

Kalaupapa Social Hall
(Paschoal Community Hall)
Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement
Beretania Street
Kalaupapa
Kalawao County
Moloka'i Island
Hawaii

HABS No. HI-67

HABS
HI,
3-KALA,
17-

PHOTOGRAPHS
REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

ADDITIONAL
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

KALAUPAPA SOCIAL HALL (Paschoal Community Hall)

HABS No. HI-67

- Location: Beretania Street, Kalaupapa, Molokai Island, Kalawao County, Hawaii
- Present Owner: National Park Service and the Department of Health, State of Hawaii
- Present Use: Storage
- Significance: Kalaupapa Social Hall is an example of Hawaiian vernacular architecture, blending elements from the wooden frame structures of the missionary period with native Hawaiian and East Asian influence. The design is influenced by the climate, the prevailing winds, and the types and availability of building materials during different periods in its history. The Social Hall has served as the cultural and recreational center of the Kalaupapa Settlement for seventy-five years, and attracted world-renowned professionals from the performing arts.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: 1916.¹
2. Architect: Not known.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: The Department of Health owned the structure from 1916 until 1980, when a collaborative agreement with the National Park Service resulted in joint ownership. The Hawaiian Home Lands owns the land on which the settlement is constructed.²
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not known.
5. Original Plans and Construction: The president of the Board of Health stated in his annual report:

"Among the improvements during the year was the erection of the Kalaupapa Social Hall, the construction of which was authorized by you. The building is 110 feet by 40 feet and set upon 124 concrete piers. A space 35 by 40 will be used as a social hall. There is also a stage 12 by 20 for the moving-picture curtain and

¹Report 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), 43.

²Resource Management Plan, Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Hawaii (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, May 1990).

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amateur theatricals. The seating capacity of the new hall will be 350. Inmates of the Settlement and a number of generous friends have donated \$1,000.00 to be used for the purchase of chairs, pool table, piano, victrola and numerous games.

"Amusements for the people of the Settlement consist of amateur theatricals, moving pictures, baseball, races, etc."³

6. Alterations and Additions: There are no records that indicate alterations to the Kalaupapa Social Hall before the 1930s. It is possible that photographs will be located to document the original south (main) lanai and the original arrangement of the interior. The photographs of the interior from the collection of Patrick Boland reveal the semicircular half wall that enclosed the eastern alcove, which seemed to be a variant of a theater box. Although this curved wall was removed sometime in the 1950s or 1960s, residents recall it as projecting about 5' into the main body of the hall. It was approximately 3' high, with a broad flat cap rail. Old photographs indicate that the vertical surfaces were of tongue-and-groove plank construction, as were the main walls of the building.

The first documented alteration occurred in 1931, the construction of a projection booth to be used in conjunction with the new "talkie" movie equipment. This new equipment seemed to prompt increased use of the Kalaupapa Social Hall by all residents of the peninsula, and alterations were made in 1934 and 1938 to accommodate more non-patient "kokua," or staff personnel.

1931:

In 1931, a projection booth was added to the Kalaupapa Social Hall to accommodate the new Movietone film equipment--the first "talkie" motion pictures shown in the settlement. Consolidated Amusement Company received the contract to install sound projection equipment at Kalaupapa for the bid of \$5,200. At the same time, authorization was given Superintendent Kluegel to use the balance of the appropriation "if it (was) found necessary to do any extra work in connection with the perfection of the installation of the equipment."⁴

It evidently did become necessary to construct a projection booth; according to oral history, the same one that remains today.⁵

³Report of the President . . . June 30, 1916 (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co. Ltd. 1916), 43.

⁴"Superintendent Kluegel reported to the Board that a bid has been received from the Consolidated Amusement Company covering the installation of sound projection equipment at Kalaupapa for the lump sum of \$5,200.00, this job to be completed in forty-five days from the signing of the contract, and recommended that this bid be accepted and the contract be awarded to Consolidated Amusement Company." Board of Hospitals and Settlement Minutes 1 (May 26, 1931-April 11, 1934): 44 (August 1931).

⁵Teruo Ogawa, former Chief of Maintenance of the settlement, recalled in a telephone interview on June 5, 1991, that this projection booth was in place before World War II, and photographs from 1939 appear identical to the current facility.

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"Superintendent Kluegel informed the Board that in connection with the installation of Movie-tone equipment at Kalaupapa, it has been found necessary to construct a special operator's booth and that he has arranged with Contractor (W. S.) Ching to do this work for the sum of \$979.00. . . . Superintendent Kluegel's action in regard to this matter was approved and confirmed."⁶

1933:

The Board of Hospitals and Settlement approved estimates for alterations and painting of the "Recreation Hall" on October 25, 1933. The total estimate of \$2,500 was based on \$1,375 for materials, and \$1,125 for labor. Applications were to be made for 30 percent federal assistance under the National Industrial Recovery Act.⁷

1934:

In early 1934, the board decided to remove all the projects from federal jurisdiction under the National Industrial Recovery Act, and to proceed "as rapidly as possible with plans." Superintendent Kluegel submitted "detailed plans" for improvements and painting of the recreation hall on March 7, 1934.⁸ The description of the improvements appeared in the annual report of 1934:

"As this report is completed, material is on hand and carpenter work is in progress in the matter of needed alterations to the Kalaupapa Social Hall, an outside entrance is being provided to the 'kokua' or staff balcony, two patient toilets and lavatories are installed, roof repaired and steps being taken to improve the ventilation of the entire hall. Interior and exterior painting will follow carpenter work after which this unit should present a very creditable appearance."⁹

1935/6:

"The exterior of the building was painted, the roof stained, a new screen erected, and canec ceiling installed in the lanai. Concrete walks and curbs

⁶Board of Hospitals and Settlement Minutes 1 (May 26, 1931-April 11, 1934): 73 (September 1931).

⁷Board of Hospitals and Settlement Minutes 1 (May 26, 1931-April 11, 1934): Minutes of October 25, 1933.

⁸Board of Hospitals and Settlement Minutes 1 (May 26, 1931-April 11, 1934): Minutes of March 7, 1934.

⁹Annual Report, Kalaupapa Leprosarium (July 1933 to June 30, 1934), 5. From Board of Health Records, Box 564: File Folder: Superintendent: Annual Reports. This box contains the original annual reports for the years 1932-1949 (some reports are missing). These are the typescripts direct from the Superintendent at the Kalaupapa Settlement, and contain corrections and penciled comments. They are more detailed than the published versions. The final version of the text in is the published report of the board: Annual Report of the Superintendent, Board of Hospitals and Settlement, Territory of Hawaii, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934, 3.

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were laid and the grounds improved."¹⁰

1937:

In spring 1937, \$2,800 was approved for "Improvement Projects" in "Recreation." On October 26, 1937, plans were approved for "Improvements" at the Kalaupapa Social Hall.¹¹

1938:

"New movie tone equipment and screens have been installed, and the entire building reconditioned with improved lighting and ventilation and accommodations for staff personnel."¹²

In 1938, the purchase of new movie equipment seems to reflect a steady attendance at the picture shows. The "accommodations for staff personnel" may refer to the alcove at the eastern side of the hall, which was sometimes reserved for blue-collar workers. This alcove had one and/or two exit doors in photographs from the 1930s. It is not known which of these doors were original, but it is certain that outside entry was necessary due to the unbroken perimeter of the half-wall. At present, all the doors in this alcove have been removed, as has the curved wall that once defined the space.

1955:

In 1955, some patients requested that the Kalaupapa Social Hall be turned into a gymnasium, and that a new theater be constructed in the settlement. Dr. Hirschy, Director of the Division of Hansen's Disease, revealed that a legislative appropriation was being sought to convert the hall for cinemascope pictures. This must have taken precedence over the patients' earlier wishes. Hirschy had made an arrangement with the Department of Public Works so that the settlement staff could proceed with the work.

Rep. Manuel G. Paschoal was one of the persons who was influential in obtaining the legislative appropriation, as well as the purchase of the cinemascope equipment.¹³

¹⁰Annual Report of the Superintendent . . . June 30, 1936, 26.

¹¹Board of Hospitals and Settlement Minutes 2 (May 9, 1934-June 20, 1939): 142.

¹²Annual Report of the Superintendent . . . June 30, 1938, 29.

¹³Dr. Hirschy reviewed some of the legislation sponsored by patients during the past session. . . . 3. A request for a gymnasium. A proposal during the last session was to convert the social hall to a gymnasium and then build a new theater. Dr. Hirschy reported that he has been told that one of the legislators will introduce a bill to have the Kalaupapa theatre converted for cinemascope pictures." Minutes of the Hansen's Disease Advisory Committee Meeting (February 8, 1955), 3. From Box 2: Board of Hospitals and Settlement Records, File Folder: Hansen's Disease Advisory Committee.

"Dr. Hirschy informed the group that the legislature of 1955 appropriated . . . \$10,000 for conversion of the Kalaupapa

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1955/1956:

Teruo Ogawa, the former chief of maintenance, confirmed the major structural alterations of the stage area to accommodate the large cinemascope screen. The main supporting beams of the floor and ceiling had to be cut to create a well for the movie screen. It was also necessary to remove the stage, as it was about 3' off the ground, and would have interrupted the projection of the image.¹⁴

1956:

The Recreational Director reported that construction on the Cinemascope conversion began in March 1956, and Dr. Hirschy reported it completed by July 10, 1956.¹⁵

1968:

Movie screen replaced (same large size); small detached stage (16 x 20) erected.¹⁶

Theater to showing cinemascope pictures. He informed the group that it was felt that the cinemascope project could be handled by the settlement staff so arrangement had been made with the Department of Public Works for the settlement to proceed with this project. It is expected that the conversion will be completed about the early part of next year." Minutes of the Hansen's Disease Advisory Committee Meeting - Library (November 28, 1955).

"It is hereby appropriated out of the general revenues of the Territory, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400,000 to be expended as herein provided: . . . 11. Health Department: . . . (c) Kalaupapa Settlement . . . (3) Cinemascope Screen, \$10,000." Session Laws of 1955, Act 273, Section 3 (A), p. 301.

Rep. Manuel G. Paschoal was the Chairman of the House Health Committee, and was personally and politically attentive to the interests and concerns of the patients of Kalaupapa. Paschoal's private partnership in the Maui Amusement Company was probably influential in securing the state-of-the-art cinemascope equipment, although no records have been found to document this association.

Paschoal's role was doubtless influential in the 1958 rededication of this particular building in his honor. See correspondence in Governor Lawrence M. Judd Archives, Box 14, Folder #200, Hawaii State Archives.

Oral Testimony (#4/7; see note 22 below) also confirmed that the large movie screen was installed in the 1950s.

¹⁴Telephone Interview, July 5, 1991.

¹⁵"March showings of 16mm motion pictures and Japanese films at the Settlement has been cancelled because of repairs being made to the Social Hall to accomodate Cinemascope". Monthly Report - Month Ending February 29, 1956, from Recreational Director to Director, Division of Hansen's Disease (March 8, 1956), from Board of Health: Box 564: File Folder: Recreational Director: Reports, 1951-1967.

"On capital improvements Dr. Hirschy reported that the Cinemascope installation in Kalaupapa has been completed and the Settlement is now able to enjoy both regular and cinemascope pictures and to receive more up-to-date films than had been possible in the past." Minutes of the Hansen's Disease Advisory Committee Meeting (July 10, 1956).

"Improvements at Kalaupapa Settlement included the installation of the cinemascope screen, and projecting lenses." Progress Report on the Administration of the Hansen's Disease Control Program during 1955 and 1956 (February 1, 1957), 3. From Box 2: Board of Hospitals and Settlement Records: File Folder: Hansen's Disease, Correspondence, Reports, 1956-1961.

Letter from Edward Burlem, Acting Institution Administrator, Kalaupapa, to Dr. Ira D. Hirschy, Director, Division of Hansen's Disease, dated August 29, 1956. From Records of the Board of Health.

¹⁶The screen was alleged to have blown in due to high winds, which "made doors fly open and destroyed the old screen." Oral Testimony #3 (see note 22 below). The new screen was from Technikote Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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ca. 1970:

Steps to the balcony level were added. Prior to this time, the only approach was from the outside lanai.¹⁷

1981:

Building roofed with gray composition shingles, replacing green composition shingles.¹⁸

1982-83:

The exterior of Kalaupapa Social Hall was painted at a cost of \$28,045.¹⁹

1990:

The Department of Accounting and General Services, Division of Public Works of the State of Hawaii, contracted a structural study for Kalaupapa Settlement Paschoal Hall. The engineering firm of Nishimura, Katayama, Oki, and Santo, Inc., conducted this study in July 1990. The detailed study is found in the field records of this report.²⁰

B. Historical Context

The hall is situated on the Makanalu'a peninsula, Molokai, Hawaii, and is surrounded on three sides by the ocean and on the fourth by a nearly vertical "pali," or cliff. In 1865, King Kamehameha V had authorized the Board of Health to set aside a portion of lands owned by the government "to secure the isolation and seclusion of such leprous persons (who) . . . may, by being at large, cause the spread of leprosy."²¹ This site was chosen partly for its isolation, and the extreme difficulty of land or ocean access.

¹⁷Oral Testimony #2/12 (see note 22 below).

¹⁸Laura Soullière observed green shingles during her research in Kalaupapa Settlement, before the 1981 reroofing. Laura E. Soullière and Henry G. Law, Architectural Evaluation, Kalaupapa, Molokai (San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1979), 3: Building 304, unpaginated.

"Paschoal Hall Roof Plan and Building Section." The instructions cited on the drawing were: "Remove existing asphalt and wood shingles, furring strips, fascia as indicated, and canec ceiling @ entrance porch." Reroofing contract with Trans Oceanic Architectural Designs, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii. Department of Accounting and General Services, contract 03-20-9466, drawing dated April 20, 1981.

¹⁹Cultural Resources Management Program (National Park Service, 1984).

²⁰The correspondence and authorization for this study was found with a copy of the report at the headquarters of the Board of Health. Elizabeth Ho, one of the engineers who worked on this contract (DAGS Job # 23-20-4176), stated that this study was based on direct observation and sketches in the field, as there were no blueprints available from which to work. The recommendations include a detailed study of the structural framing, and the HABS drawings will provide the information that is necessary to undertake the preservation of the building.

²¹Cited in Linda Greene, Exiles in Paradise (Denver: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1985), Appendix A.

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The Hansen's Disease patients who were sent to Kalaupapa went with the knowledge that this was their last home, often leaving their families and society forever. They took up a new and often happy life in the settlement, where they were free from the fears and misunderstandings of the unafflicted.

The Kalaupapa Social Hall served a very significant role in the "normalization" of life for the patient/residents by providing a level of social and cultural activities equal to, and sometimes better than, was available in the average American town.

Kalaupapa Social Hall was the cultural and social center of the settlement. The wide variety of entertainment, films and other activities at the hall brightened the lives of all members of the community, and brought them closer to the rest of the world. This is recorded in most published narratives, and confirmed by contemporary oral histories.²²

An important aspect of the historical context of the building was the segregation of the patients from the non-patients, and the non-patients into administrative and professional vs. blue-collar workers. The balcony in the rear of the hall was enlarged in 1934, and a separate exterior stairway was provided for the administrators, nurses, and other "kokuas" who sat in this restricted area. The blue-collar workers were at various times restricted to the then walled-off alcove to the right of the hall, according to patient testimonies.²³

During the numerous dances, potted plants were used to create a barrier wall to divide the main floor of the hall into patient and non-patient dancing areas. Individuals who defied this proscription--even with members of their own family--threatened the established order.²⁴ It is within this restrictive context that social activities were conducted at Kalaupapa Social Hall.²⁵

1. Professional Entertainment

The settlement was favored by the visitation of some of the world's most renowned entertainers. These individuals came to Kalaupapa Settlement by personal initiative, or through the invitation or intercession of personal or political

²²Oral history will be used in code form in this document to accommodate the privacy of the patient/residents, according to the wishes of the Settlement Administrator. All of the interviews were conducted by the author in the summer of 1991. They will be referred to as "Oral Testimony" followed by a code number.

²³Oral Testimony #2/7/9.

²⁴The Acting Resident Administrator of the settlement, Dr. Norman Sloane, wrote a letter (October 26, 1949) to his superiors questioning the loosening of restrictions on patient/non-patient contact at Hale Mohalu, where a father had danced with his daughter. Box 1: Board of Hospitals and Settlement - 1948-1950, File Folder: Hospitals and Settlement, Miscellaneous Correspondence, October 1949-February 1950.

"An official Policy is declared that no patients on temporary release or kokuas who sit among the patients be permitted to dance with non-patient employees." Board of Hospitals and Settlement Minutes 2 (May 9, 1934-June 20, 1939): 148 (October 26, 1939).

²⁵Oral Testimony #2/9.

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connections. Among the more famous guests were, alphabetically: Abbott and Costello, Amos & Andy, James Arness, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Irving Berlin, Joe E. Brown, "Calvert, the Magician," Jerry Collona (comedian), Dennis Day, Joan Fontaine, Arthur Fiedler, the Inkspots, the Kalima Bros. (local), Art Linkletter, Charlie McCarthy, Tandy MacKenzie (Hawaiian Opera Singer, the first famous figure to entertain in Kalaupapa in 1922 and 1927), Olsen and Johnson, Eddie Peabody (banjo player), Ernie Pyle (World War II correspondent), Paul Robeson, writer Robert Ruark, Edward G. Robinson, the Royal Hawaiian Band, Red Skelton, Jan Sterling, Shirley Temple, the Von Trapp Family Singers, and John Wayne. Many of these celebrities performed "live, on stage" at Kalaupapa Social Hall, while others simply spoke to the gathered patients in this building, bringing excitement, good cheer, and lasting memories to the settlement.²⁶

2. Film

When Hollywood did not come directly to Kalaupapa, it came in the form of feature films. Records indicate that films were shown in the settlement since 1909, and visitors in 1915 recall a plaster movie screen with benches for the spectators, set up in the grassy field where the hall now stands. A new projector was obtained by 1914, and this upgrading of technical movie equipment continued through the late 1960s, at least.²⁷ The first sound films were shown on October 9, 1931, with

²⁶Some of these visits can be documented in the "amusement" or recreational records of the various Board of Health reports. Abbott and Costello: Star June 9, 1950, Oral Testimony #10. James Arness: Oral Testimony #9. Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy (June 1947): Report of the Resident Superintendent, June 1947, Judd Archives, Box 15, Folder 226, Hawaii State Archives. Irving Berlin (July 29, 1947): Report of the Resident Superintendent, July 1947, Judd Archives, Box 15, Folder 226, Hawaii State Archives. Calvert the Magician: Annual Report, Board of Health, 1938. Jerry Collona: Oral Testimony #2. Dennis Day: Oral Testimony #2. Tandy Mackenzie (July 27, 1922; return engagement 1927): Kalaupapa Historical Society Journal 2, no. 4 (April 1983). Olsen and Johnson: Lawrence McCully Judd, An Autobiography as told to Hugh Lytle (Tokyo: Chas. Tuttle, 1971), 265. Ernie Pyle (December 27, 1937 - January 10, 1938): Kalaupapa Historical Collection Project and Newsletter 3 (December 1982). Paul Robeson: Lawrence McCully Judd, 265. Robert Ruark: Honolulu Advertiser, January 10 and 19, 1950. Red Skelton: Oral Testimony # 9, 11. Shirley Temple: "On March 11, 1950, Judd drove Actress Shirley Temple to Hale Mohalu, then they flew to Kalaupapa where she also appeared before the patients." Letter from Lawrence M. Judd to President, Board of Health, March 13, 1950, Box 1: Board of Hospitals and Settlement, 1948-1950, File Folder: Hospitals and Settlement - Miscellaneous Correspondence, March 1 - August 30, 1950. Everyone remembers Shirley Temple's visit, especially the man (patient) she kissed. Star June 9, 1950; Oral Testimony #10. Von Trapp Family Singers (March 1952, 3-week visit): Kalaupapa Historical Society Journal 6 (July 1987): no. 1. The Von Trapp Family singers came to Kalaupapa to learn more of Brother Joseph Dutton, who had been born in their adopted town of Stowe, Vermont. Maria Von Trapp, A Family on Wheels. One patient remembers the Von Trapp family yodeling from inside and outside the hall. Oral Testimony #9. John Wayne: Oral Testimony #2.

²⁷The people of Kalaupapa Settlement are recorded as being very appreciative of the motion picture, and silent films were enjoyed as early as 1909. "The generous and kindly disposed people who aided in purchasing a moving picture machine and outfit for the Settlement, are entitled to our sincere thanks. Since my connection with the Settlement, I know of nothing done for these people that has given them so much pleasure and enjoyment. The introduction of the moving picture outfit has not only been an agreeable enjoyment to the people, but has created a better feeling among them, and has decreased the 'swipe' drinking over 50 percent. I earnestly hope we may be able to continue these exhibitions. I wish to extend my thanks to Mr. Bonine, and to the Advertiser, Bulletin, and Star newspapers for their active assistance in procuring the funds to purchase this outfit."

Dr. W.J. Goodhue, Medical Superintendent of the Settlement, also applauded Superintendent McVeigh's efforts in providing healthy alternatives to the patient consumption of "swipe," a local variant of moonshine liquor: "I wish to mention the great success with which Superintendent McVeigh's efforts have always been attended in furnishing sports and healthy amusements for these shut-ins, the latest and best being the moving picture entertainments. And it bears directly on my work and medical interests in that these regular weekly entertainments have had a noticeable influence in diminishing swipe drinking with its invariable reactionary ailments,

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at least two films per week beginning that year.²⁸ Later in the 1930s, three films a week are recorded, with a charge of \$.25 per film levied per viewer after the first, free, show. Tickets were sold through the small arched windows on the south facade, with refreshments proffered from the larger window to the right. The profits from the films, the hot dogs and other refreshments, went to one of the social clubs in the earlier days. In later years, an enterprising resident maintained the concession stand.²⁹

Foreign language films were also shown at the Kalaupapa Social Hall. In August 1955 Nippon Gekijo began donating Japanese films for viewing once a month. During 1962-1963, Filipino films were shown once a month as well.³⁰

Consolidated Amusement Company of Honolulu, Hawaii retained the film rental contract for over fifty years. Faded rental receipts, still on the walls of the projection room, record the last picture show on July 27, 1981--"Lady Lee's Revenge."³¹

3. Plays

The patients of Kalaupapa performed plays at Kalaupapa Social Hall, and occasionally traveled to Hale Mohalu in Pearl City, Hawaii.³² The plays generally occurred in connection with holidays such as Christmas, or Aloha Week, and are elaborated below. Patients recall that plays have been put on at least

and in this way have been worth a score of temperance lectures." Report of the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, Report of the President . . . June 30, 1909, 192, 200.

The Annual Report of 1915 indicates that a new Powers 6A moving picture machine was purchased. Report of the President . . . June 30, 1915.

The existence of a plaster movie screen in the open was recorded in Katharine F. Gerould, Hawaii, Scenes and Impressions (New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1916).

²⁸Annual Report of the Superintendent . . . June 30, 1932, 4. In a letter dated October 22, 1947, Superintendent H. A. Kleugel reports an annual expenditure of \$6,240 for the rental of 2 films a week @ \$30. Judd Archives, Box 14, Folder 200, Hawaii State Archives.

²⁹Oral Testimony #2/7/9.

³⁰"Under a new arrangement, Japanese films donated by Nippon Gekijo played on Tuesday, August 2. These films will play once a month here and at Kalaupapa Settlement." Board of Health: Box 564: File Folder: Recreational Director - Reports, 1951-1967, Report for month ending August 31, 1955.

During 1962-1963, one Filipino movie was shown every month at the Kalaupapa Social Hall. Board of Health: Box 564: File Folder: Recreational Director - Reports, 1951-1967.

³¹Kalaupapa had a steady relationship with the Consolidated Amusement Company since that organization won the bid for the installation of sound equipment in 1931. See note 4 above.

³²Oral Testimony #7.

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since the 1930s, and that Sister Wilma was the Director of the plays in the 1960s.³³

4. Dances

Dances were a favorite part of the social calendar in the community, despite the segregation of patients and non-patients. The original player piano was purchased to provide music for dancing. Among others, Ernie Pyle recorded the occurrence of dances in the 1930s, and contemporary accounts recall that patients would dance eagerly, even knowing that the activity would require medical treatments the next day.³⁴ Some patients recall that the ladies wore long gowns and gloves to these festivities.³⁵

During the war years, the Territorial Board of Hospitals and Settlement provided \$21.00 a month for a dance, where waltzes, "sweet music," and (dance) contests were favored.³⁶ The Kalaupapa Entertainment Committee organized the dances and social activities. Social activities were projected for a year in advance, so that the preparations and organization of events could proceed as smoothly as possible.³⁷

5. Settlement Bands/Choral Groups

The patients provided the music at the dances. The band members were the residents of the community, and they performed on the stage of the hall, while the dancers took the floor.³⁸ In his 1971 autobiography, former Hawaii Governor Lawrence McCully Judd recalls playing with the band at Kalaupapa Social Hall.³⁹

Choral singing was an organized activity at the settlement since Father Damien's time. The storeroom and the concession room of the Kalaupapa Social Hall

³³Olivia Robello Breitha, Olivia, My Life in Exile (Honolulu: Arizona Memorial Museum Association, 1988). Oral Testimony #2.

³⁴Letter from J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Leper Settlement, to G. N. Wilcox, Lihue, Kauai, August 14, 1916, Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, Letterbook 2 (August 14, 1916): 76. Oral Testimony #2.

³⁵Oral Testimony #6.

³⁶Honolulu Star-Bulletin March 23, 1944, 11.

³⁷Various references exist in the monthly reports of Governor Lawrence McCully Judd, then the Resident Superintendent of the settlement, to the Superintendent of Hospitals and Settlements in Honolulu. Judd Archives, Collection M-420, Box 15, Folder 226, Hawaii State Archives.

³⁸Honolulu Star Bulletin March 23, 1944, 11, mentions that the settlement bands usually had 6-8 resident members. Oral Testimony #7.

³⁹Lawrence McCully Judd, 246-7.

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contain shelves of sheet music to this day. Random correspondence and minutes are mixed in these dusty cabinets, and indicate regular practice.⁴⁰

6. Holiday Celebrations

Holiday gatherings at Kalaupapa Social Hall were a tradition until the building was removed from service. The Christmas programs were especially elaborate, and were planned for months in advance. Christmas plays such as Scrooge, Ahmal and the Night Visitors, and Lilies of the Field were performed with patients playing the characters. The Maui News reported that Mrs. Eva Marie Judd, wife of former Governor and Institutional Superintendent Lawrence McCully Judd, staged Dickens' A Christmas Carol in December 1947.⁴¹ The Kalaupapa Lions Club, organized in 1948 by Lawrence M. Judd and others, while he was Settlement Administrator, contributed a great deal to the holiday spirit.⁴²

Residents recall that a giant Christmas tree graced the left corner of the stage during the holiday season, and colored lights were strung in the palm trees outside of the hall. Christmas songs were performed by the choral group, gifts were given, and each person received a bag of goodies from the Salvation Army.⁴³

A red neon "Happy New Year" sign remains today in the dressing room of the hall, a testament to those events. "The Festival of the Trees" was an annual Christmas tradition in the community. People would decorate a small tree or large plant taken from their gardens or the woods. These entries would be placed in front of the hall, and prizes would be provided for various categories of winners. In later years, the Lions Club would auction off these Christmas trees to raise money for the various clubs.⁴⁴

Aloha week was another Hawaiian holiday that was regularly celebrated with festivities at the hall. Although kahilis--the Hawaiian Royal Standard--crêpe-paper capes and paper leis now stand dusty and faded in the store room to the left of the entrance, residents and workers recall the pageants. A Royal Hawaiian Court was reenacted by professional performers and students of Molokai High School, on the "topside" of the island, above the pali (cliff) which is the boundary of the settlement. This court included a King and Queen, a hula troupe, and a Molokai

⁴⁰After several months a volunteer choral director for Kalaupapa choral singers has been secured in the person of Mrs. Martha Huhu, noted local music teacher. (She will be making trips to the Settlement on alternate week ends.)" Box 2: Board of Hospitals and Settlement Records, File Folder: Division of Hospitals and Settlement-Monthly Reports 1949-1954 (April 1954), 3.

⁴¹Oral Testimony #2/7. Maui News, January 1, 1949.

⁴²Lawrence McCully Judd, 252-253.

⁴³Oral Testimony #7/9.

⁴⁴Oral Testimony #9.

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High School boy--now a state employee in Kalaupapa--who blew the pu (conch) to open the gala festivities.⁴⁵

7. Athletic Activities

Although the community enjoyed many sports activities, most of these took place out of doors. However, "Most every evening, and when there isn't a movie or a dance, the boys of the settlement can be found in the recreation hall playing badminton or pingpong." Occasionally, informal roller skating took place. A rusty pair of skates, of an early vintage, was found by a HABS technician under the building, where they were evidently forgotten, decades ago.⁴⁶

8. Clubhouse and Meeting Place

"Many of the Settlement's young persons are members of Boy and Girl Scout Troops. The scouts use the recreation hall for their meetings."⁴⁷

At one time a Women's Club sponsored the movie shows at Kalaupapa Social Hall, at which refreshments, and \$.25 admission tickets, were sold. This active club was organized ca. 1930 by Mrs. R. L. Cooke, the superintendent's wife. It held club meetings and some of its bazaars and auctions at the hall.⁴⁸

Throughout its history, the hall was used as a meeting place for various community organizations. Among those were informational meetings of the Board of Health, Kalaupapa Patients' Advisory Council, the Kalaupapa Community Association, and the Kalaupapa National Historical Park Advisory Commission.⁴⁹

The Lions Club played a major role in sponsoring social activities for the Kalaupapa community, "taking it upon themselves to provide entertainment for the

⁴⁵Oral Testimony #5.

⁴⁶Honolulu Star-Bulletin March 23, 1944, 11. Oral Testimony #2. Badminton was a popular game played on painted courts on floor. Oral Testimony #2.

⁴⁷Honolulu Star-Bulletin March 23, 1944, 11.

⁴⁸Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1932, 68. Oral Testimony #2.

⁴⁹The Kalaupapa Community Association, a patient organization for addressing and improving social, political and domestic issues of the settlement, is often cited in the literature as meeting in the hall. Department of Health; Box 564; Hansen's Disease Branch: Reports: File Folder: Superintendent: Monthly Reports 7/1/48 to 12/51 (January 1951), 2.

Other, more recent organizations have also availed themselves of these facilities. Kalaupapa National Historical Park Advisory Commission, April 14, 1982. Kalaupapa Patients' Advisory Council (KPAC), Feb. 2, 1989. This organization was formed in the middle 1950s. Oral Testimony #1. Board of Health Advisory Meetings.

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patients." The Kiwanis also used the hall for their organized functions or meetings.⁵⁰

9. Political Elections/Rallies

Kalaupapa Social Hall was also the political center of the community, in that many campaigning politicians visiting the settlement would hold rallies in the hall. Elections were also held there, and the wooden ballot boxes remain in the storeroom to this day.⁵¹

10. Auctions:

Auctions were held at the hall since its earliest days. These were sponsored at first by the Kalaupapa Entertainment Club, which also sponsored dances and plays.⁵²

11. Art Exhibitions

The records indicate that at least two artists had shows at the Kalaupapa Social Hall.⁵³

In 1958 the building was rededicated in honor of Manuel G. Paschoal, who was instrumental in obtaining appropriations to convert the hall for cinemascope projections in 1956. Paschoal represented Maui County in the state legislature, where he chaired the House Health Committee.⁵⁴

⁵⁰The recreation allowance of \$21.00 a month was to continue even though Kalaupapa Lions Club "has taken it upon themselves to provide entertainment for the patients." Letter from Acting Director, Division of Hospitals and Settlement, to President, Board of Health, May 22, 1950, Box 1: Board of Hospitals and Settlement, 1948-1950, File Folder: Hospitals and Settlement - Miscellaneous Correspondence, March 1 - August 30, 1950.

"Entertainment. Honolulu Kiwanis club provide films. Talent groups are funded by fund established by Lion's Club to defray expenses." Report from Medical Director, Kalaupapa Settlement, to Director, Division of Hospitals and Settlements, Annual Report . . . December 31, 1950, 2.

⁵¹Oral Testimony #2. "They are jealous of their voting privileges which they exercise nearly 100 per cent. Politicians never fail to include Kalaupapa in their colorful barnstorming tours of the islands. Planeloads and steamer parties of hula troupes, musicians and orators enliven the long and earnest campaigns." Ed Morgan, "Kalaupapa, a Modern Village," Honolulu Advertiser, Magazine Section, February 21, 1937. Department of Health: Records Transferred to Archives September 1975, Box 1: Board of Hospitals and Settlement, 1948-1950, File Folder: Board of Hospitals and Settlement, 1931-1941.

⁵²Maud B. Thompson, "Impressions of Kalaupapa," April 12, 1948, Judd Archives, file V.A.9, M-420, Hawaii State Archives.

⁵³Artist Guy Buffet had an exhibition and an art opening in the Social Hall on January 28, 1964.

⁵⁴A framed letter, found on site, documents the dedication of Paschoal Hall. The letter from the Department of Health cites Hawaii Concurrent Resolution No. 45, 29th Legislature, State of Hawaii.

"H.C.R. 45 requests consideration for the naming of a building at Kalaupapa Settlement in honor of Manuel G. Paschoal. Since there has been no new community building erected or contemplated during the coming biennium for Kalaupapa, the patients are being requested by a letter addressed to the Kalaupapa Community Association to suggest an appropriate building for dedication in honor of Mr. Paschoal. If a suitable building can be designated, and arrangements made in time, a dedication ceremony may be held on the occasion of the next quorum board meeting at Kalaupapa." Letter from Director, Division of Hansen's Disease, to President,

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. **Architectural Character:** Kalaupapa Social Hall is a two-story, wooden, post-and-beam structure of single-wall plank construction. Its massive, intersecting, gable-on-hip roofs and entrance lanai are core elements of Hawaiian vernacular architecture.
2. **Condition of Fabric:** The condition of the fabric is fair, although termites and rot have compromised some parts of the structure. The structural engineering firm of Nishimura, Katayama, Oki, and Santo, Inc., were hired by the Department of Accounting and General Services, Division of Public Works, of the State of Hawaii to do a structural study of Kalaupapa Social Hall in August 1990. They indicated that the building is salvageable, although it has been condemned. The detailed report is included in field records.⁵⁵

B. Description of Exterior

1. **Overall Dimensions:** 40' x 120'.
2. **Foundations:** The foundation of the structure consists of concrete piers, 18" to 24" high, on which the sills rest.
3. **Walls:** The wooden walls are of single-wall construction, with 5-1/2" wide vertical tongue-and-groove planking. These plank walls are attached to the exterior of the top and sill plate. They have a structural function in transferring some of the vertical load of the massive ceiling trusses through the top plate, as well as supplying lateral bracing. The walls are framed by wood cornerboards and a foundation skirting, which imitates the sill plate beneath it. The cornerboard is expressed as a pilaster on the south facade.
4. **Structural System:** The framing of the main body of the structure is of heavy, post-and-beam construction. Interior girts strengthen the spans, as does the plank

Board of Health, May 28, 1957. From Box 2: Board of Hospitals and Settlement Records, File Folder: Hansen's Disease, Correspondence, Reports, 1956-1961.

Another file contains two letters of apology from Manuel G. Paschoal because he was unable to attend the dedication ceremony in his honor, due to illness. One of the letters is on his business stationery--Maui Amusement Company--and lists all the movie theaters on the island of Maui as being under that organization. This is a significant fact in terms of his relationship to the 1956 alterations of the social hall for Cinemascope movie equipment. File Folder: Board of Health -Meetings, Activities, Miscellany 1957-1959. From Box 529: Department of Health, Director's Office; Exec. Officer's Files, 1930s-1961 (intra-dept.); General Administration A-P.

⁵⁵Nishimura, Katayama, Oki, and Santo, Inc., Structural Study for Kalaupapa Settlement Paschoal Hall, Kalaupapa, Molokai, Hawaii (August 1990), State Department of Accounting and General Services, Job No. 23-20-4176.

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siding. The top plate and tie beams are supplemented by additional bracketing from the upright posts.

"Single-wall construction" is an indigenous Hawaiian structural system, originating in the late nineteenth century. In the oldest examples, there were no vertical load-bearing members, other than the planks that formed the wall. In larger and post-1900 structures, corner and intermediate posts were added for more stability. If the planks of the wall were less than 1" thick, horizontal boards called girts were added, encircling the exterior walls. Single-wall construction is material-efficient and suited to Hawaii's climate. Further, there are no concealed cavities to harbor insects. Today, single-wall construction is accommodated by a special addendum to Hawaii's building code.

The core of the roof structure is a combination of heavy timber trusses supporting the ridgeplate and the roof rafters. These trusses rest on the tie beams which occur at regular intervals, interspersed with ceiling joists.

A unique feature of the original structural design is the substructure to the flooring of the seating ranges. The original designers/builders of Kalaupapa Social Hall chose not to employ a traditional through floor on which the tiered risers would rest. The framing of the entire south half of the building is built on posts of increasing height, which rest directly on the concrete foundation piers. These graduated posts support the rising elevation of the seating area. The center hallway--which cuts through the two halves of the range--is framed out separately, as are the two rooms to either side of the south entrance. This structural framework has no immediate explanation, certainly the large, void space below the seating area could have been enclosed for storage, if nothing else. The framing of the ranges as it exists permits no easy alteration or adaptation of that portion of the interior plan.

Another curious structural compromise was purposely conducted when the cinemascope movie screen was installed in the hall. It is possible that this oversize screen was not intentionally purchased, but having reached the settlement, accommodations had to be made. The perimeter of the screen was not only oversize for the stage/viewing area, it was also of rigid construction. A decision was made to sever the main ceiling and floor beams, so that the new movie screen could fit into a cavity created above and below the framed area of the wall. The drawings indicate that this decision required the addition of extra structural members to compensate for a loss of integrity. Teruo Ogawa, former chief of maintenance, indicated that he planned these alterations because the picture image from the new 35 mm cinemascope projectors was oversize for the auditorium, and cast an image on the ceiling of the hall.⁵⁶

⁵⁶Telephone interview with Teruo Ogawa, former Chief of Maintenance, Kalaupapa Settlement, June 5, 1991.

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5. Porches, or Lanais: Each of the three porches or lanais that define the major entrances to the structure has its own roof element which intersects the main roof. These are supported by chamfered posts, articulated by a capital element apparently formed from crown molding. The base of these posts/columns is formed from standard baseboard, delineated by quarter-round molding. The chamfered posts are mirrored in pilasters, which simulate support elements on the surface of the building.

The rafters are exposed under the overhanging roofs of the east and west lanais, revealing the plywood sheathing of the underside. The main lanai, on the south facade of the building, is sheathed with canec, and held in place with wooden battens. The overhanging soffit of this main lanai is not lined.

The major detailing of the south lanai is the porch railing. It has been described as diamond-patterned, but is actually a simple cross-brace with a diamond-shaped cartouche applied on center.⁵⁷ Of note is the beading on some of the horizontal members and the shaped handrail. It is possible that certain portions of the rail were replaced due to rot or termites and the beaded detail was not replicated.

The design of this cross-brace rail has historic significance. This motif is identical to that on an elevation of an old linen "Plan for a Leper Hospital" which is located in the Design Branch of the Department of Accounting and General Services. It is likely that this is the "General Hospital," later Goodhue Hospital, that was constructed about 1909. However, a penciled date of 1885 is scribbled across the drawing, and perhaps it is an even earlier structure from Kalawao. The Bayview Home shares this rail design, which suggests a deliberate attempt to create a cohesive architectural vocabulary in the settlement.⁵⁸

Of special note on the south lanai is the stairway that ascends to the balcony in the interior theater. This is not original, but was part of the 1934 remodelling.⁵⁹ This stairway is a residue of the long period during which patients and non-patients were segregated. It was put in place so that non-patients, administrators, nurses, and kokuas could enter the restricted balcony directly, without having to use the same doors and corridors as the patients. This exterior stair has a closed rail, and is partly supported by a triangular bracket fixed to the wall of the south facade. It is also attached to some of the roof members by a hanging post, which is chamfered at the base.

⁵⁷Soullière and Law, Building 304.

⁵⁸Plan for a Leper Hospital. See Inventory of Architectural Drawings of Kalaupapa, Molokai, in the Department of Accounting and General Services, Division of Public Works, Honolulu, Hawaii.

⁵⁹Annual Report of the Superintendent . . . June 30, 1934, 3.

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The entrances to the lavatories at the rear (north) of the hall are not original to the structure. The stair on the northwest corner has an interesting railing of horizontal and vertical elements, although it in no way reflects the established design of the building.

The lavatory entrance on the eastern wall has a very simple rail today. An early photograph of the east elevation documents a cross-brace railing similar to that on the main lanai. This photograph is probably dated 1935, given the size of the palm trees. This is certainly the original rail.

6. Chimneys: Until the reroofing in 1981, Kalaupapa Social Hall had two metal chimney stacks which served to vent the projection room. Although clearly visible in photographs from the 1930s to the mid 1970s, the stacks no longer project through the roof, but are vented into the attic. It is not certain why the most recent roofing contract eliminated this function.⁶⁰
7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: The main entrance is on the south facade, and is approached by concrete steps and through the main lanai. Unfortunately, the original double doors were replaced with prefabricated plywood doors of no character, and are fastened by bolts and a standard padlock.

The original double doors had four vertical raised panels, evidently similar to those now on the interior dressing room. The double doors currently on the east and west walls are characterized by four horizontal panels. These doors are now bolted by Sargent "panic" locks, accompanied by the ubiquitous padlock on the exterior.

An earlier set of paneled side doors can be seen in an old photograph of the interior of the hall. Each of these older double doors contain four vertical panels, apparently similar to those originally on the main entrance and now on the dressing room. It is not certain when the original side doors were replaced.

The exterior doorway to the dressing room is also paneled, with five horizontal panels bordered by quarter-round molding. The doors for the two restrooms are of plywood panel.

⁶⁰Reroofing contract with Trans Oceanic Architectural Designs, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii, drawing dated April 20, 1981, State Department of Accounting and General Services, Job No. 03-20-9466. Photo from Greene, 438 (ill. 121), cited as from the Kalaupapa Historical Society.

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The now-vanished entrance doors to the former theater box are visible in photographs from the early 1930s. One of the doors had horizontal panels, similar to those now on the east and west sides. This door is hung on the northeast corner of the alcove, replacing the usual corner post. A second entrance to this alcove space is visible under the roof of the east lanai. Contemporary informants in the community recall that the theater box was used as a restricted area in the 1940s, to which blue-collar workers were assigned while viewing movies and performances.⁶¹

- b. Windows, Transoms, and Ventilators: The fenestration on the building is asymmetrical, and follows the ascent of the seating range on the eastern and western walls. The windows are paired symmetrically across the hall, when not interrupted by an alcove space projecting from the main mass. Essentially, the windows are of two types, the most notable being the triple or double sliding sash. The second major type is a single sash which either opens on a central pivot, or is hinged from the top, awning style. All these windows contain six lights, and though heavily framed out in the structure, have delicate wood muntins. The square-edge casing is only casually set off with stock molding below the stool, and capping the head. Sometimes the molding is eliminated, or perhaps missing.

In most cases, the double and triple sliding sash windows are currently headed by transoms with fixed wooden louvers. Exceptions to this are the double sliders in the east and west alcoves, on the north elevation, and under the main lanai. The single-sash windows are not combined with a louvered transom. It is important to note that the wooden louvers over the double sliding sash were added in the 1930s, and are not part of the original design.

Another modification of the louvered pattern evolved with the structure, as witnessed in the sets of smaller windows on the south end of the eastern and western walls. The louvered ventilators are set into the balcony level of the hall, yet remain visually paired with the lower windows on the exterior elevation. Photographs from the early 1930s indicate that the upper transom on the eastern side was clearly a six-light, pivot-hinge window, as was the one below it, and has since been changed to louvers. These were no doubt matched on the western elevation.

On the rear, northern wall of the building, glass-louvered windows were added to the lavatories in the 1934 alterations. The original design of this facade is visible in the 1930 photograph. Double sliding sash windows were regularly spaced around the stage area, maintaining a level consistent with

⁶¹Oral Testimony #2779.

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the fenestration on the east and west elevations.

On the main lanai of the building are several small windows which open into the room on the right of the entrance. Two of these are small arched openings, which at one time served as ticket windows for movie or theater passes. In later years, refreshments or cash were passed through these windows, before they fell into disuse. The large, rectangular opening to the right of these was the main vending window for food and refreshments. It opens to a counter shelf on the interior of the room, over which items were dispensed. This window is alleged to be an addition to the original solid wall.⁶² All these window openings are now boarded over.

A pair of triangular ventilators are tucked into the corners of the balcony, just under the eave of the main roof. These ventilators are filled with wooden lattice, but only the west corner lattice is intact.

In photographs dating from the 1930s and earlier, lattice-covered vents are visible in the tongue and groove planking of the ceiling.

8. Roof: The complex massing of the roof remains the strongest design element of the building, despite the replacement of the richly textured wooden shingles of the original. The main roof of Kalaupapa Social Hall is a gable-on-hip type, which dominates approximately 50 percent of the elevations. The ancillary roofs merge under the spread of this mass, and seem to be shielded by it.

The roof of the south lanai projects from the main mass of the structure, and defines it as the major elevation. It imitates the form of the main roof, with a gable-on-hip structure. The gables of these roofs are somewhat matched by a simple bargeboard framing and return. This roofed lanai provides a deep, shaded recess from the sun and rain, and is walled in on the west from the fierce west wind, known to sweep across the peninsula. It is still a comfortable place to gather, and, as a consequence, serves as a central meeting place, with a community bulletin board that conveys the daily news of the settlement.

The roof is clad with plywood sheathing, and is now covered with composition shingles, with a Boston ridge cap. Wooden shingles from the original roofing were located inside the ventilating gable on the north side of the main roof. The pitch of the various roofs areas are as follows:

Main roof: 8 in 12

South Porch (Lanai) roof: 7 in 12

West Lanai: 6 in 12

East Lanai: 5-1/2 in 12

⁶²Oral Testimony #12.

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C. Description of Interior:

1. **Floor Plans:** About half of the interior is now open floor area, and half, the seating ranges and balcony. The double doors on the east and west walls are exactly opposite, and appear to divide the hall transversely. The main, or southern entrance, is approached through the interior by a half-walled corridor that divides the two seating ranges down the center, and divides the hall longitudinally. The massive projection booth on the balcony level serves to accentuate this corridor.

The seating ranges consist of seven step-like risers, with landings or runs of approximately 10". Beyond the common risers, the balcony level contains an additional three tiers for seating. This balcony can be approached today from the interior as well as the exterior, and these steps are indicated in the plan.

2. **Stairways:** About half of the interior space of Kalaupapa Social Hall is characterized by the step-like tiers of the seating ranges and balcony area. Additional stairway approaches were added to either side of the balcony area about 1970, after the separation of patients and non-patients came to an end. Although the balcony apparently had always had a low wall dividing it from the patient seating, it is reported that it was entirely rebuilt when the stair openings were made. These new steps have a closed stringer, and broad, flat rail. The dividing wall may have been lowered when it was rebuilt.⁶³

The original stage had two stairways, one on either side of the stage. That on the west end of the stage led directly into the dressing room. The entire stage was removed in the 1956 alterations.⁶⁴

3. **Flooring:** The flooring of Kalaupapa Social Hall is tongue and groove planking. The current finish appears to be a polyurethane surface, but analysis of the surface finish or stain has not been undertaken at the present time.
4. **Wall and ceiling finish:** The entire wall and ceiling surface at the present time is of off-white, accoustical tiles. All the framing and trim is painted with semi-gloss, in a pink-taupe color.

The half-walls that define the entrance corridor are of tongue and groove planking, with a square-edge base board, and quarter-round trim. A half-round molding is used to demark intervals in this corridor, or breaks in the plane of the wall surface. This corridor wall is capped by a type of handrail, with a rounded edge.

⁶³Oral Testimony #9.

⁶⁴A verbal description of these alterations was confirmed in an interview with Teruo Ogawa, former chief of maintenance, Kalaupapa Settlement, July 5, 1991. It was also mentioned in Oral Testimony #27/9.

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5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: In addition to the exterior doorways discussed above, the hall has several interior doorways which may be original. Noteworthy among these is a pair of doors with raised panel construction, similar to the original side doors. They constitute the entrance to the former dressing room, which was in the large room to the right of the stage in the northwest corner of the building. The casing for these doors is a simple, square edge surmounted by a cap molding.

Another door type was found in the former police station, located at one time in the room off to the left of the south lanai entrance. This room appears to have been a phone booth at one time. The door to it consists of three horizontal panels on the lower half, with screening above. Another door in this room is a five-panel style like those found on the east and west walls. This door opens to a storage closet, which may have been built when the steel support structure for the projection booth was added.

- b. Windows: Because the single-wall construction did not provide the wall thickness to conceal the casing, the framing of the windows becomes the evident foundation of the trim. Consequently, that which would commonly be the casing becomes applied trim segments, with their own cap moldings.

The banding of the windows in double and, especially, triple sliders resulted in an interesting design element. This is most noticeable on the interior, as the contrasts of dark framing and light walls, or dark louvers over sunlit windows, is more apparent. The massing of the windows serves to focus this effect of light and dark, which is framed by the structural supports.

The use of an asymmetrical arrangement of the various types of window adds variety to an otherwise box-like structure. Consistency is maintained in the number of lights. The use of wooden louvers is not part of the original conception, but is an interesting addition to the pattern of the fenestration.

6. Decorative Features:

This building is minimally decorated, and depends on the massing of the roof elements, the fenestration pattern, and the structural articulation of the interior for visual interest. Moldings and trim are applied directly to the structural framing, sometimes with little concern for scale, or the coverage of the support structure. An example is the concave molding which rims the perimeter at the top plate. The simple molding on the doors and windows is restricted to the head or lintel.

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Built-In Cabinets: Built-in cabinets and open shelving units occupy the various smaller rooms off the main hall. The room to the left of the entry contains a cabinet for sheet music, as well as open shelving on the northwest wall. The room to the right of the entrance has open shelves under the windows, suited for vending of food and other items. A closed storage area is built into the northwest corner of this room. The former dressing room contains open shelving.

7. **Hardware:**

- a. **Locks:** The hardware on the building is also minimal. Sargent "Panic Locks" are secured to the east and west side entry doors. Standard padlocks secure all the doors to the structure.
- b. **Seating Ranges:** The current seating in Kalaupapa Social Hall is not original. It consists of a molded wooden row seat of a patented design supplied by Heywood and Wakefield.

Photographs reveal that there were at least two other types of seating arrangements. One photo shows a type of wooden row seat which is very similar to that now in place, while the other reveals folding chairs. It is not clear which of these arrangements came first, or if either is the original configuration. However, the photo with the free-standing folding chairs shows the original side door.

8. **Mechanical equipment:**

- a. **Lighting:** Kalaupapa Social Hall is currently without electrical power. Fluorescent light fixtures are recessed in the acoustical ceiling tiles, and various movable spotlights are clamped to the brackets. The original hanging globe lights are visible in old photographs of the hall, and seem to be of the same type as that in the main lanai.
- b. **Plumbing:** There are lavatories on the northeast and northwest corners of the structure, and a utility sink in the dressing room. A drinking fountain exists on the exterior of the north wall.

9. **Additional Features:**

- a. **Movie projection booth and equipment:** The projection booth in the balcony of the hall was constructed in 1931, but may have been partially rebuilt at some point to accommodate fire codes and heavy projection equipment. The projection room shown in 1930s photographs looks the same from a distance, but we cannot be sure that it was not altered since that time. Testimony indicates that the projection booth was in its present

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form since at least 1940, so it is likely that this is the 1931 addition.⁶⁵ The room is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMUs), covered with canec tile and plaster, and supported on an independent structure of steel beams. These are visible in the main corridor, and in the small room off of either side of the entrance. The addition of the steel housing resulted in the cutting of the ceiling joists in the attic. The two 35mm projectors in the booth are labeled "Super Simplex", from Simplex International Projectors, State of Hawaii identification number H H 16798.

There is also a generator, film editing (splicing) equipment, film storage cabinets, and additional (approx. 2" wide) film reels in the room. On the wall are a number of electrical control boxes for the equipment and probably the house lights.

- b. Stage: Kalaupapa Social Hall was originally designed with a stage "12 by 20 for the moving picture curtain and amateur theatricals." This stage was removed when the large cinemascope screen was installed in 1956.⁶⁶ However, old photographs and oral testimony indicate a hood on the front of the stage for the stage lights. The stage had a stair on either side, with the west stair leading directly into the dressing room.
- c. Theater Box: The projecting alcove on the eastern wall was originally designed as a theater box with its own entrance(s). In old photographs a semi-circular half-wall projected into the open floor space between the seating ranges and the stage. This wall was faced with vertical tongue and groove planking, and capped by a broad rail. This alcove was accessible only from the exterior, through two different doors visible in old photographs. It is not certain whether the two doors were installed simultaneously, or sequentially.

D. Site:

- 1. General setting and orientation: The building faces south. The formal approaches of the building are the main, southern, facade, and the western lanai entrance. The eastern entrance is equal in scale to its western counterpart, but is not accessed by a road. The building is sited on a level and well-drained plot of land, on a terrain which generally slopes gently to sea level directly west. It is possible that this area was leveled and filled somewhat when the site was prepared.

Climatological factors affecting the design of the structure include the strong sun and seasonal rains, which influenced the evolution of the overhanging Hawaiian

⁶⁵Interview with Teruo Ogawa, July 5, 1991.

⁶⁶Interview with Teruo Ogawa, July 5, 1991.

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roof. The extensive use of the lanai, or veranda, is another design element which evolved to provide some respite from the climate.

The prevailing west wind is a factor on this site as well, and necessitated the placement of the wall on the southeast of the main lanai.

2. **Historic landscape design:** The original structure seems to have been bordered by a picket fence with gates at the three major entries. In the 1930s, the fence was removed, and a concrete curb laid as the perimeter of the site. The palm trees appear to have been planted at this time, as they appear in various stages of growth in photographs after this date. The other plantings are simple, with recent efforts to create flowered borders around the entrance pathways and lanais.

Kalaupapa Social Hall is sited in the corner of a large empty field, permitting distant views of three elevations. The western side of the structure faces the jail and the fire station across the road.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. **Architectural Drawings:** The original drawings for Kalaupapa Social Hall have not been located. Many drawings were burned in a recent fire in the old hospital building at the settlement, but it is unlikely that the drawings of the Social Hall were among them, as various Public Works project engineers would have used them if they existed.

The Design Branch of the Department of Public Works (under the Department of Accounting and General Services [DAGS], State of Hawaii) has a number of drawings of structures at Kalaupapa Settlement, but all but one is dated after 1929. The only drawings of the Kalaupapa Social Hall are:

DAGS 03-20-9488. Fumigation of Buildings at Kalaupapa Settlement. Sheet 3/3, pencil and photo on mylar. March 1981.

DAGS 03-20-9486, File C-25-5. Reroof Various Buildings, Kalaupapa, Molokai. Sheet 1/9, ink and pencil on mylar: title sheet, plot plan, vicinity map. Sheet 5/9, ink, pencil, photos on mylar: roof plan, building section. April 20, 1981.

- B. **Early Views:**

Bishop Museum Visual Collections: The Bishop Museum has a folder of photographs of Kalaupapa Settlement.

Hawaii State Archives: A number of looseleaf notebooks were compiled in the 1930s, some of which incorporate earlier photographs. These are in a cardboard box, approx. 12" x 12" x 20", labeled "Unprocessed Photographs, Kalaupapa Settlement, Molokai." Some of

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the photographs which Greene recorded as being from the Kalaupapa Historical Society are also in this archive, in which case these may be the originals.

Kalaupapa Historical Society: Former President and founder of the KHS reported that the Society had more than 1,800 photographs in its collection as of May 1984. The collections of the society are housed in a small, locked room off of the Kalaupapa Museum.

Photographs from the collection of Patrick Boland, included here as supplemental material, showing the interior at different times in the 1930s.

C. **Interviews:** As part of the agreement with the Administrator of the Settlement, formal interviews were not conducted with the patient/residents, and identities will not be revealed without express permission of the individual. On an informal basis, residents came forward to offer their remembrances of activities which took place in Paschoal Hall, and, to a limited degree, their memories of changes to the building structure. All of these anecdotal reflections have been cross-referenced with the existing documentation. The formal documentation will serve the historical record, and the individual testimonies have been consolidated into the narrative on Historical Context.

D. **Bibliography:**

1. **Primary and Unpublished Sources:**

Hawaii State Archives:

Annual and Monthly Reports of the Board of Health
Annual and Monthly Reports of the Board of Hospitals and Settlement
Minutes of the Board of Health
Minutes of the Board of Hospitals and Settlement
Minutes of the Hansen's Disease Advisory Committee
Board of Health Records, Basement Inventory
Report(s) to the Governor, Territory of Hawaii by the Superintendent of
Public Works for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, -
Archives of the (Various) Governor(s) of the State of Hawaii
Hawaii Revised Statutes
Session Laws of Hawaii, 1955

Kalaupapa Historical Society:

Bruce Doneux, former President and founder of the KHS, reported in the Journal that the Society had inventoried many of the structures, while searching for documentation that might have been of historical value. Some of this other data may have entered the collections of the Society, which are housed in a small, locked room off of the Kalaupapa Museum. Access is very controlled, and the author was not able to review these records during the HABS

project.

Ka Leo O Kalaupapa: Settlement Newsletter; Dr. Pat Hartman, Ed. Kalaupapa, Hawaii 96742.

2. Secondary and Published Sources:

Brietha, Olivia Robello. Olivia: My Life of Exile in Kalaupapa, Honolulu: Arizona Memorial Museum Association, 1988.

Gerould, Katharine F. Hawaii: Scenes and Impressions. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.

Gibson, Emma Warren. Under the Cliffs of Molokai. Fresno, California: Academy Library Guild, 1957.

Greene, Linda W. Exile in Paradise: The Isolation of Hawaii's Leprosy Victims and Development of Kalaupapa Settlement, 1865 to the Present. Denver: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1985.

Hawaii (Terr.), Board of Health. The Molokai Settlement. Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, Hi: Gazette Co., Ltd., 1907.

Lawrence McCully Judd: An Autobiography as Told to Hugh Lytle. Tokyo: Chas. Tuttle, 1971.

Levin, Wayne, and Anwei Skinsnes Law. Kalaupapa, A Portrait. Honolulu: Arizona Memorial Museum Association. 1989

Nishimura, Katayama, Oki, and Santo, Inc. Structural Study for Kalaupapa Settlement Paschoal Hall, Kalaupapa, Molokai, Hawaii. August 1990.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Alternatives Study: Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement: Working Draft. San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1988.

Soullière, Laura E., and Henry G. Law. Architectural Evaluation, Kalaupapa, Molokai. San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1979.

E. Supplemental Material:

Photographs of interior, 1930s. From the collection of Patrick Boland.

F. Likely Sources Not Thoroughly Investigated

Kalaupapa Historical Collection, Kalaupapa, Molokai.

Board of Health Records before 1900.

Board of Health Records after 1968.

Board of Health Minutes.

National Park Service, San Francisco, Ca.

Public Works Records, Unpublished, and Unprocessed. Hawaii State Archives, Iolani

Palace Grounds, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

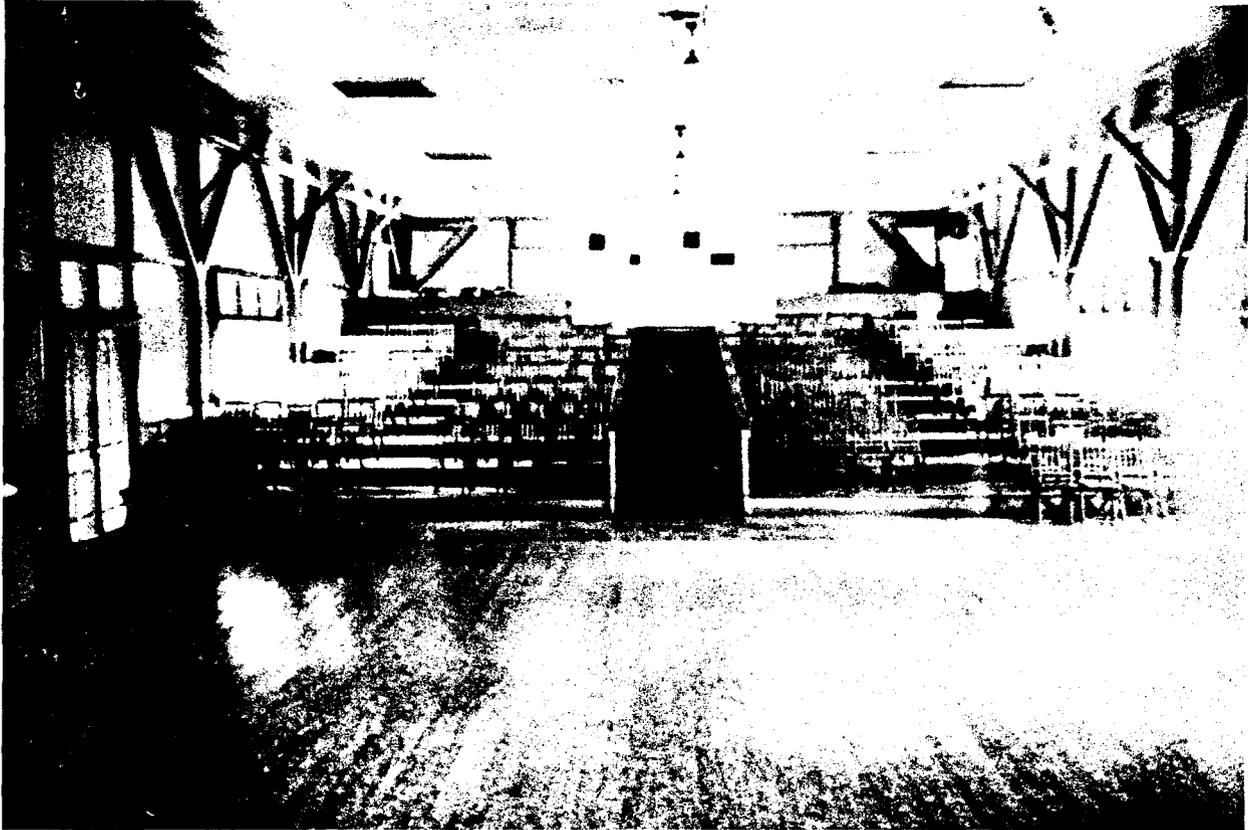
Governor Lawrence M. Judd Archives, Hawaii State Archives, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

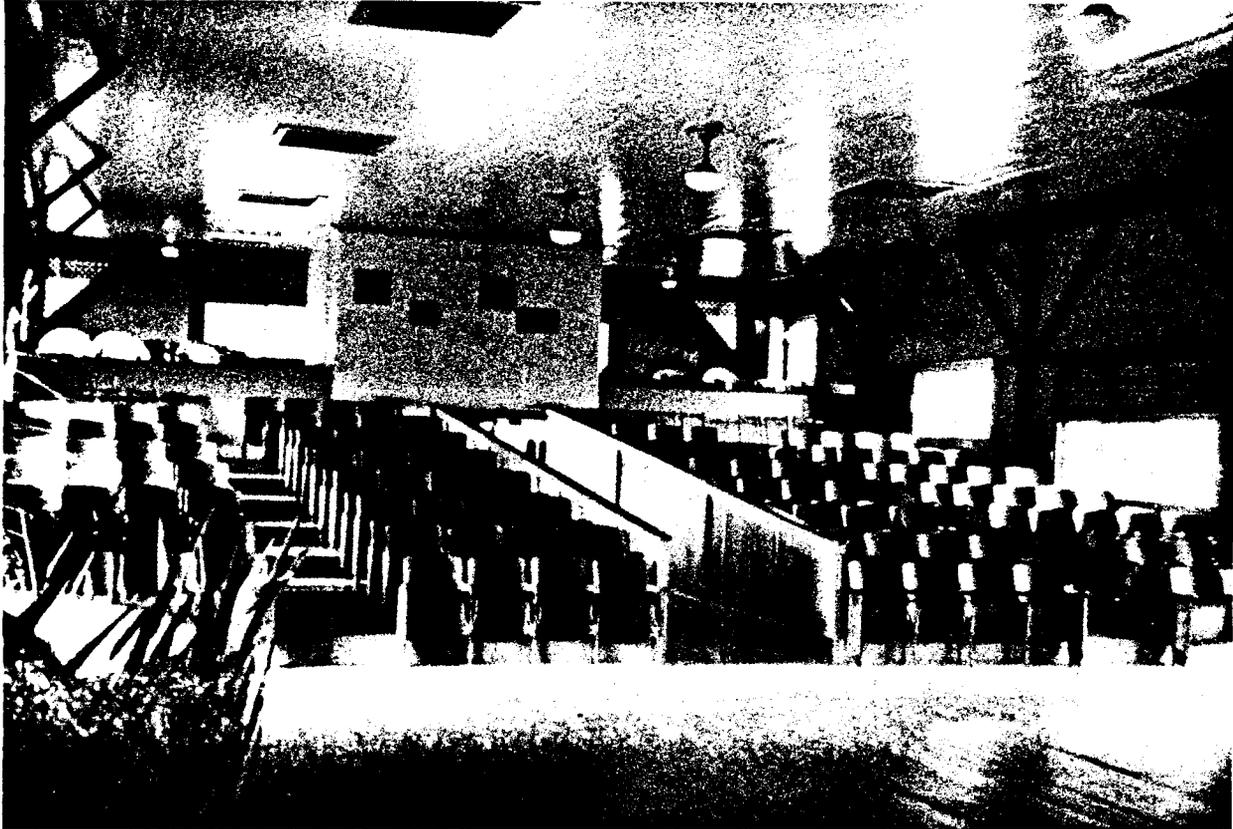
The Kalaupapa Social Hall recording project was undertaken during the summer of 1991 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), a division of the National Park Service, and cosponsored by the Western Regional Office of the National Park Service and Kalaupapa National Historical Park. Principals involved were Robert J. Kapsch, chief of HABS/HAER, and Paul D. Dolinsky, chief of HABS and project leader.

The documentation was produced at Kalaupapa, Hawaii, by project supervisors A. J. Garza, AIA, and S. M. Soucie, APA (Designare Architects); architectural technicians Angela Hasenyager, Puanani Maunu, and Katherine Slocumb; and historian Barbara Ann Francis. The written documentation was edited in the HABS office by Alison K. Hoagland, senior HABS historian.

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ADDENDUM TO:
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(Paschoal Community Hall)
Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement
Moloka'i Island
Kalaupapa
Kalawao County
Hawaii

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