**National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form**

**For Federal Properties**

**State:** Hawaii  
**County:** Hawaii  
**Entry Date:** Jul 24 1974

### 1. NAME

**Common:** Kilauea Crater  
**And/or Historic:** Ka Lua O Pele

### 2. LOCATION

- **Street and Number:** Summit crater of Kilauea Volcano, Island of Hawaii  
- **City or Town:** 30 miles from Hilo on State Rt. 11

### 3. CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category (Check One)</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Accessible to the Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Yes: Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Being Considered</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Preservation work in progress</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present Use (Check One or More as Appropriate):**  
- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Park
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Other (Specify)

### 4. AGENCY

National Park Service, U.S.D.I.

**Regional Headquarters:** (If applicable)  
**Street and Number:** Hawaii Volcanoes National Park  
**State:** Hawaii  
**Code:** 96718  
**Street and Number:** 1700

### 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

- **Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.:** National Park Service, U.S.D.I.
  
**Street and Number:**

- **City or Town:** Washington  
- **State:** D.C.  
- **Code:** 08

### 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**Title of Survey:**

**Date of Survey:**

**Depository for Survey Records:**

**Street and Number:**

**City or Town:**
The summit of Kilauea volcano has collapsed to form a broad, shallow depression, technically a caldera. Within this summit depression is Kilauea Crater, well defined by almost vertical walls on all but a portion of the southern rim. On this portion, the lava flows of 1921 and earlier have erased and buried any evidences of the crater walls. Within Kilauea Crater is Halemaumau, historically the most active lava vent. In the past, Halemaumau has contained a boiling lake of lava, which at times rose and overflowed onto the adjacent crater floor.

Although Kilauea eruptions have been characterized by mild, nonexplosive activity, on rare occasions water has filtered into the volcano's "plumbing," and the resulting steam pressure has caused explosions. One of these, which occurred in 1790, is noted in Hawaiian history because the hot blast of rock and dust overwhelmed and killed part of a native army marching near the crater. Since then, Halemaumau has been active many times; the great steam eruption in 1924 ended the lava lake, and enlarged Halemaumau in diameter from 1,400 feet to approximately one-half mile.

Roughly circular, on its north-south diameter, Kilauea Crater is approximately 2 miles (3.3 kilometers) long; on its east-west diameter, 1 3/4 miles long (3.0 kilometers), with a circumference of approximately 7 miles (11.2 kilometers). Crater wall height varies from approximately 477 feet on the northwest rim near Uwekahuna to zero on the south. The crater floor is uneven, is not level, and is composed of the hardened surfaces of historic lava flows, such as those of 1832, 1879, 1885, 1889, 1894, 1918, 1919, 1921, 1954 and 1961.

Kilauea Crater is a part of one of the world's most active volcanoes; its floor often tilts differentially and in total rises and falls at times as much as five feet in a short period. Earthquakes are numerous. Physical changes of and within the crater are normal and expected.

Trails, a paved road, and parking lot have been constructed within the crater in modern times.
The frequent, almost continual, centering of volcanic activity at Kilauea Crater in prehistoric and historic times has affected human life, cultures, religions and undertakings; and in historic times has attracted local and worldwide governmental, tourist and scientific interests. Kilauea Crater has been, and is, both worshipped and studied.

To prehistoric Hawaiians, many historic Hawaiians, and to many contemporary residents of the Hawaiian islands of various ethnic backgrounds, Kilauea Crater was, and is, the permanent home of the Polynesian volcano goddess Pele. The goddess is believed to leave it for temporary residence at eruption sites outside the crater, but to always return to her home under Kilauea Crater, where she may rest, perhaps sleep, for the periods between eruptions of Kilauea, Mauna Loa, Hualalai and Haleakala volcanoes on the islands of Hawaii and Maui. Pele was the leading deity of a number of deities, such as Hiiaka (her sister), who assisted in volcanic matters, including earthquakes. Rival deities attempted to drown Pele with tsunamis. In Hawaiian legends, Pele was associated with events on all the major islands; entered into Hawaiian affairs directly in many of her animate and inanimate forms; and indirectly, through her demi-god agents. In prehistoric and protohistoric times, Pele had priests, temples and worshippers on all the major islands, and is believed to have been involved in important historic events, some of which are associated with the founding of the Kingdom of Hawaii, 1790-1795.

Many individuals still believe in and make offerings to propitiate the goddess believed to have the capacity to kill people, and to destroy farms, homes, and land. Reward and punishment by Pele through her lava flows is a frequent motif in old and updated stories and lore.

"In the extensive cycle of native Hawaiian myths and chants about Pele she is always portrayed as a restless and violent-tempered wanderer. She may be seeking a new home, inspecting her domains,
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Apple, Russell A.
1953 They study Hawaii's volcanoes. In The Hawaii Weekly, July 12, Honolulu, pp. 4-5.


(continued)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>19° 24' 14&quot;</td>
<td>155° 18' 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>19° 26' 32&quot;</td>
<td>155° 16' 14&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>19° 25' 20&quot;</td>
<td>155° 15' 00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>19° 23' 32&quot;</td>
<td>155° 16' 58&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2.854

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Russell A. Apple, Pacific Historian
STREET AND NUMBER: Suite 512, 677 Ala Moana Blvd.
CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu
STATE: Hawaii 96813
CODE: 15

DATE: 5/25/73

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:
☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ None

State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Federal Representative Signature

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date
engaging in battle with the water spirits who are her natural enemies, or journeying to competitions in sports, games and dances. When her body does not travel, her spirit, able to take different forms, does" (Luomala 1972:28). Many Hawaiian families claim descent from the goddess.

Pele worship centered and centers at Kilauea Crater, but today is sometimes sub rosa and private. To many scientists, Christian missionaries and ministers and others, Pele is the personification of volcanism by unsophisticated people to explain this geologic process, certain events of Hawaiian and other Polynesian island histories, and certain parts of Hawaiian culture.

Traveling and resident non-Hawaiians have left extensive literature concerning their visits to, observations and impressions of, Kilauea Crater, the goddess Pele phenomena, and volcanism for the period 1823 through 1911. These included touring Christian missionaries, the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Wilkes, tourists, and scientists from Europe and America. Their volcanic observations have been compiled by Brigham (1909) and Hitchcock (1911). Kilauea is one of the most studied and best understood volcanoes in the world. Scientists have been keeping a careful record of its volcanic activity since 1911, when the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory was established by Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with that institution's sponsorship and financial help from residents and businesses in Hawaii. These geologic studies continue today under the direction of the Geological Survey, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Local, national and worldwide interest in Kilauea Crater caused it to be the principal justification for the National Park, within which since 1916 it has been the focal point of attention, visitation and study.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beckwith, Martha

Brigham, William T.
1909 The volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa. Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, II, Honolulu

Eaton, J. P. and C. K. Wentworth

Handy, E. C. S. and M. K. Pukui
1958 The Polynesian family system in Ka'u, Hawai'i. Wellington

Hitchcock, Charles H.
1911 Hawaii and its volcanoes. Honolulu

Luomala, Katherine
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

1. NAME

COMMON: Old Volcano House #42
AND/OR HISTORIC: 1877 Volcano House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
30 miles from Hilo on State Rt. 11

CITY OR TOWN:
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

STATE: Hawaii

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service
DATE OF PHOTO: 1972
NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park with Park's copy of nomination.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
Existing porch and west end of 1877 Volcano House in its post-1921 location.