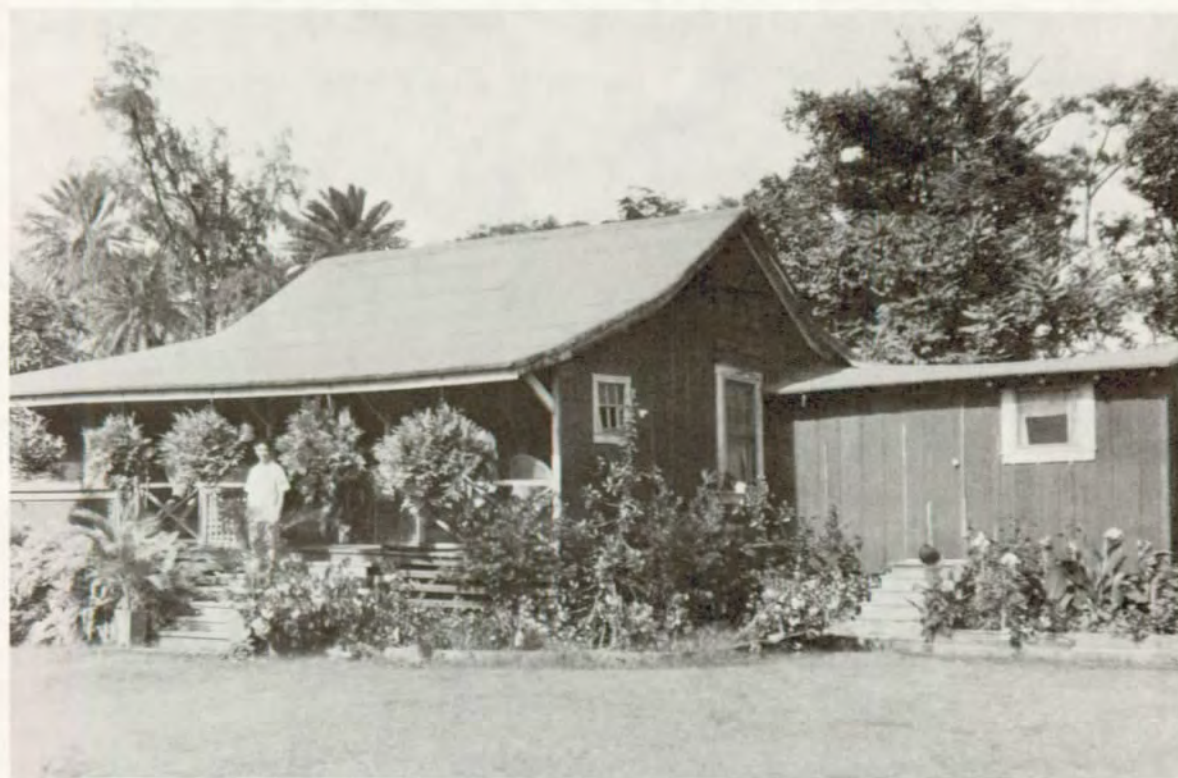
49. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1904, p. 70.

Illustration 63. Wilcox Memorial Dispensary, 1932. Courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.

Illustration 64. "Tarry Wile" bandstand, ca. 1905-1906. Note assistant resident physician's house in background. Courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.



Illustration 65. Residence described in 1949 as "old-style" patients' home. Courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.



to have been built "with some architectural pretension."⁵⁰ The Board of Health was now adopting a policy of making attractive variations in style and decoration in all buildings to give the entire settlement a more pleasing appearance. In fiscal year 1922/23, three four-room cottages were built. In 1924/25 two new four-room cottages, with bathtubs, toilets, and other amenities, were erected and said to be a great improvement over any houses built up to that time.

14. Medical Buildings

Legislators investigating conditions on Moloka'i in 1901 had nothing encouraging to say about the hospital. They noted its walls of rough-painted boards, its poor ventilation, and its lack of furniture. The "hotel" adjoining the hospital, intended as an auxiliary structure, was in better condition. It consisted of eighteen rooms opening on a lānai running around the building.⁵¹

Several buildings for the better care and treatment of the sick were proposed for the 1907-09 period. In 1906/07 a new corrugated iron building was erected for the medical department to be used in the manufacture of Dr. W.J. Goodhue's bath medicine.⁵² At this time there were no hospitals at Kalaupapa except for the sick wards at the various homes. Therefore, it was proposed to erect a general hospital containing completely modern equipment. Also proposed was a contagious ward to accommodate people with special diseases other than leprosy, such as pulmonary tuberculosis. Work on this structure was to start early in 1907. Each patient and the nurses would be isolated. The contagious

50. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ending June 30th, 1907, p. 13.

51. "Legislators Back From Molokai," Pacific Commercial Advertiser, March 4, 1901.

52. The eucalyptus compound prepared by Dr. Goodhue, used as a bath preparation, had entirely superseded the demand for the more expensive Goto remedies. Patients using the treatment faithfully seemed to show decided improvements. For that reason, arrangements were made to facilitate the manufacture of the preparation and thus enable everyone to have a full supply. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31st, 1906, p. 105.

ward was finished during fiscal year 1907/08. It had six rooms and was designed so that each room could be readily disinfected and cleaned without disturbing patients in any of the other rooms. The building was paid for out of the appropriation for the "Segregation and Care of Lepers."⁵³ Another necessary structure was a small building for the insane, which, because of the presence of several patients diagnosed as "mildly insane," was considered imperative.

At the same time, while the various homes were provided with facilities for medicated baths, those living in individual homes had none. Now a new special bathhouse was being erected for them.⁵⁴ The house was to be of smooth concrete, well drained, and have sixteen porcelain bath tubs. Lounging rooms were provided where patients could rest after their baths and gradually regain their normal body temperature, thereby avoiding colds and chills. The sexes were segregated within the house. The bathhouse was completed by June 1908.

The Board of Health asked the 1907 legislative session for an appropriation of \$8,000 to construct a general hospital where patients living outside of homes could get proper treatment and care. For some reason, though the governor and every senator and representative seemed in favor of the project, during the third reading of the appropriation bill that particular item was not inserted and therefore the money was never granted. Because material was on hand for the construction, Lucius E. Pinkham, president of the Board of Health, realizing the immediate necessity for this facility, ordered work to commence.⁵⁵

53. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1908, p. 122.

54. For the Homes and the Kalaupapa bathhouse, a large bag containing from fifty to seventy-five pounds of the bath preparation was placed in a specially-built 500-gallon steam-tight tank. The steam was turned on until all the ingredients had been extracted, leaving a concentrated decoction, enough cold water having been placed in the tank at the start to condense the steam. The concentrated decoction was then run into the individual bath tubs and enough hot water added to dilute to the required strength for bathing. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31st, 1906, p. 111.

55. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1908, p. 118.

Illustration 66. Old-style Kalaupapa patient's cottage, 1930s?

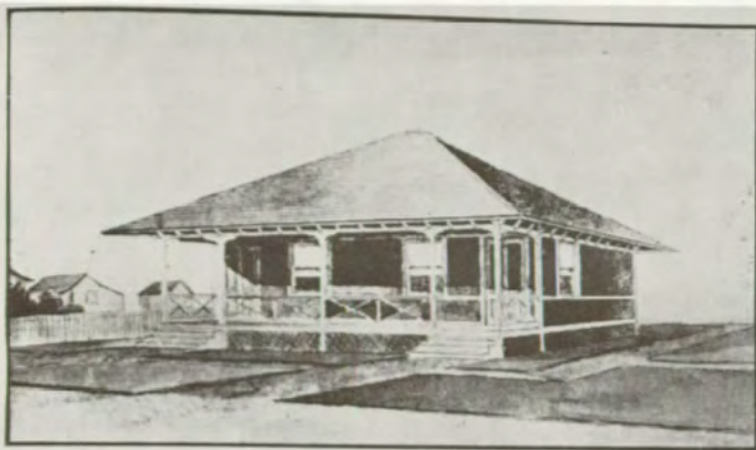
Illustration 67. Patient's cottage, 1930s? Photos courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.



Illustration 68. Style of cottages built during 1905 to 1907.

Illustration 69. Old dispensary, including laboratory and operating rooms, at Kalaupapa, 1907. Photos from Board of Health publication, The Molokai Settlement, courtesy Anwei V. Skinsnes.

Illustration 70. Old dispensary, laboratory, and operating rooms from west, ca. 1895. Courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

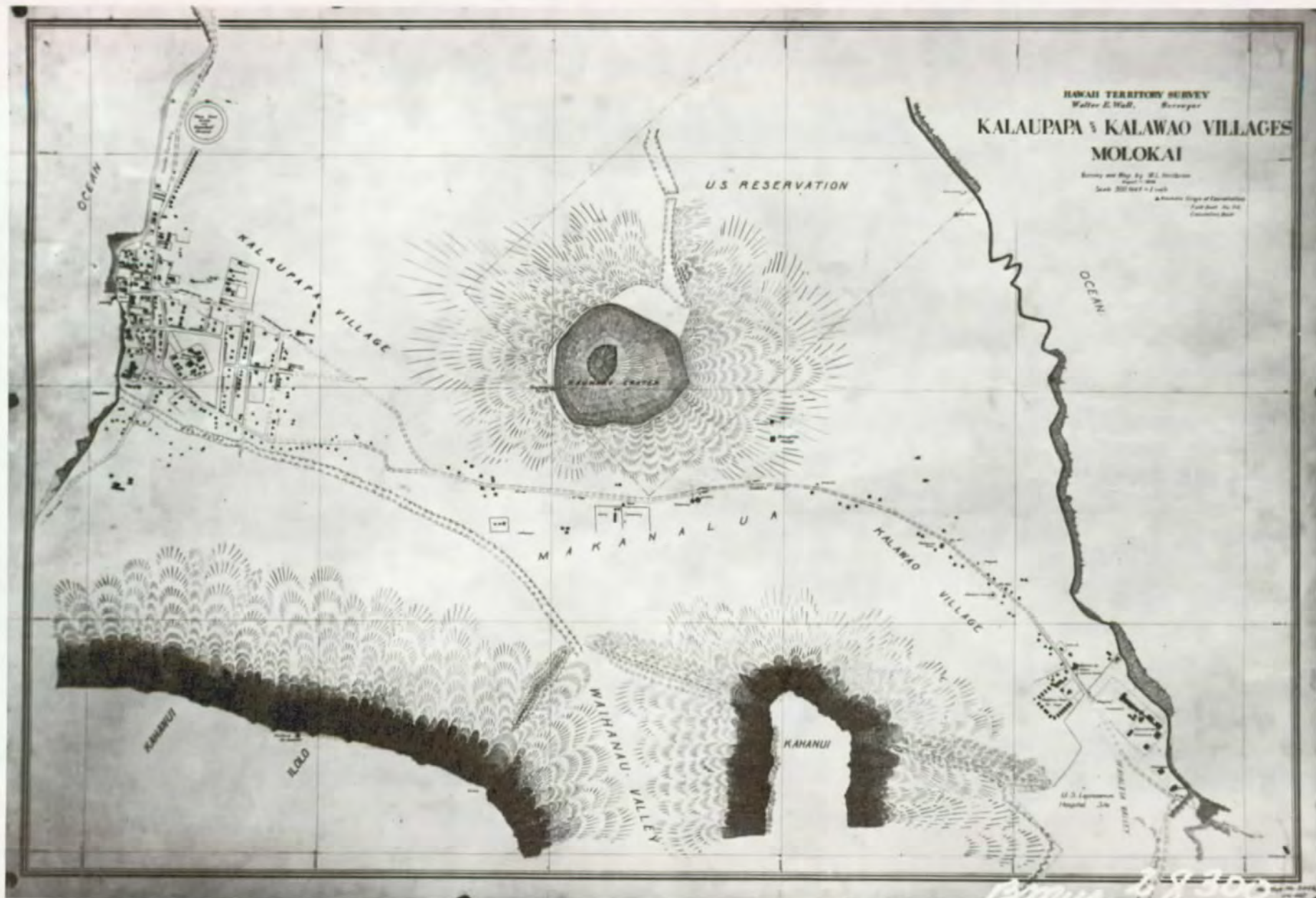


ELEVEN COTTAGES BUILT DURING PERIOD 1905-1907.

NEW DISPENSARY—KALAUPAPA.



Illustration 71. Map of Kalaupapa and Kalawao villages, August 1908. R.J. Baker, Bishop Museum, Honolulu.



Area 67300

The new hospital, almost finished by the end of June 1908, was located in the portion of the settlement called Puahi, on the south side of town and toward the pali. The building stretched 180 feet in an east-west direction, with a wing on the west end extending north. It consisted of four private wards and two large general wards. It also contained a sky-lighted operating room, a drug room, nurses' quarters, male and female dressing rooms, a dining room, and a kitchen.⁵⁶ The new nursery was a few hundred feet northeast of the hospital.

15. St. Francis Church

As mentioned in a previous section, Father Damien had not worked alone at the settlement. Father André Burgermann began assisting occasionally beginning in 1874, moving to Kalaupapa early in 1878 where he remained until July 1880. Father Albert Montiton arrived at the settlement in September 1881 and remained until March 1885. Damien's immediate successor at the settlement was Father Wendelin Robert Moellers, a German priest who arrived almost five months before Damien's death and remained until 1902. He found Father Lambert Conrardy, the Belgian diocesan priest, assisting the ailing Damien at Kalawao.

Father Wendelin made the church at Kalaupapa, flanked by a priest's cottage, his headquarters. The interior decorations of the chapel had been Father Albert's work and were described by Charles Warren Stoddard in 1884: "His church is like a little Chinese showbox full of color; odd combinations of color and grotesque but pretty patterns upon wall and ceiling. . . ."⁵⁷ Stoddard further remarked that

the walls and ceiling are decorated with gaudy paintings; Father Albert whispered quietly in my ear: You see, all this is somewhat barbarous, but there was for me less question of satisfying the exigencies of artistic taste, than to give pleasure to these poor people; what you see here, that's just what they like. The altar and its many little statues. . . .⁵⁸

56. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1909, p. 199.

57. Diary of a Visit to Molokai, p. 22.

58. "Illustrations," Damien Institute, I, no. 4 (May 1895):73. See Illustration 16.

This little church, Our Lady Health of the Sick, soon became much too small for the crowds that packed in for Mass and evening devotions. For several years after his arrival, Father Wendelin raised funds however he could, and finally, with the help of the Honolulu Catholic Mission, he began work on a new church in 1897. The wooden structure on the edge of the village was completed in 1899, blessed, and dedicated in 1900 to St. Francis of Assisi. It had twin towers and the frontal view of three large entrance doors and slender windows made it resemble a medieval cathedral. The old church was moved to one side and used as a social hall.

The beautiful church was a great joy to the devout Kalaupapa congregation. One can imagine, therefore, the tragedy of the accidental burning of the structure August 12, 1906. The fire started when an altar boy, in replacing a censer after Benediction, spilled some charcoal on the floor. Thinking the coals to be dead, he did not pick them up. After smoldering for a while, the coals scattered over the floor flared up, and many fine vestments, statues, and various other church articles were lost in the blaze. The structure burned to the ground in thirty-five minutes; nothing was saved but the tabernacle.

The house of Father Maxime André (who replaced Father Wendelin) and the store, warehouse, and other Board of Health buildings caught fire several times, but were not seriously damaged due to the noble fire-fighting efforts of the residents. The front of the old church, standing near the newer one, was burned out, but was then repaired and the interior made usable for the time being again as a church.⁵⁹

59. "Burning of St. Francis Church, Kalaupapa, Molokai," The Damien Institute Monthly Magazine 12, no. 11 (November 1906): 174-76; Fire was a great fear at the settlement, and after several had occurred in August, night watchmen were appointed with strict orders on what to do if fire was discovered. Although petitions had been circulated to have fire hydrants and other fire-protection apparatus installed, no appropriations for them had been forthcoming. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ending June 30th, 1907, p. 138.

Illustration 72. View of front and south side of St. Francis Church, no date, probably early 1900s. Courtesy National Archives, Washington, D.C.



Illustration 73. Original St. Francis Church, ca. 1899. Note old church, Our Lady Health of the Sick, to the left (see Illustration 16). Courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.

Illustration 74. New stone church of St. Francis completed in 1908. Note difference in front of old church to left, evidently due to repairs made after 1906 fire. Courtesy Damien Museum, Honolulu.



Illustration 75. A further change took place when the old church was removed and Damien Hall was built next to St. Francis Church, sometime between 1908 and 1910. Courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

Illustration 76. Damien Hall, no date, but probably after 1919. Father Maxime André to right and Father Martin Dornbush to left. Father Dornbush was pastor of Kalawao from 1919 to 1929. Courtesy Damien Museum, Honolulu.



Illustration 77. East end of St. Francis Church, 1938, Damien Hall to right. Courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.

Illustration 78. Statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Courtesy St. Louis-Chaminade Education Center, Honolulu.



Illustration 79. Bennington at Kalaupapa landing, 1905. Courtesy Gartley, Bishop Museum, Honolulu.



No sooner was the disaster known and an appeal to charity made, than liberal donations poured in. Two of the contributors were Pope Pius X and King Edward VII of Great Britain. According to tradition, two French priests at the settlement, with building experience, drew up plans for the new church. Father André recorded on October 15, 1907, that fifteen Japanese masons and carpenters, headed by a Hawaiian construction engineer, began work on the new structure under the supervision of Father Maxime. Work proceeded quickly, and the new Gothic-style stone church of St. Francis was completed in May 1908 and blessed on the twenty-sixth of that month. Enough money had been collected to acquire new church furnishings also, such as an altar, chandelier, monstrance, vestments, statues, a tower bell, and two stained-glass windows for the sanctuary. A special donation was a bronze statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus that was placed outside in front of the main entrance.⁶⁰

16. Miscellaneous Structures

In fiscal year 1905/06 several new structures were seen as being essential for the settlement's many activities and personnel. Among these were:

a. New stables

These were built on Staff Row by June 30, 1906, along with a carriage house, to accommodate the animals belonging to the board, the superintendent, and doctors. The stables were remodeled in 1919/20.

b. Oil Storage

A new, completely isolated iron warehouse for oil storage was constructed far enough away from other buildings that all danger of fire was removed.

60. Robert Schoofs, Pioneers of the Faith: History of the Catholic Mission in Hawaii (1827-1940), rev. ed. by Fay Wren Midkiff (Waikāne, Hawaii: Louis Boeynaems, 1978), p. 340.

c. New Warehouses

Warehouse space was provided by moving the old visitors' house near the landing into line with the Kalaupapa store and partly rebuilding it. The remaining good warehouse at the landing was to be similarly removed and repaired.⁶¹

d. Landing

In the latter half of 1906, one hundred and fifty feet of solid masonry stone wall was built on both sides of the landing. Filling and grading was also accomplished, as well as laying of steel tracks to the warehouses.⁶²

By fiscal year 1906/07, most of the lumber was on hand for erection of an attractive pavilion at the landing. It would usually be open, except on the windward side, and arranged so that by closing the shutters it could be turned into an assembly hall measuring twenty-eight by eighty feet.⁶³ By the next year all the old unsightly buildings at the landing had been torn down, the grade raised four feet, and concrete steps put in leading from the wharf to the landing. Two new warehouses had been built in a line with the store, facing the street, and the railroad track mentioned earlier was in use leading from the landing to the new warehouses. It was then planned to run a track from the landing to the poi factory. The Superintendent of Public Works had had a new derrick erected and the steam hoisting engine purchased by Mr. Pease, in charge of construction of the federal leprosarium, had been installed at the landing.⁶⁴ In 1914/15 this old hoisting engine was replaced by a new double-drum hoist.

61. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Year Ending June 30, 1906, p. 92.

62. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31st, 1906, p. 103; Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ending June 30th, 1907, p. 13.

63. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ending June 30th, 1907, p. 15.

64. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1908, p. 121.

e. Kalaupapa Store

During fiscal year 1907/08 the store underwent extensive repairs. It was resingled, new flooring laid, and showcases purchased. The warehouse was enlarged and painted inside and out.⁶⁵

f. Slaughterhouse

In fiscal year 1910/11 a slaughter and hide house was built with concrete floors and side walls.⁶⁶ The hides of the slaughtered cattle were salted to preserve them until they could be tanned. The sales money from the hides was put into the territorial treasury. A supply storeroom was added in fiscal year 1925/26.

g. Ice Plant

In fiscal year 1912/13, a Baker six-ton ice-making and refrigerating machine was delivered and construction on the ice plant begun.⁶⁷

h. Outbuildings and Miscellaneous

During fiscal year 1910/11, eighteen new cookhouses, each eight by twenty feet, and three cookhouses of eight by ten feet were built. The next year twelve new kitchens and thirty-eight outbuildings were constructed for the use of people outside the homes. Six new concrete watering troughs were also added. In 1912/13 nine kitchens and sixteen outhouses were built, and in 1914/15 twelve new kitchens, nine outhouses, and a new four-room cottage for a blacksmith were erected. During 1919/20, five new kitchens and dining rooms outside the homes were completed. Three buildings for housing the Delco plant were built in fiscal year 1922/23. In August 1929 a fifty-horsepower diesel engine driving a thirty-five-kilowatt generator

65. Ibid., p. 123.

66. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1911, p. 174.

67. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1913, p. 112.

was installed on foundation blocks. A power house was completed the following month.⁶⁸

i. Stores

By the summer of 1901, at least one private store was in business at Kalaupapa. It was owned by J.D. Kahale, who had an agent buying goods for him in Honolulu.⁶⁹ Soon thereafter, other businesses began operating: Robert Holt and James Prosser (an employee of the Board of Health) started a dry goods and grocery store at Kalawao in 1902; A. Galaspo was given permission to erect a bakery at Kalawao in 1904; and a fish market at Kalaupapa was opened in the spring of 1904.⁷⁰

17. Agricultural Activities and Livestock

a. Dairy, Hog Ranch

In the early 1900s a great deal of cultivation was undertaken. In 1903 crops included sorghum, alfalfa, and other stock fodder. In early 1903 six acres of land in one of the sheltered valleys had been cleared for the planting of 4,000 papaya trees. Two acres of pumpkins were also planted. Both fruits were good hog feed when combined with cooked offal from the slaughterhouse. Some new construction was done at this time in connection with the dairy, now an established part of the ranching operations, and the hog pens. As

68. Reports of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1911, p. 177; June 30, 1912, p. 161; June 30, 1913, p. 113; June 30, 1915, p. 45; June 30, 1920, p. 51; June 30, 1923, p. 129; June 30, 1930, p. 371.

69. Jno. S. Wilmington to C.B. Reynolds, Superintendent, Leper Settlement, July 5(?), 1901, file 1901 June-December, Superintendent's Correspondence--Leper Settlement, Hansen's Disease Records, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

70. Jno. S. Wilmington to C.B. Reynolds, January 31, 1902, file 1902 January-March, Superintendent's Correspondence--Leper Settlement, Hansen's Disease Records, 1907-29; J.D. McVeigh, Superintendent, Leper Settlement, to Mr. A. Galaspo, April 15, 1904, Letterbook No. 1, January 24, 1901, to May 31, 1911, Board of Health; McVeigh to Messrs. (illegible), April 15, 1904, in ibid., all in Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

Illustration 80. Kalaupapa store, no date, but between 1894 and 1905. Courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

Illustration 81. Kalaupapa store to left, old dispensary straight ahead, and visitors' house to right, 1907. It appears as if the old visitors' house has been moved into line with the store. From Board of Health publication, The Molokai Settlement. Courtesy Anwei V. Skinsnes.



Illustration 82. Kalaupapa store and warehouse, 1932. Courtesy
Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.



mentioned earlier, a hog ranch had been started a year before, located near the slaughterhouse.⁷¹

One of the major problems hindering agricultural activity on the peninsula was the fast-growing lantana pest that overgrew the pasture land. Efforts to control the growth by hand seemed to accomplish little. In 1904 some "seed blight" was secured that helped prevent further spreading. "Leaf bugs" brought in from O'ahu also helped clear up several thousand acres.⁷²

The dairy operation received careful attention. Any patient on order from the resident physician could receive one quart or more of milk daily, delivered free to his house by a milk wagon. (The distribution of fresh milk each morning to the fever cases and other debilitated patients was considered to be of therapeutic value. A milk diet seemed to help reduce fevers and other ailments.)

The papaya fruit was the major hog food for the settlement. The plantation at Puahi provided up to four dray loads of this commodity weekly during the summer months. In 1904 a small supply of panicum grass was received from the Moloka'i Cattle Ranch, which was planted and seemed to grow well. It required much less water than the sorghum and was said to be fine animal fodder. Ultimately both sorghum and panicum were fed daily to the milch cows and calves.

In May 1906 hog cholera hit the settlement's hog industry, killing a large number of animals before the disease disappeared. The old pens were afterwards thoroughly sprayed and disinfected, some buildings enlarged, and concrete floors and troughs installed.

71. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending June 30, 1903, pp. 97-98.

72. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1904, pp. 72-73.

From July to November 1906, the dairy business suffered considerable loss of stock due to a drought that began to dry up the pasture land. The drought continued into 1909, the lack of rain and feed causing a loss of more than three hundred head. The milk supply dropped from sixty-two to fourteen gallons daily. The dairy was subsequently closed and all the stock driven into Waikolu and Wai'ale'ia valleys. Because the cessation of the milk ration was working a great hardship on many people who had become dependent on it, the Board of Health allowed condensed milk and fresh bread to be issued in lieu of fresh milk.⁷³

In the 1913/14 fiscal year, three hundred coconut trees donated by the Board of Health were planted by the residents. During 1922/23, a milking shed was built near the baseball grounds and five hundred redwood posts and galvanized wire fencing were bought to be used in the Makanalua district for cattle paddocks for the board's cattle herd.

b. Taro Industry

By the summer of 1901, work on the Puahi taro patches was progressing, as was the laying of a four-inch water pipe to them.⁷⁴ In 1904 taro was being planted in Waikolu Valley and at Puahi. The taro crops from Puahi were excellent, and the residents were very anxious to receive their ration from that area. There were about five more acres there that could not be planted because efficient labor could not be hired at reasonable wages. The board requested, therefore, that permission be given to allow a company of patients to take over all the taro lands, the board to receive one-fourth of the crop and the balance to be purchased by the board at market prices.⁷⁵

73. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1909, p. 190.

74. J.K. Waiamau, Assistant Superintendent, Leper Settlement, to C.B. Reynolds, Superintendent, July 25, 1901, file 1901 June-December, Superintendent's Correspondence--Leper Settlement, Hansen's Disease Records, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.

75. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1904, p. 73.

Map No. 3. Map of East Side of the Leper Settlement, Molokai, T.H.,
Showing Present and Proposed Pipe Lines of the Kalawao and Kalaupapa
Water Works, September 1906.

Illustrations 83-84. Old flume in Waikolu water system and water reservoirs, no date. Photos courtesy of Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.



By early 1905 a contract had been entered into with the "Hui Hooikaika Kino" to cultivate all the available taro land in Puahi. One-third of the crop was to be the sole property of the board, the balance to be purchased from the hui at current market rates. Planting at Waikolu would be carried on as usual, no hui being willing to take over those lands.⁷⁶

By 1906 some of the settlement residents were allowed one or more acres of land and were engaged in planting taro for the board. As a rule, the residents did not like to engage in taro cultivation because laboring in water was detrimental to their physical well-being. Because the federal leprosarium was going to be located at the entrance to Waikolu Valley, it was suggested that the board purchase the improvements made there by the settlement planters and then enter into an agreement with outside parties, who would not be allowed to enter the settlement, to cultivate those lands.⁷⁷

A better quality of taro was sought by purchasing a quantity of hulis (taro tops) from planters at Pelekunu and Hāiawa. In addition to the scarcity of water during the drought that began in 1906, the greatest difficulty in taro cultivation remained finding labor. The residents simply could not work steadily in water and not enough kōkuas were available. For the next couple of years the lack of water made it impossible to cultivate half of the available taro land in Puahi. Because the residents were unwilling to cultivate Waikolu Valley, the superintendent again urged in 1908 that the taro land there be leased to a hui of Hawai'ians or Chinese to work for the board.

76. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Six Months Ending June 30, 1905 (Honolulu: Bulletin Publishing Co., 1905), p. 60. The settlement superintendent, in the latter half of 1904, had encouraged fishing by the H.H.K. Club (or Hui Hana ikeiko ka Kino), whose quite frequent catches of from two to three thousand pounds of fish he bought and distributed in lieu of beef. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1904, p. 80.

77. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Year Ending June 30, 1906, pp. 93-94.

18. Water Supply

In fiscal year 1903/04 a new 10,000-gallon water tank was erected at Makaanalua. On the side of the pali about four miles from Kalawao was a small concrete reservoir that caught water from two or three small streams. An eight-inch pipe led from it into the valley. During July to December 1904, several severe breaks in the eight-inch pipeline occurred as rocks fell from the cliffs between Waikolu and Kalawao. If money could be obtained, it was suggested that a deeper trench be dug in which to bury the pipe. A small appropriation was then requested to extend the pipeline farther up Waikolu Valley to get an increased supply of water.

An appropriation for this purpose was made by the 1905 legislature, and in 1906 a Department of Public Works engineer was sent to the settlement to prepare plans and estimates for increasing the water supply. Such an action was greatly needed for irrigation, fire protection, and power purposes. An appropriation of \$12,000 was granted by the 1907 legislature to install new pipeline and place hydrants. Pipe and other material was purchased and taken to Waikolu Valley preparatory to laying. The project then ran out of money and work had to be discontinued. Negotiations then got underway to have the Marine-Hospital Service advance the amount needed to finish laying the pipe, and, in return, the federal station would acquire a perpetual right to 200,000 gallons daily.

An agreement was reached and as mentioned in the section on the federal leprosarium, eight-inch pipes were laid up to the head of Waikolu Valley. A supply of water large enough to meet any demand in the immediate future was thus obtained by 1909. In 1911/12 it was noted that there was a scarcity of water due to absorption in the ditch connecting the springs with the pipeline. A flume was needed to replace the ditch. The next fiscal year, 1912/13, 1,900 feet of a fourteen-by-twenty-inch flume was built leading from the upper end of

the eight-inch pipeline toward the water head from Waikolu Valley.⁷⁸ Evidently the flume was later increased in length, because twenty-eight hundred feet were rebuilt in 1928/29.

19. Roads, Trails, Bridges

In 1901 the residents of the settlement complained that the road running through the settlement to Waikolu had been enclosed by a fence, and gates had been put on both ends. Cattle were brought in and penned there during the night, but they tended to jump out on the mauka side and destroy and/or eat the plants (cane and other crops) cultivated by the residents. They therefore petitioned that the practice of putting the cattle in there at night be stopped.⁷⁹

During 1905/06 roads in the settlement received needed repairs. The road from Baldwin Home to the Board of Health store at Kalawao was rebuilt and widened. The pali road also was repaired so that the mailman could get up and down more easily. The former mailman had quit in January when, after making semi-weekly trips for years, he lost his mule and almost his own life on the trail.⁸⁰ The mail carrier now made four trips weekly. A heavy storm washed away the trail in many places, forcing the mailman to carry a two-by-four piece of lumber to use as a bridge to crawl over the washouts. The trail was being widened to six feet in 1906/07. A widened trail also made it easier for the Molokai Ranch to drive beef cattle to the settlement when needed.⁸¹

78. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Twelve Months Ending June 30, 1913, p. 111.

79. Petition from the Residents of the Leper Settlement at Molokai Through their Committee of Fifteen, p. 6.

80. Report of the President of the Board of Health . . . for the Year Ending June 30, 1906, p. 93.

81. The Moloka'i Ranch furnished beef to the settlement almost continuously after 1908. At first the cattle were driven down the steep pali trail, preceded by a cowboy leading a tame steer. Later the beef was shipped around the island from Kaunakakai by steamer. During World War II when steamer service was forbidden, pack mules carried the beef down the trail. In the late 1940s the beef supply was flown in. Cooke, Moolelo O Molokai, p. 98.

During 1910/11 the bridge at Puahi was rebuilt. In the 1919/20 fiscal year, a new bridge with a concrete base was built at the entrance to Wai'ale'ia Valley to facilitate getting out taro. The bridge leading to the general hospital was also rebuilt. In 1923/24 the pali road was again repaired. Several new turns were added, giving the cowboys more protection when driving cattle and also reducing loss of the cattle themselves.

20. Kalaupapa Social Hall (Paschoal Hall)

A social hall was erected at Kalaupapa during fiscal year 1915/16. The structure, measuring one hundred ten by forty feet, was set upon one hundred twenty-four concrete piers. A space thirty-five by forty feet was to be used as the social hall, and a twelve by twenty-foot stage would have a movie curtain and be used for amateur theatricals. Seating capacity was for three hundred fifty persons.⁸² A moving picture machine had been purchased for the settlement in 1908/09. R.K. Bonine of Honolulu and the Advertiser, Bulletin, and Star newspapers had assisted in procuring funds for the movie outfit. In 1913/14 it was noted that a new moving picture machine had been purchased, and in 1916 a visitor mentioned that the movie apparatus in the "theater" had been installed by Bonine for the government. The theater consisted of a plaster screen in the open, fronting a score of rough benches, lightly roofed over. Films were shown twice a week.⁸³

C. Summary of Business and Social Activities

During this 1900 to 1929 period, both the Board of Health and the settlement residents were involved in a number of activities. Individual residents and various clubs carried on a variety of business enterprises, from catching fish that were purchased by the superintendent for consumption by the residents, allowing an alternative

82. Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Twelve Months Ended June 30, 1916 (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., 1916), p. 43.

83. Katharine F. Gerould, Hawaii, Scenes and Impressions (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916), p. 176.

Illustration 85. Puahi Street bridge, no date. Perhaps this is the earlier bridge. Courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.



Illustration 86. Bridge on pali trail, no date. This might be the 1910/11 rebuilt bridge. Courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.



Illustration 87. Bridge leading to new Baldwin Home and pali trail, no date. This might be the 1919/20 rebuilt bridge. Courtesy Kalaupapa Historical Society, Kalaupapa.



to meat, to running their own small stores and services. Agriculture, livestock raising, and dairying for local use were engaged in by the board. Employment at fair wages was offered to all residents able and willing to work, though no one was forced to labor.

Six churches--two Protestant, two Catholic, and two Latter-Day Saints--and a Young Men's Christian Association afforded religious privileges. As more residents moved to Kalaupapa, the last regular service at Siloama was held about 1927, and the little church was virtually abandoned until 1938. For about thirty years this branch chapel at Kalaupapa, the New Siloama or Kanaana Church, as it was often called after 1890, stood on the site of the present Calvinist parsonage. Prior to 1901, its bell had been destroyed, and around 1903 or 1904 the steeple was ripped off in a windstorm. By 1914 it was decided that the time had come to build a new church, and in 1915 the present building was erected by Sam Kaaumoana of Kaumakapili Church in Honolulu, who brought carpenters and painters with him. It was called Kanaana Hou, New Canaan, "The Church of the Promised Land."

Various amusement places existed in the form of several assembly halls, a bandstand, a race track, a baseball field, and shooting ranges. Athletic clubs and debating societies had also been formed. Two small brass bands and glee clubs furnished music.

D. Moloka'i Lighthouse

The first lighthouse in Hawai'i was established in 1859 at Kawaihae on the island of Hawai'i to guide oil-laden whaling vessels into port. Following the annexation of Hawai'i to the United States, the Lighthouse Board was directed on December 29, 1903, to take charge of the Hawai'ian lighthouse service. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Lighthouse Board, was charged with all the administrative duties relative thereto. The territory was first made a portion of the Twelfth lighthouse district, headquartered in San Francisco, California. Because of the problem of maintaining communications between California and Hawai'i, the Lighthouse Board recommended in 1905 that a Nineteenth lighthouse district be established,

which ultimately embraced the Hawai'ian Islands, the Midway Islands, the island of Guam, and the American Samoan Islands, with headquarters in Honolulu. After 1904, the federal government poured millions into the lighthouse facilities in Hawai'i. From 1904 to 1910, the district was run by both the army and navy. An army officer acting as district engineer had charge of the construction of lighthouses and the placing of the lights. When completed, the lighthouses were turned over to the navy and a naval officer directed their operation and maintenance. On July 1, 1910, the U.S. Lighthouse Board, established in 1852 and consisting of officers of the army and navy and civilians, was terminated and the Bureau of Lighthouses established.⁸⁴ On July 1, 1939, the Lighthouse Service was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department.

An act of March 4, 1907, appropriated \$60,000 for the establishment of a light and fog signal on the north shore of Moloka'i, and an area of 21.6 acres was reserved thereon for the station by executive order of October 27, 1908. Plans were prepared for a reenforced concrete tower and for three concrete dwellings with oil house. In September 1907 it was decided to use at this station the first-order cylindrical helical-bar lantern and the lens ordered for the Makapu'u Point light station on O'ahu. The lantern was completed and shipped in March 1908. The lens consisted of a second-order 180-degree two-panel lens, arranged to show a flashing white light every twenty seconds, mounted on a mercury float, and driven by the usual clockwork and falling weight. The lens arrived at New York in July and was shipped to Honolulu in November 1908.

The tower was octagonal in plan, 20 feet inscribed diameter at the base and 14 feet 4 inches at the top, resting upon an octagonal reenforced

84. W.K. Bassett, "Towers of Light that Warn the Traveler on Waters of Hawaii," Pacific Commercial Advertiser, March 28, 1920; Annual Report of the Light-House Board to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, June 30, 1904 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904), p. 164; Annual Report of the Light-House Board to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, June 30, 1905 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905), p. 17.

concrete base. It was provided at the top with a molded concrete cornice, supporting the lantern. The stairs up to and including the fourth landing were of concrete and from there to the lantern floor were of cast iron. The watch-room floor supporting the lens pedestal was also of cast iron, with steel I-beam below. From this floor to the third floor below a hollow weight shaft extended for the clock. The air lock was in the main stairs just below the service room or fourth floor. The focal plane of the light was 120 feet above the base of the tower and 213 feet above high water. The illuminant was incandescent oil vapor in a 55-millimeter Welsbach mantel, and the geographical range of the light was 21 miles.

The three concrete dwellings were alike, 1½-stories high, with two bedrooms, living room, dining room, bathroom, storeroom, and kitchen on the main floor and an attic above. A wide verandah ran around the front, one side, and part of the rear of each house, and was covered with a roof supported on nine concrete columns. The roofs were frame, covered with corrugated-iron sheathing. The concrete work on the tower began in September 1908 and was completed in March 1909. The ironwork of the upper floors, stairs, and lantern was erected in April, and the illuminating apparatus was in place early in June. The station was to go into commission early in fiscal year 1910.⁸⁵

During fiscal year 1909 several new lights were put into commission. First in importance was the large hyper-radiant light at Makapu'u Point on O'ahu, the landfill light for vessels bound from the states to the Hawaiian Islands. Next in importance and power was the Moloka'i light. In 1915 the Moloka'i light was noted as having 620,000 candlepower (English candles). The Moloka'i light, in conjunction with the Makapu'u Point light, guided westbound vessels, particularly from southern California, Panama, and South American ports, into Kaiwi Channel, the approach to Honolulu. Keepers from the federal lighthouse service tended

85. Annual Report of the Light-House Board to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, June 30, 1909 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909), p. 28.

Illustration 88. Kanaana Hou Church, east side, no date. To right is old YMCA building being used as social hall.

Illustration 89. Kanaana Hou Church, west side, no date. Photos courtesy Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu.



the light for the first thirty years, and then the job was handled by Coast Guardsmen living in the quarters on the grounds.

There was no standard type or design of lighthouse keeper's dwelling, because of the many different local conditions that had to be met at each site, including climate and the availability of materials. Attempts were made to tailor the buildings to prevailing local styles and customs and to harmonize them architecturally as much as possible with the light station and its surroundings. At more important lights, the tower was detached from the dwelling and was usually of fireproof construction, as was the one on Moloka'i. Older towers of this type were built of brick or stone masonry, with stairways, lantern, and other appurtenances of cast iron. Later towers had a structural open framework of wrought iron or steel, usually with an enclosed stairwell in the center. Even later ones had reinforced concrete towers, which were expected to be more extensively used in the future. Completely equipped light stations on land usually consisted of the light tower, an oil house, a fog-signal building, the keepers' dwellings, a workshop, water supply and drainage systems, a landing wharf, a boathouse, a barn and other outbuildings, plus roads, walks, and fences. Because of the restricted area of some light sites, several of these purposes might be served by a single building.⁸⁶

The keepers at Moloka'i lived under rigid restrictions because of their proximity to Kalaupapa settlement. They were not permitted to associate with the patients or even with paroled patients. As compensation for these restrictions, they were given privileges not enjoyed by other stations: visitors (except patients) could come to their home at any time, they were given a full month's leave every year on full pay, they were the highest paid keepers in the district, and homes were provided for the three keepers and their families. One of the keepers in

86. Department of Commerce, Lighthouse Service, The United States Lighthouse Service, 1915 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1916), pp. 19, 78.

April 1925 had a homestead near Kaunakakai on the other side of the island, where his wife moved each year so their children could attend school. The steep pali trail was used frequently by the keepers on their way to the outside world. Supplies for the lighthouse that were landed on the Kalaupapa wharf were double packed to prevent contamination. The outside covering was burned upon transfer of the materials and foodstuffs inside the reservation. In addition to the principal station near Kalaupapa, there was a light at La'au Point and two range lights elsewhere.⁸⁷

By the late 1930s, the only Hawai'ian lighthouse equipment still in use that had been in existence prior to 1910 were the tower, lens, and dwellings at the Moloka'i and Makapu'u light stations. In 1933 the Moloka'i lens was again listed as 620,000 candlepower--a second order lens with an incandescent oil-vapor lamp, the type generally employed for important lights. A newspaper article during that time noted that

Life occasionally does a few handspings for these men [light keepers]. . . . Familiar is the story of the keeper of the Molokai beacon at Kalaupapa, who was busy cleaning his lenses when an earthquake hit the island. As the tremors increased, the spindly tower tipped so violently that the mercury spilt out of the vats carrying the revolving light. Unable to turn in a dry socket, the huge lens was temporarily replaced by an emergency light. This Molokai light, incidentally, throws out a 2,500,000 candlepower gleam, ⁸⁸ the highest intensity of any marine light on the Pacific coast.

Earthquakes presented a definite hazard to the huge Moloka'i light. In addition to one on December 25, 1925, that scattered mercury from the vat, on January 22, 1938, forty-three pounds of mercury spilled

87. Henrietta McKaughan, "Lighthouses of Hawaii," Honolulu Advertiser, April 30, 1925; Harry Albright, "Sentinels of the Sea Lanes," Honolulu Advertiser, August 14, 1938.

88. Elizabeth Peet, "Safeguarding Hawaii's Shores," Honolulu Advertiser, January 17, 1937; U.S. Department of Commerce, Lighthouse Service, Light List, Pacific Coast, United States, 1933 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933), pp. 256-57.

Illustration 90. Moloka'i lighthouse, no date. Courtesy Damien Museum, Honolulu.



out of the vat and caused the lens to stop suddenly at rest on the vertical rollers. The keeper and his assistants poured some spare mercury into the vat until the lens was in motion, having stopped for only fifteen minutes. No other damage was done except for the loss of five feet of stone wall that was shaken loose.⁸⁹ In 1939 the Moloka'i light was described as being 2,500,000 candlepower.

In 1948 a newspaper article was written on Fred E. Robins, who had been in charge of the light since 1939. It mentioned that Robins worked in close cooperation with the Kalaupapa authorities and was a member of Damien Post No. 30, the American Legion, and the Lions Club.⁹⁰

In 1966 the Moloka'i Light Station, tended by keepers since 1909, was automated. The two Coast Guardsmen stationed there were transferred. The light would now turn itself on in the evening and off in the morning. The Coast Guard periodically travels from Honolulu by helicopter to service the light.

89. Albright, "Sentinels of the Sea Lanes," August 14, 1938.

90. Fog, "Fred E. Robins . . .," Honolulu Advertiser, August 2, 1948.