National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2012



Kilauea Military Camp
Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Kilauea Military Camp
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **C: May be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

Cindy Orlando 9.4.12

Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Resources
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ESTHER KIA'AINA
FIRST DEPUTY

WILLIAM M. TAM
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
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CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
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FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD STE 555
KAPOLEI HI 96707

DATE: October 3, 2012

LOG: 2012.2859
DOC: 1210MG27

TO: Vida Geranamo
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

SUBJECT: **Section 110 Review and Concurrence with Cultural Landscape Inventory**
Project: Cultural Landscape Inventory for this Historic Kilauea Military Camp
Owner: National Park Service
Location: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - 96718
Tax Map Key: (3) 9-9-001:001

Date Received by SHPD: September 28, 2012

Description of Project/Undertaking: Cultural Landscape Inventory for a historic landscape within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Area of Potential Effect (APE): Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Description of Resource: Turn of the century Military recreation camp constructed between 1916 and 1947.

Eligibility: Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

Documentation Received: Completed Cultural Landscape Inventory

SHPD Determination: *SHPD accepts this report and has no further comments.* Please see the enclosed acceptance form. Mahalo for hard work.

Any questions should be addressed to Mike Gushard at (808) 692-8026 or michael.j.gushard@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment,

Angie Westfall
Architecture Branch Chief, Hawaii Historic Preservation Division

In the event that historic resources, including human skeletal remains, lava tubes, and lava blisters/bubbles are identified during construction activities, all work should cease in the immediate vicinity of the find, the find should be protected from additional disturbance, and the State Historic Preservation Division should be contacted immediately at (808) 692-8015.

Enclosure: Hawaii SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility Form

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
Kilauea Military Camp

Hawaii SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence that Kilauea Military camp is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance under Criterion A and the local level of significance under Criterion C, as identified in the CLI:

I concur ✓, I do not concur _____ with the areas and level of significance of Kilauea Military Camp, as identified in the CLI.

2) SHPO concurrence with the period of significance of Kilauea Military Camp, 1916-1947, as identified in the CLI:

I concur ✓, I do not concur _____ with the period of significance of Kilauea Military Camp, 1914-1947, as identified in the CLI.

3) SHPO concurrence with the historic property boundary of Kilauea Military Camp as identified in the CLI:

I concur ✓, I do not concur _____ with the historic property boundary of Kilauea Military Camp as identified in the CLI.

4) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Kilauea Military Camp (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, Small Scale Features and Archeological Sites):

I concur ✓, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Kilauea Military Camp.

5) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing structures to Kilauea Military Camp. (See tables below and the associated landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Small Scale Features):

Contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as contributing features of Kilauea Military Camp:

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 1	1925	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 2	1925	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 3	1925	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 4	1925	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 5	1925	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 6	1925	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 7	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 8	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 9	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 10	1923	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 11	1923	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12A	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 14	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 15	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 16	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 17	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 18	1924	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 19	1926	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 20	1933	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 21	1934	✓	
KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 22	circa 1925	✓	
KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 23	1934	✓	
KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 24	1945	✓	
KMC Garage No. 25	1925	✓	
KMC Motor Shed and Shop No. 26	circa 1926	✓	
Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 27	1933	✓	
Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 28	1933	✓	
Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 29	1933	✓	
Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 30	1933	✓	
Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 31	1933	✓	
Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 32	1933	✓	
KMC Health and Fitness Center No. 33	1936	✓	
KMC Enlisted Men's Mess Hall No. 34	1916	✓	
KMC Activities Lodge No. 35	1916	✓	
KMC Enlisted Men's Barracks and Building 36 and 36A	1938	✓	

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
Kilauea Military Camp

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
KMC Supply Depot/General Store No. 37	circa 1929	✓	
KMC Utility Building No. 38	1938	✓	
KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters No. 39	1931	✓	
KMC Headquarters and Officer's Club No. 40	1916	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 41	1936	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 42	1940	✓	
KMC Fire Station No. 43	1942	✓	
KMC General's Quarter's (Eisenhower House) No. 44	1934	✓	
KMC Post Chapel No. 45	1925	✓	
KMC Movie Theater No. 46	1925	✓	
KMC Dispensary No. 47, 47A	1930/1944	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 48	1930	✓	
KMC Movie Theater Latrine No. 51	1925	✓	
KMC Storage Shed No. 55	1944	✓	
KMC Building No. 62	1945	✓	
KMC Officer's Quarters No. 63	1944	✓	
KMC Laundromat No. 64	1945	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 65	1945	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 66	1945	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 67	1944	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 68	1944	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 70	1944	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 71	1944	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 72	1944	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 73	1944	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 74	1944	✓	
KMC Stables and Storage Shed No. 76	1944	✓	
KMC Garage Apartments No. 77	1944	✓	
KMC Water Treatment Building 78	1945	✓	
KMC Storage Shed No. 82	1946	✓	
KMC Storage Shed No. 83	1946	✓	
KMC Vehicle Storage Shed No. 84	1946	✓	
KMC Utility Building No. 86	1945	✓	
KMC Guest House No. 88	1945	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 89	1936	✓	
KMC Barn No. 90	1945	✓	
KMC Shop/Garage No. 91	1945	✓	
KMC Storage Shed No. 92	1946	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 94	1947	✓	

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
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Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 95	1947	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 96	1947	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 97	1947	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 98	1947	✓	
KMC Officer's Cottage No. 99	1947	✓	
KMC Building 100 and FH SR NCO	1947	✓	
KMC Baseball Field	1938	✓	
KMC Handball Court	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Lava Rock Planters	during period of significance	✓	
Stone Masonry Culvert Headwall	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 203	1937	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 215	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Entrance Road R-1	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-2	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-3	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-4	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-5	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-6	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-7	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-8	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-9	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Road R-10	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Lava Rock Walkways and Paving	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Concrete Sidewalks	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Paved Parking Areas (4)	during period of significance	✓	

ADDED 1/18/13
By AA

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
Kilauea Military Camp

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
KMC Lava Rock Walls	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Entry Portals (4)	1938		✓
KMC Stone Curbing	during period of significance	✓	
KMC Stone Light Bollards (7)	during period of significance	✓	

Non-contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as non-contributing features of Kilauea Military Camp:

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
KMC Bowling Alley No. 35A	post-1951	✓	
KMC Building 56	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Building 59	1991	✓	
KMC Pump House No. 79	1947	✓	
KMC Building 80	1947	✓	
KMC Building 80A	1953	✓	
KMC Building 80B	post-1951	✓	
KMC Building 80C	post-1951	✓	
KMC Housekeeping No. 81	post-1951	✓	
KMC Gas Station No. 85	circa 1948	✓	
KMC Building 85A	circa 1953	✓	
KMC WWII Quonset Hut No. 93	post-1960	✓	
KMC Tennis Court No. 104	1938	✓	
KMC Basketball Court No. 107	1947	✓	
Utility Building No. 109	post-1951	✓	
Greenhouse No. 110	post period of significance	✓	
Shed No. 111	post-1951	✓	
KMC Playground	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Anchor Monument	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Concrete Playground	post period of significance	✓	
Barbecue/Picnic Shelters (3)	post period of significance	✓	
Stone Barbecue Pit (2)	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 201	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 204	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 209	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 211A	post period of significance	✓	

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
Kilauea Military Camp

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 212	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 213	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 215A	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 217	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 218	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 219	post period of significance	✓	
Road R-11	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Unpaved roads	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Housekeeping Cart Paths	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Unpaved Parking Areas	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Entrance Wall	2005	✓	
KMC Steam Vent Fence	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Path Lighting	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Concrete Brick Planters	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Picnic Tables and Benches	post period of significance	✓	
KMC Propane Tanks	post period of significance	✓	

Undetermined Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as undetermined features of Kilauea Military Camp:

Undetermined Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
KMC Flagpole	unknown	✓	
KMC Motorpool Fence	unknown	✓	

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

Hawaii State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Please return form to the attention of:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
415-623-2367 (phone)
415-623-2388 (fax)
vida_germano@nps.gov

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation; concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments, including bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition, and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

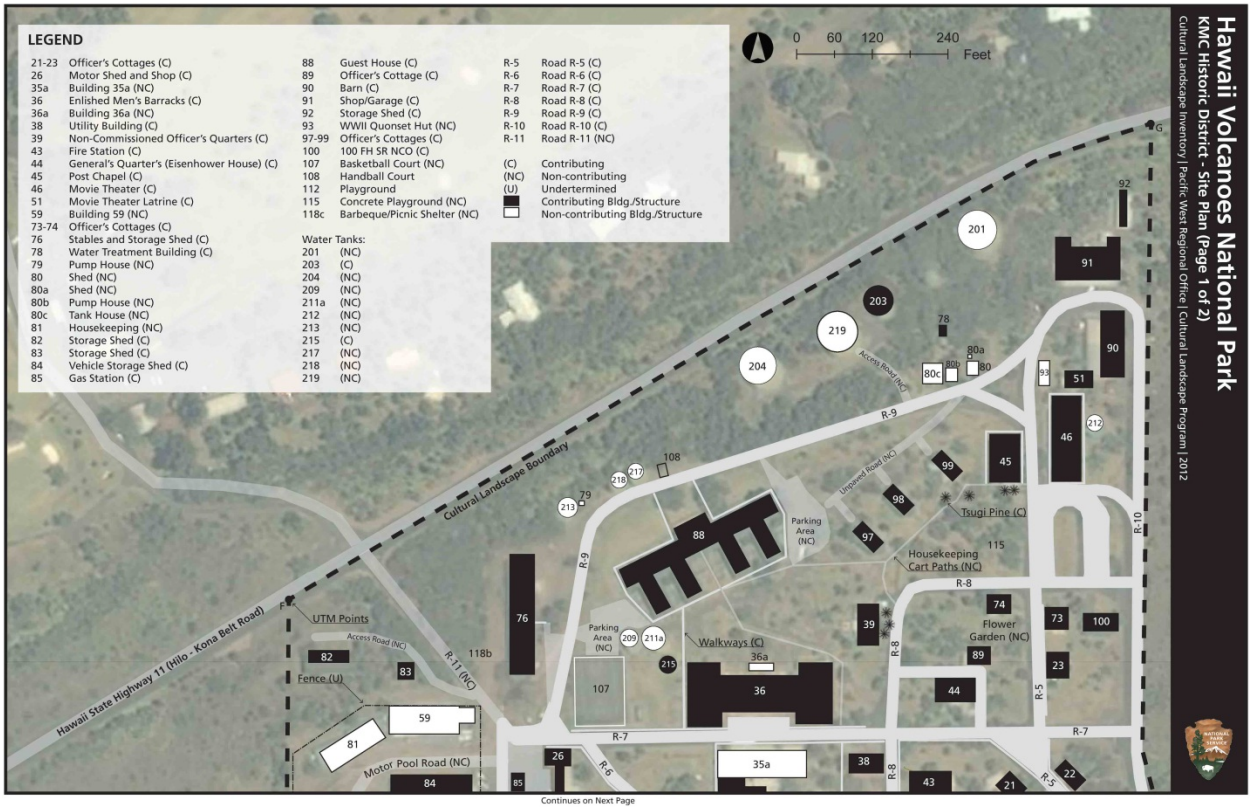
Inventory Unit Description:

Kilauea Military Camp (KMC) is located on the Island of Hawaii, high atop Kilauea, on the slopes of Mauna Loa, in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (HAVO). KMC is operated by the Department of Defense, under its Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) program, occupying approximately 52.7 acres of the park's 333,000 acres. Established in 1916, the military recreation camp is located off of Crater Rim Drive approximately two and one-half miles west from the main entrance into the park on the north rim of the Kilauea caldera. The boundaries of KMC include the entirety of the KMC developed area between Highway 11 and Crater Rim Drive.

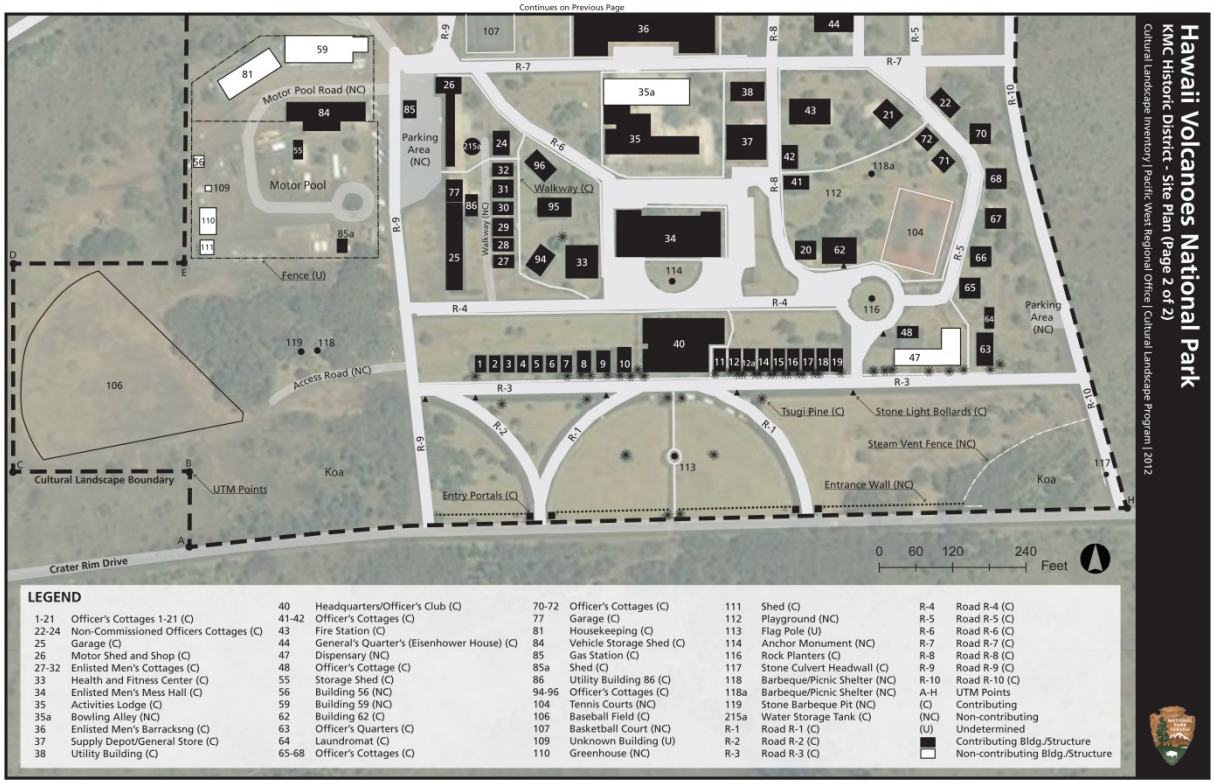
Development at KMC began in 1916 with the construction of three buildings. Today, the camp represents some of the earliest United States military development on the Hawaiian Islands having been established just eleven years after the construction of the first U.S. Army military installation at Fort Shafter, Oahu. (It should be noted that as early as 1840 the Hawaiian monarchy had established military buildings in Honolulu; however, U.S. military development would not occur until 1905.) Although buildings and structures at KMC have been constructed, renovated, demolished and even moved over the span of the camp's existence, the majority of the buildings and structures at KMC were largely developed in several stages between 1916 and 1947; a minor number of small ancillary buildings were added in 1953. Not only has KMC served as a recreation camp for U.S Army personnel, the camp also operated as a military training facility, housed a U.S. Navy camp, hosted numerous dignitaries including then General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and briefly served as a Japanese internment camp, and later as a prisoner of war camp at the end of World War II. Renovations to KMC and associated camp buildings and structures have occurred since large-scale development ended in 1947; nonetheless, KMC still retains its historic character and integrity as a military recreation camp.

Kilauea Military Camp is significant at a state level under Criterion A and at a local level under Criterion C. The military camp is historically significant at the state-level for its role as a U.S. military recreation facility in Hawaii and is significant at a local level for its adaptations of the Plantation-style of architecture as well as military site development that was influenced by concepts of city planning as well as NPS rustic and naturalistic design. The period of significance for the historic district begins when construction began on site in 1916 and extends to 1947 when the last consolidated large-scale construction effort was completed at the camp. The buildings and structures associated with KMC are defined by the incorporation of local building materials along with Plantation style and other vernacular architectural elements such as single-wall construction, wide overhanging eaves and deeply sheltered lanais. The site development of KMC reflects military orderliness as the earliest construction, which included single billets (lodging quarters), as well as support and ancillary buildings constructed in a linear pattern. In addition to military orderliness, as the area was further developed, the site incorporated curvilinear roads and walkways as well as several small clusters of cottages that do not conform to linear patterns. Mature landscaping and native plant species are an integral part of the camp's construction history and landscape design, in an effort to blend the developed area into the surrounding park. While many of the buildings associated with KMC were originally intended to serve as temporary structures, today, 103 contributing resources, 42 non-contributing resources, and two "undetermined status" resources remain within the historic district. The developed area is composed of natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings, structures, small scale features, vegetation, and archeological sites, which evaluated together, contribute to the character of the historic district and convey its historical significance.

Site Plan



See Supplemental Information section at the end of the CLI for a full-size, 11x17 layout (PWR, Pavlik, 2012).



See Supplemental Information section at the end of the CLI for a full-size, 11x17 layout (PWR, Pavlik, 2012).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Kilauea Military Camp (KMC)

Property Level: Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 975045

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park

Park Organization Code: 8300

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Kilauea Military Camp is an individual cultural landscape with no parent or component landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Fieldwork for the KMC CLI was completed by regional office staff, including Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld, Vida Germano, and Bob Hartzler in June 2011. The CLI was written in 2011-2012. Bradley Pavlik developed the site plans in 2012. The CLI was certified in 2013.

Concurrence Status:

Park	**Superintendent Concurrence:**	Yes
Park	**Superintendent Date of Concurrence:**	09/04/2012
National	**Register Concurrence:**	Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination
	Date of Concurrence Determination:	10/03/2012

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Verbal Boundary Description

Kilauea Military Camp is located within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park on the Island of Hawaii, 30 miles southwest of Hilo, Hawaii. Occupying approximately 52.7 acres of the north rim of the Kilauea caldera, KMC is approximately 2.5 miles west of the main entrance into the park, north off of Crater Rim Drive and southeast of Highway 11. The boundaries of the KMC include the entire developed area and extend north from the lava rock wall off of Crater Rim Drive to southern edge of Highway 11 and east from the western edges of the Kilauea Military Camp Baseball Field and Building 82 to the easternmost circulation road (R-10) that is orientated in a north/south direction.

The boundary description of KMC as derived from a circa 1953 map (see history #13 below) is as follows: Beginning at a point 827 feet north and 4,589 feet west of Volcano House flag, said point being a cross in a bronze N.P.S survey marker set in a 4" round concrete post 4" about ground on the north line of the Mamalahoa Highway, thence N 86 degrees 26'20" E 200' along the north line of said highway, thence N 14 degrees 35' W 751.74', thence N 0 degrees 48' W 1,060' to a fault at the foot of a bluff, thence along said fault, which is the boundary of Hawaii National Park in a southwesterly direction to a point which bears S 63 degrees 44'30" W 1,549.60', thence S 0 degrees 48' E 754', thence S 89 degrees 12' W 296', thence S 0 degrees 48' E 296', thence N 89 degrees 12' E 296', thence S 0 degrees 48' E 150' to the north line of the Mamalahoa Highway, thence along the north line of said highway in an easterly direction to the point of beginning, a direct line bearing N 86 degrees 26' 20" E 1,400.75'. Containing 52.7 acres more or less.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of KMC include the entire development, which is encompassed on three sides by paved roads. The southern boundary line off of Crater Rim Drive is defined by the original entrance road that is paralleled by a low, battlement-type lava rock wall in between two lava rock portals. The stone portals and wall mark the entrance into KMC. The northern boundary line is defined by Highway 11, which is oriented at a southwest angle towards Crater Rim Drive. The northern boundary includes specific aspects of the water system that are located directly north of the camp buildings and are integral components in the establishment and continued existence of the camp. The east boundary line is defined by the easternmost circulation road (R-10) that extends north from Crater Rim Drive to Buildings 91 and 92 and separates KMC from Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park lands. The west boundary line is defined by the westernmost recreation facility, the KMC Baseball Field, the motor pool area, and the westernmost development, Building 82.

The original boundary of KMC as described in the 1916 lease agreement included approximately 49 acres. The CLI boundary encompasses the original 49 acres as well as two additional parcels that were utilized by KMC (informally) during the period of significance, totaling 52.7 acres. These additions include 1.7 acres on the eastern side of KMC, which was added to support a road relocation project and approximately 2 acres on the west side of KMC that was used as a baseball field.

State and County:
State: Hawaii
County: Hawaii

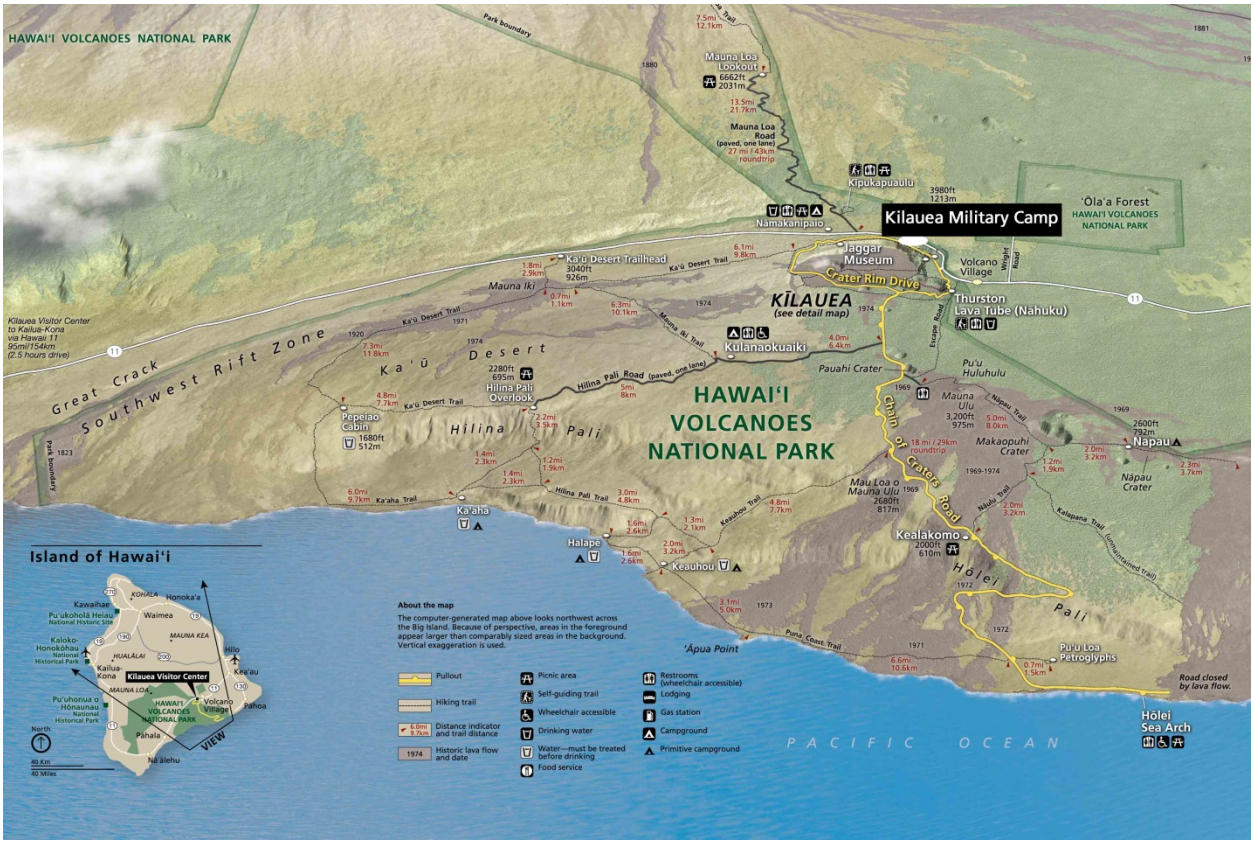
Size (Acres): 52.7

Boundary UTMS:

Source	Type of Point	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	ID
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	2609822	150191	A
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	2609822	150231	B
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	2609142	150227	C
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	2609142	150335	D
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	2610032	150335	E
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	26100229	15048	F
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	2614132	150719	G
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	5N	2614702	150209	H

Other Digital Source: ArcMap

Location Map:



See Supplemental Information Section for 8.5 x 11 size location map.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: C: May be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/04/2012

Management Category Explanatory Narrative: Kilauea Military Camp (KMC) meets National Register of Historic Places criteria; however, it is not compatible with the park's legislated significance. The enabling legislation for Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, (16 USC. Sec. 396) (Pub Law 95-635, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 1132), established the Park and states that Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park "*shall be perpetually dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States…*" Since the primary services provided at KMC are not available to the general public without restrictions, the KMC cultural landscape is not compatible with the legislated significance of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. As a result, it meets management Category C: May be Preserved and Maintained.

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Legal Interest: Fee Simple
NPS Legal Interest Explanatory Narrative: Kilauea Military Camp is located within the boundaries of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.

Management Agreement: Special Use Permit
Expiration Date: 2021
Explanatory Narrative: The current Special Use Permit between the National Park Service and the Department of Defense expires in 2021 and is currently being revised.

Public Access

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Explanatory Narrative: KMC is open to all active duty and retired Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard), Reserve, National Guard, and Other Uniformed Services (Public Health Service, National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration). Also, Armed Forces dependents, current and retired Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees including Coast Guard Civilian Employees, and sponsored guests are eligible to stay at KMC. Other personnel on official business with the Department of Defense may also be eligible. A 110-bed dormitory is available for large groups or organizations. Public access to the site is unrestricted; however, some services provided at KMC are restricted to the general public.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO – Inadequately documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

In 1996, KMC was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C by the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for its "military significance and landscape architecture uniqueness". The existing determination of eligibility for KMC does not adequately describe the contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures as well as the landscape features and characteristics associated with the historic district.

Several historic properties are located in proximity to KMC. The boundaries of the Kilauea crater National Register-listed site (NRIS #: 74000291) follow the top edge of the crater and include portions of KMC within the boundaries of the Kilauea Crater nomination. Listed in 1974, the site encompasses the summit of Kilauea Volcano, which has collapsed to form a broad, shallow depression, technically known as a caldera. Within the summit depression is the crater, which is defined by almost vertical walls located on all but a portion of the southern rim. Additionally, the Crater Rim Historic District, which includes Crater Rim Drive, has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The district shares its northern boundary with the southern extent of KMC along Crater Rim Drive.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Indiv idual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significanc e Level:	Local and State
Significanc e Criteria:	A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history C- Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Criteria Considerations:	None
Period of Significance:	1916-1947

Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	General Recreation
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Vernacular Architecture
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	World War II
Facet:	War in the Pacific, 1941-1945

Area of Significance Category

Architecture
Social History
Military
Entertainment/Recreation

Statement of Significance

Located within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Kilauea Military Camp encompasses 52.7 acres on the north rim of Kilauea caldera. It is bound on the north by Highway 11 (also called the Mamalahoa or Belt Highway) and Crater Rim Drive on the south side. The camp is situated at approximately 4,000 feet above sea level at the junction of the wet windward slopes that descend east to Hilo and the dry leeward slopes that drop gradually toward the west. Its proximity to Kilauea caldera remains one of the most defining natural characteristics associated with the site, while the rich history of the camp is demonstrated by the 103 contributing features set within a manicured landscape punctuated by native trees and curvilinear roads and walkways.

KMC was established by group of citizens interested in the development of a National Guard training facility as well as a U.S. military recreation camp in Hawaii. Spearheaded by Lorrin A. Thurston, former Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of Hawaii, the creation of KMC was due in large part to the efforts of the Board of Trustees and other interested parties who advocated for its development. The camp site was situated on property owned by the Bernice P. Bishop Estate who, in 1916, presented the Board of Trustees a 20-year lease for the site at a rental rate of $50 per year. Only one year after the camp had been established, military use of KMC was discontinued in 1917 as a result of U.S. involvement in World War I and resulting low visitation. In 1920, the Bernice P. Bishop Estate deeded the site of the camp and other lands, subject to the terms of existing leases to the Territory of Hawaii. In 1921, the Territorial Government deeded lands, including the site of KMC, to the United States to become part of Hawaii National Park. (This land was situated within the Keauhou ahupua'a, which reaches from the heights of Mauna Loa to the ocean and encompasses the Kilauea Caldera.) In the same year, the Army assumed control of the camp under the terms of a lease agreement. By December 1924, the camp had grown to include 42 buildings and employed a regular staff. In 1925, a 14-acre portion of the camp was set aside for the Navy, which officially opened its Naval Rest and Recreation Camp at Kilauea in 1926. The camp was open to all members of the U.S. military and their families to enjoy a range of activities—from passive recreation to playing ball games, and even horseback riding.

The 1930s marked a period of intense development at KMC that was influenced by two factors: the original 20-year lease for KMC was set to expire in 1936, and the future of the U.S. military presence at KMC was uncertain. After the NPS agreed to extend the lease for another 20 years, the Army implemented a number of construction projects including the expansion of the water collection and storage system, construction of a new bakery and barracks, extension of the hospital, and the painting of building exteriors to conform to NPS standards.[1] During this period, activities associated with the New Deal (1933-1941) and its numerous works projects were also undertaken at KMC. Many of the lava rock billets (cottages) at KMC were built by Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) workers, who also performed extensive grounds improvements and building renovations onsite. In addition to FERA's contributions to the camp, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built the stone portals marking the entry drive to KMC in 1938.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, recreational activities at KMC were discontinued for several years. During wartime, KMC served as the Command Post for the Army's Hawaii Island District. Also at this time, KMC was converted into a detention facility for civilian Japanese aliens residing on the island of Hawaii, and later became a prisoner of war camp between 1944 and 1946 for Okinawans and possibly Koreans. Following the war, KMC underwent its last large-scale period of development with the completion of several cottages in 1947. Limited small-scale construction of a few ancillary buildings occurred in 1953. Due to U.S. involvement in the Korean War in the early 1950s, KMC was temporarily placed on "standby status" (inactivated) due to personnel, equipment, and visitor shortages. Later, U.S. activities associated with the Vietnam War also impacted KMC as several buildings were utilized as laboratories associated with chemical and biological warfare testing in upland Ola'a and Waiākea on the Island of Hawaii.

In 1996, the Hawaii SHPO determined that KMC was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district under Criteria A and C for its "military significance and landscape architecture uniqueness". Kilauea Military Camp is significant at a state level under Criterion A as a result of its association with the development of a recreation camp for military personnel on the Island of Hawaii. Today, the site remains as one of the earliest U.S. military developments in the state of Hawaii. The district is also significant at a local level for its adaptations of the Plantation-style of architecture and military site development that was influenced by concepts of city planning as well as NPS rustic and naturalistic design. The result of these influences is an eclectic assemblage of resources that reflect over four decades of development that occurred as a response to different needs through time. Linear design components that are typical of military construction are evident throughout the landscape, while the formal entrance, curvilinear circulation features and small non-linear nodes of development express elements of city planning. Tenets of NPS rustic and naturalistic design also influenced aspects of the KMC landscape, ensuring that the camp blended with the surrounding environment and followed, to the extent possible, the scheme, type and design adopted for Hawaii National Park (later Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park). Ultimately, the landscape associated with KMC does not conform to any particular era or style; rather, it reflects several planning influences with no singular period or movement prevailing.

The period of significance for the historic district begins when the first three buildings were constructed onsite in 1916 and extends to 1947 when the last consolidated large-scale construction effort was completed at the camp. Since the end of the period of significance, KMC has continued to function as a rest and recreation area for all services of U.S. military personnel. Relatively little new construction has been undertaken at the camp since 1947; however, some modifications have been necessary to provide additional services. Some of the buildings and structures at the camp have been modified with additions and other small-scale alterations to accommodate changing visitor expectations or maintenance needs and as a result these features do not retain integrity of workmanship. Despite these changes,

collectively, the remaining features contribute to the historic character of Kilauea Military Camp. Today, the buildings, structures and landscape features developed between 1916 and 1947 convey integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and association.

Criterion A

KMC is significant at a state level under Criterion A as a result of its association with the development of a recreation camp for U.S. military personnel on the Island of Hawaii. KMC represents some of the earliest U.S. military development in the Hawaiian Islands with the initial construction of the camp occurring just eleven years after the first Army construction began in the state at Fort Shafter on the island of Oahu. Through the remaining buildings, structures and landscape features, KMC serves as an intact example of early U.S. military construction in Hawaii, embodying several periods of military activity extending from 1916 to the present day.

Under the direction of President McKinley, Hawaii was annexed to the United States on July 7, 1898. At this time, not only did the United States have economic interests in Hawaii, but they also had military interests. Significantly, the islands were considered an ideal location to develop a U.S. military base, possessing a central location within the Pacific. Soon after the annexation of Hawaii, the United States began planning the development of permanent military facilities on the islands. Construction of Fort Shafter, located in Honolulu, began in 1905 and was completed in 1907. Development of Schofield Barracks on Oahu was completed in 1908, which was followed by Fort Rutger on the island of Oahu in 1909. Two additional forts, Fort DeRussy and Fort Armstrong, were also constructed within the decade. KMC was built only a short time after these military installations, demonstrating the early need for a military recreation camp in the Hawaiian Islands to accommodate the growing number of U.S. military personnel stationed in the Pacific.

For almost one hundred years, KMC has met the recreation needs of active members of the U.S. Army Forces. KMC has provided U.S. military personnel from World War I and II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, as well as the Iraq War and ongoing military engagement in Afghanistan a much-needed escape from the rigors of military service, while also providing the same recreation amenities and services during times of peace. Today, KMC is operated by the Department of Defense, under its Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) program.

As a result of the strong U.S. military presence historically, there are other military recreation facilities located in the Hawaiian Islands that are operated by the MWR program, including the Pililaau Army Recreation Center (formerly the Waianae Army Recreation Center) and Bellows Air Force Station located on Oahu. These camp facilities offer many of the same services and amenities that are provided at KMC; however, they lack many of the aesthetic qualities that make KMC unique. This is demonstrated through the rich history associated with the development of KMC as well as through the existing historic buildings, structures and landscape features that serve as character-defining features. Furthermore, KMC is the only military recreation facility located within the boundaries of a National Park, providing visitors with the opportunity to stay near an active volcano.

In addition to its function as a recreation camp, during World War II, KMC served as the Command Post for the Army's Hawaii Island District, and was used to house civilian Japanese detainees following the attack on Pearl Harbor. Between 1944 and 1946, KMC also functioned as a prisoner of war camp for Okinawan and possibly Korean POWs. Based on historical documentation, it appears that all of the temporary barracks associated with the POW camp have been removed from the site with the exception of the KMC Storage Shed (55) located on the west side of KMC in the motor pool area. In the future,

additional research needs to be completed in order to evaluate the significance and integrity of remaining features associated with the internment period and prisoner of war camp. Currently (2012), studies are being undertaken to establish a process to determine the most appropriate means of memorializing the World War II Japanese internment camp experience in Hawaii. The CLI may be updated at a later date to include additional information regarding resources associated with this theme (including buildings, structures and grounds identified in George Hoshida's view of the camp).

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park was listed as a World Heritage Site in 1987. Under Criterion (viii), the park serves as a unique example of significant island building through ongoing volcanic processes. While KMC is located within the boundaries of this designation, it does not individually contribute to the significance of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park as a World Heritage Site.

Criterion C

KMC is also significant at a local level under Criterion C for its Plantation-style architecture as well as for its military site development that was influenced by tenets of city planning as well as NPS rustic and naturalistic design. As a result of these influences, KMC serves as a unique development within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. KMC has evolved over the course of several decades following the development of the first three buildings in 1916. Construction was nearly continuous with development of the front cabins and those of the Navy camp in the early to mid-1920s, lava rock cottages and a barracks buildings built in the 1930s, and additional wood cottages, barracks and other structures built in the 1940s and early 1950s. As new buildings were erected, renovations were also undertaken on existing buildings and the grounds were improved as funds became available. Though not a "planned development" as such, the end result was a cohesive blend of the older with the modern, which allowed the historical development of the property to remain evident on the landscape.

Architecture

Today, KMC contains 81 contributing buildings and structures. A significant portion of the infrastructure associated with the military recreation camp dates to the period of significance from 1916 to 1947 when rapid development occurred at KMC. Stylistic influence at KMC is generally limited to the Plantation style. The Historic Hawaii Foundation describes Plantation style architecture as having: "an asymmetrical plan…façade and exterior wall treatment includes the use of single wall construction of vertical tongue and groove boards with an exterior girt or board and-batten walls…. Foundations often make use of lava rock. Roof is typically a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. It can be double-pitched. Windows tend to be either double- hung or sliding wood sash" ("A Guide for Nominating Residences to the Hawaii Register of Historic Places," Historic Hawaii Foundation, 2008, 3-15.)

Many of the buildings and structures at KMC were built in the Plantation style; however, some buildings also integrated early to mid-20th century Hawaiian vernacular building influences into structural and architectural features. At KMC, the tenets of Plantation style architecture were incorporated into buildings or structures through the use of board and batten siding as well as through the use of local materials, including lava stones to form the foundation piers and walls. These building traditions also reflect a local adaption to the environment and vernacular traditions through the inclusion of broad covered lanais that convey a fluid relationship between indoor outdoor spaces and double-pitched or hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter

ends. In addition to these design qualities, many of the cottages constructed during the early period of KMC development initially featured "rustic style" exterior elements such as peeled-log porch railings and trellises. Since their construction, nearly all exterior rustic elements have been removed through renovations during the period of significance. As a result, the buildings largely appear as vernacular Hawaiian architecture.

As the years progressed, KMC adapted to accommodate changing visitor needs and expectations. Many of the buildings and structures were modified during the period of significance with the removal of some features and the addition of others. Between 1916 and 1947, a few buildings were damaged or destroyed by storms and some were sold and removed from the site. Despite these changes, collectively, the remaining buildings, structures and landscape features contribute to the historic district, demonstrating the continued effort by the military to supply recreational facilities in Hawaii for a growing and changing U.S. military.

Site Development

The district is also significant at a local level for its military site development that was influenced by concepts of city planning as well as NPS rustic and naturalistic design. Initial construction and development at KMC adhered to the concept of military orderliness, which is demonstrated through the north/south orientation of the first three buildings that were constructed at the site in 1916. The linear concept of the camp was further exemplified with the construction of the first permanent cottages (Buildings 1-19), which are oriented in a straight line to the east and west of Building 40. Between 1926 and 1935, construction efforts in the northeast corner of the camp were undertaken by the Navy. Many of these buildings were clustered together in a group that was largely separate from existing development and did not follow a linear orientation. Navy buildings included 22, 39, 45, 46, and 47 (Mowrer 2008, Section 7, page 15). Also during this time, the formal camp entrance was established, which included a large curved entrance drive and a central axial feature that may have been developed in response to city planning influences that were prevalent during the time.

Subsequent construction of buildings and structures at KMC during the 1930s and 1940s followed a linear pattern, although there was some deviation with the development of several cottages and ancillary buildings, which were grouped together in small nodes. Also, many of the circulation features associated with the camp, including paved walkways and roads, were characterized by curvilinear alignments rather than a system based on a grid, which would have adhered to the linear orientation of many of the existing buildings and structures. These nodes of development and associated circulation features may have been developed as a means to incorporate design concepts akin to city planning within an existing military footprint. NPS rustic and naturalistic design is evident in vegetation patterns throughout the site as well as the use of local building materials such as lava stone in buildings, structures, and small-scale features. In many regards, there is some overlap between tenets of rustic and naturalistic design and vernacular Hawaiian building traditions, which also utilizes local materials.

The site development associated with KMC is significant as a reflection of localized efforts to accommodate the development, expansion and growth of a military recreation facility near an active volcano and within a national park. While it is unknown what prompted the different approaches to site development (construction date, branch of military, commanding officer preferences, cost, space limitations, visitor demand, NPS regulations), it is clear that the camp developed as a vernacular expression that was heavily influenced by aspects of city planning and NPS rustic and naturalistic design within a military context. No planning or other documents have been located that speak to a

comprehensive planning or design effort for the site; rather, it appears to have been an ad-hoc type of effort in response to several needs and influences as well as the NPS imposed design and landscaping requirements. NPS requirements are reflected in the 1936 lease permit between the Secretary of the Interior and the War Department, which outlined the NPS's desire to select exterior paint colors as well as control landscaping at KMC. These regulations were developed to ensure that the camp blended with the surrounding environment and conformed, to the extent possible, the scheme, type and design adopted for the park.

In addition to design influences, there were a number of historical factors that played into the gradual physical development of the camp. These factors included the initial private development of the camp and subsequent financial struggles by the Board of Trustees, which was followed by National Park Service ownership of the land. The continued lease extensions and uncertainty of the future of KMC in the 1930s may have hindered some development at the camp; however, the growing popularity of KMC during the post war period spurred growth. In addition to all of the above-mentioned historical factors, the site was situated near an active volcano where it was vulnerable to the forces of nature, such as earthquakes, steam vents and other volcanic events. Ultimately, these historical and natural factors shaped the physical development of KMC from 1916 to 1947, which resulted in a unique example of military recreation camp situated near an active volcano within Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. It remains, in its entirety, a cohesive expression of a vernacular site development that was influenced by tenets of city planning and NPS rustic and naturalistic design within a military context.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function: Defense

Primary Historic Function-Category: Defense-Other

Primary Historic Function: Defense-Other

Primary Current Function: Domestic (Residential)

Primary Current Function-Category: Camp

Primary Current Use: Camp

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions:

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Recreation/Culture-Other

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Both Current and Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Major Category: Domestic (Residential)

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Category: Camp

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Camp

Other Historic Function or Current Use-Type: Both Current and Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Kilauea Military Camp (KMC)	Current and Historic
Naval Rest and Recreation Camp at Kilauea	Historic
Kilauea Military Rest Camp	Historic
Kilauea Military Reservation	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Ethnographic Significance Description: Two ethnographic studies have been undertaken at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, which may contain information related to the historical use, occupation and development of the land associated with Kilauea Military Camp. These include:

Langlas, Charles M. *Ethnographic Studies at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park*. Hilo, Hawaii: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, 2003.

Langlas, Charles M. *Native Hawaiian use of Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park: a historical and ethnographic overview*. Hilo, Hawaii: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, 2003.

Chronology

Information found in the chronology was largely adapted from the Preliminary Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Kilauea Military Camp, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Island of Hawaii by M.J. Tomonari-Tuggle and Katharine Bouthillier, 1998, pages III-27 – III-59 and from the draft National Register of Historic Places registration form for Kilauea Military Camp authored by Geoff Mowrer (2008). Citations and additional information from other sources is noted in the physical history section of the CLI.

Year Begin	Year End	Event Annotation	
1911	1911	Established	The U.S. military became interested in the Kilauea summit area as a recreational and training area.
1915	1915	Abandoned	Development of a formal camp in the Kilauea summit area was abandoned by army officials.
1916	1916	Established	Hawaii National Park was established.
1916	1916	Established	A group of citizens in Hawaii was prompted to create a facility for training the National Guard, which at the time had units scattered throughout the island and was lacking a place for regimental drill and field maneuvers.
1916	1916	Established	A 20-year lease was obtained from the Bernice P. Bishop Estate for establishment of a military camp "Kilauea Military Reservation" (later to be named Kilauea Military Camp) on the island of Hawaii. The lease was signed on October 2, 1916.
1916	1916	Built	Construction of redwood water storage tanks and three main buildings was undertaken. The three main buildings included a 30 by 70 foot officers' building (40) that housed officers and their families, and two other identical buildings (now Buildings 34, 35), each measuring 50 by 154 feet. The central building (34) was used as a recreation hall as well as the enlisted mess and kitchen, while the northernmost building (35) served as the enlisted men's barracks.
1919	1919	Built	In the absence of military use of the camp, a summer camp for island teachers and students was held at the site. To prepare for the camp, several improvements and renovations were undertaken, which included the installation of toilet facilities, a meat house, automobile house, and the caretaker's cottage. Also, a 70 light Delco electric lighting plant was installed on a concrete foundation in Building 2 (now Building 34), and trails in the area were improved.
1920	1920	Built	To prepare for a Boy Scout event at the camp, a new phone system was installed, the electric light plant was overhauled and the post exchange was developed.

1920	1920	Destroyed	In December, a large winter storm hit the Volcano region. It stripped half of the roof off the former officers' building (40) and damaged the roof and gutters of a second (34).
1920	1920	Land Transfer	The Bishop Estate deeded to the Territory of Hawaii the site of the camp and other lands, subject to the terms of existing leases.
1921	1921	Land Transfer	On June 28, the Territorial Government deeded lands (including the site of the camp) to the United States as part of Hawaii National Park.
1921	1921	Established	The U.S. Army took control of the camp in October and a weekly contingent of enlisted men arrived the following month.
1921	1921	Planted	A camp hostess was assigned to better the social conditions at KMC. As part of this effort, trees were planted and the grounds were beautified.
1921	1921	Built	KMC contained the three main buildings, the caretaker's cottage and various support buildings. Tents on either side of the officers' building served as lodging quarters.
1924	1924	Built	By December, the camp had grown to include 42 buildings. In addition to the original three buildings, there was a bakery, light plant, water plant, laundry, barber shop, post exchange, camera shop and recreation facilities. By this time, several cottages had also been constructed on former tent sites located east and west of the officers' building. Other improvements included an addition to the original officers' building (40), which was being used as a residence of the commanding officer. Additional lighting, roads, walkways, and grounds improvements were also added during this time.
1925	1926	Built	A 14-acre area on the northeast side of the military camp was set aside for use by Navy personnel. Construction efforts in this area began in July with the development of a 36 by 85-foot wood frame dormitory and a 36 by 60-foot mess hall that were designed to accommodate 100 men. On March 26, 1926, the Naval Rest and Recreation Camp at Kilauea officially opened.
1926	1926	Built	Additional roads were built in front of the camp cottages and along the highway around the island (the present Crater Rim Drive). These roads, which included the curved entrance drive, as well as newly established garden plots, were lined by lava rock curbing. The officers' mess (40) was increased to twice its original size and the kitchen was expanded. Other modifications included the construction of an ice-making and refrigeration plant, improvements to the baseball field, construction of a tennis court and development of a five-hole miniature/practice golf course on the front lawn of the camp. Additional bath houses were also constructed over a steam crack near the camp.

1927	1927	Built	By the spring of 1927, there were 16 fully furnished bungalows for officers, as well as a duplex cottage for non-commissioned officers and their families.
1927	1928	Expanded	By this time the golf course on the front lawn of the camp had been expanded to include nine holes. It was described as consisting of "nine small greens separated by short spaces with various traps and hazards..."
1929	1929	Built	By the end of the decade, in addition to the buildings and structures described above, the camp also included 19 water tanks, a sawmill, water system to all quarters, a swimming tank and a motor pool. The location of some of these structures remains unknown; however, it is likely that most of these features were built within the established boundaries of KMC.
1930	1930	Built	In October, a hospital (47) was opened at the camp. Other new construction included a 12-stall garage to replace a previous garage that had been destroyed in a windstorm.
1931	1931	Built	Construction of the first duplex cottage at the Naval Rest and Recreation Camp (39) was initiated.
1931	1932	Built	Camp improvements included additional landscaping, construction of a new 11,000 square foot watershed for rain collection (located just behind camp) and reconstruction of the water storage and distribution system. Underground fuel storage tanks, electric lines and a new gasoline power plant were also added to the camp.
1932	1933	Built	KMC completed the reconstruction and grading of the baseball field adjacent to the camp. Also, at this time, many of the walks were edged with interesting specimens of lava hauled from the park.
1932	1933	Planted	A Hawaiian Botanical garden was completed in front of the officers' cottages. More than 80 varieties of indigenous plants were planted.
1933	1933	Built	On May 2, construction of several stone cabins (Buildings 27-32) was undertaken. The lava rock used in these buildings was obtained from the National Park quarry.
1934	1934	Established	The National Park Service extended the Army's lease for a period of five years. The lease would begin in 1936 and included stipulations such as landscaping provisions and cooperation in submitting building plans to the NPS.
1934	1935	Built	Improvements included the construction of a 600-foot stone walk in front of the officers' cottages; grounds in front of camp beautified; the existing miniature golf course on the front lawn was improved and made playable; hedges were planted in front of the camp to give more privacy to the area; five water tanks were rebuilt, eight re-banded and re-roofed; and stone walks joining two camps were constructed.

1935	1935	Land Transfer	In April, the U.S. Marine Corps cottage at Navy camp was transferred to KMC. This marked the gradual withdrawal of naval activities from the recreational camp, with sole control of KMC turned over the Army on May 1. Navy buildings included 22, 39, 45, 46, and 47.
1935	1935	Built	The former Navy enlisted men's dormitory was converted into a theater (46) by Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) funded workers. At this time, FERA workers also made renovations to the enlisted visitors' barracks and constructed the enlisted men's steam baths and additional stone buildings, one of which housed the barber shop.
1936	1936	Established	On March 26, the Secretary of the Interior granted a 20-year permit for the continuation of KMC.
1936	1936	Built	The Army constructed 6-inch water mains with fire hydrants around camp as well as a new 10,000 gallon water storage tank and a 6,000 gallon reserve tank. Between July and October, a new 88 by 170-foot water catchment rainshed was built one mile above KMC, and the existing 105 by 195-foot rainshed located just behind the camp was moved to an area two miles above the camp. In November, all buildings at KMC were painted brown and cream to conform to NPS standards.
1937	1937	Built	The following buildings were constructed: a new bakery (33), utility building and an addition to the hospital. Furthermore, all existing buildings were renovated and a refrigeration plant was constructed.
1937	1937	Built	By this date, the following recreational facilities were available at the camp: theater, a recreation room, tennis court, three handball courts, motor trips, horseback riding, golf and a baseball diamond.
1937	1937	Built	Construction of a new barracks building for permanent enlisted personnel (36) was underway.
1937	1937	Planned	A planting plan was prepared by the NPS for the southern extent of KMC located along the main highway (now Crater Rim Drive). The plan included the installation of a fenced children's play area on the front lawn as well as planting flowers in select locations. Additionally, the plan also included a list and quantity of trees and shrubs to be planted to screen the camp from the road.
1937	1937	Built	The entry of KMC was redesigned and as a result, the section of Crater Rim Drive immediately in front of KMC was realigned from its original 1888 location. Also, the lava stone steps that lead to Crater Rim Trail (located outside of the CLI boundary) were built at this time.

1938	1938	Built	As part of the redesign effort, Civilian Conservation Corps crews performed landscaping work at KMC, which included the addition of native plants. Also, four new stone entrance portals were constructed in front of the camp and a new road with lava rock curbing was built to connect the highway (now Crater Rim Drive) to the camp theater. During the redesign the existing character of the curved entrance drive was retained.
1940	1940	Established	In May, a lease was obtained from the Bishop Estate for a lot at the Volcano Golf Course for the construction of a new reservoir (Structure 202) located outside of the boundaries of KMC.
1941	1942	Built	Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, KMC was divided into defense units, guard towers were erected, observation posts were established, and roadblocks were manned. That afternoon, Japanese aliens from the island of Hawaii were detained at the camp where they stayed several months until they were sent to Sand Island on Oahu or the U.S. mainland.
1942	1942	Established	Between March and October, KMC served as headquarters for the 27th Division, and was used exclusively for their quarters and training.
1943	1943	Established	KMC returned to a recreation only facility, with a mission of "rejuvenating military personnel."
1944	1944	Built	Construction of temporary barracks to house the prisoners of war (POW) at KMC was completed by early July.
1944	1946	Established	KMC served as a POW camp for Okinawans and possibly Koreans.
1945	1945	Built	U.S. Army engineers installed a new water supply system in June 1945. Additional improvements included the construction of two large one-story barracks buildings as well as construction of the Guest Hotel (88) Crater Lodge (87) and the fire station (43).
1946	1946	Built	The KMC chapel was built using the former 1925 Naval Recreation Camp mess hall as the main portion.
1947	1947	Established	The Secretary of the Interior issued a revised permit, which authorized the War Department to continue its use of the Camp "…with such of the additional facilities which were constructed during the war as are essential."
1947	1947	Established	KMC was reopened to Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel for recreational purposes.
1947	1947	Built	In May and June, a new paint shop, four steel water storage tanks, seven cottages (Buildings 94-100) and a small warehouse were constructed.
1948	1948	Altered	KMC discontinued their horse and mule-riding programs and converted the stables into a supply room and warehouse.

1949	1949	Planted	Circa 1949, large numbers of koa and mamani trees were planted around the Volcano House, Park Headquarters, Kilauea Military Camp, and the park residential section. Other trees were planted in disturbed areas in order to return the site to a more natural condition. The precise location of these trees is unknown.
1950	1950	Moved	On May 5, the Honolulu District Engineer announced that nine buildings at KMC would be offered for sale to the general public at the highest bid. The structures had been built in 1944 to house the prisoners of war.
1952	1952	Built	The baseball park below the motor pool was completed and six Silversword ferns were planted at the camp. Some new building construction was undertaken at KMC; however, no additional information is available.
1953	1953	Established	The NPS authorized the continued use by the U.S. Army of parcels "A" (1.7 acres) and "B" (2.0 acres). Parcel "A" was a triangular shaped parcel located on the east side of camp near the road and parcel "B" was located on the west side of the camp and included the baseball field.
1955	1955	Damaged	A December storm damaged buildings, trees, and power lines. Several buildings also lost their roofs.
1956	1956	Established	In August 1956, a new lease was signed for continued use of KMC by the U.S. Army for an additional 20 years.
1956	1956	Built	An extended renovation of the camp facilities began. The cafeteria (34) was completely remodeled, and the enlisted men's barracks was rebuilt to eliminate the barracks type sleeping arrangement.
1959	1959	Destroyed	In January, a strong storm demolished the motor pool. The motor repair shop facility was completely demolished and approximately 25 other buildings were heavily damaged.
1960	1960	Land Transfer	A portion of land on the north side of KMC was exchanged for land on the east side of the camp for a right-of-way to build a new highway (11). An old surplus WWII Quonset hut (93) was erected near the camp theater to serve as the road construction headquarters.
1961	1961	Established	Hawaii National Park was divided into two separate park units and renamed. These included: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, located on the island of Hawaii and Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui.
1964	1964	Altered	Building 82 was converted to a laboratory for analysis of biological tests done on the island of Hawaii during the Vietnam War.
1967	1967	Altered	As a result of increased visitation associated with a publicity campaign, KMC facilities were renovated and landscape projects were initiated.
1967	1967	Built	A proposal to construct a new picnic area on the west side of KMC near the baseball field was approved by the NPS.

1968	1969	Established	The location of the KMC bowling alley building was selected in 1968 and officially opened in 1969.
1978	1978	Destroyed	Crater Lodge (87) was destroyed by fire.
1979	1979	Built	The NPS designated a helipad landing area in the vicinity of the KMC baseball field. Today (2012), it is maintained as an emergency helipad.
1983	1983	Damaged	On November 16, a magnitude 6.6 earthquake occurred on the Island of Hawaii between Mauna Loa and Kilauea. As a result of the earthquake, the following damages were reported at KMC: concrete slabs and walkways were cracked, some concrete steps were buckled, stone chimneys were cracked and service pipes from the water storage tanks to the camp were damaged.
1991	1991	Built	The fire department/emergency services building (59) was built.
1994	1994	Built	An addition to the housekeeping building (81) was built.
2005	2005	Built	The stone wall that spans the front of KMC along Crater Rim Drive was built as a security measure. This effort was part of a nationwide Department of Homeland Security plan in response to the events of September 11, 2001.
2012	2012	Built	Soldiers of the 643rd Eng. Co., 84th Eng. Bn., 130th Eng. Bde., 8th TSC, constructed a retaining wall adjacent to the former KMC Fire Station (43). The wall contained 900 concrete masonry unit blocks and was built to protect the structure from further damage caused by erosion.

Physical History

The following information was largely adapted from the Preliminary Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Kilauea Military Camp, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Island of Hawaii by M.J. Tomonari-Tuggle and Katharine Bouthillier, 1998, pages III-27 – III-59 and from the draft National Register of Historic Places registration form for Kilauea Military Camp authored by Geoff Mowrer (2008). Information from other sources is provided in the footnotes.

Early U.S. Military Interest in the Kilauea Summit Area: 1911-1916

Military interest in the Kilauea summit began in 1911, initially sparked by a tourist visit to the crater by an Army officer who envisioned troops stationed within a national park, a scheme that was in effect at other parks such as Yosemite in California, where troops were available for fighting forest fires and shooting wild game. Although a national park in the Volcano area remained only a germ of an idea for several more years, the U.S. Army and Navy shortly began to send troops on combination recreation/training exercises to the area in September 1911 with the arrival of Companies A and F, Twentieth Infantry.

In 1913, Hilo businessman John M. Giles began a "See Hawaii First" promotion to lure tourists to the island of Hawaii, and the U.S. Army was asked to participate in these excursions. On August 13 of that year, 100 men from Company D, First Infantry traveled from Oahu and camped in an area adjacent to the Volcano House. Early the following year, in March 1914, R.W. Filler, Superintendent of the Hilo Railroad, proposed a plan at the Board of Trade meeting to persuade the War Department to finalize the military trips from Hilo to the volcano by establishing a rest camp in the volcano region. Army officials, however, refused to sanction the idea of a formal camp, and in July 1915, the idea was abandoned; the special Board of Trade committee appointed to look into the matter was discharged.

U.S. Army troop visits to the crater continued, however, with troops coming by train or marching the entire 32 miles from Hilo. Camps were often set up in the vicinity of the 1877 Volcano House. Between October and December 1915, Army personnel were used in the construction of a trail from Keauhou to the summit of Mauna Loa. Their base camp was on "the flat immediately below the Hawaii Volcano Observatory" and water tanks had to be constructed to ensure an adequate water supply for the 140 men.

The year 1916 was a landmark in the history of the military on the island and for KMC itself. In February of that year, the first military officer to be stationed on the island of Hawaii, Lt. Charles H. Boonesteel, arrived in Hilo for duty as inspector and instructor of the 2nd Infantry, National Guard Hawaii. In April 1916, Captain J. P. Fair, head of the Construction Quartermaster's Department at Schofield Barracks, came to the Volcano House with his family on vacation and with a secondary motive to review the idea of a permanent military camp in the summit area. He wrote a favorable report stating that a camp in the area was possible if an 80,000 gallon per day water supply could be obtained.

Establishment of Kilauea Military Camp: 1916-1921

Private Maintenance and Development of KMC

As war in Europe raged on, sentiments in favor of national preparedness swept the country. In 1916, a group of citizens in Hawaii was prompted to create a facility for training the National Guard, which at the time had units scattered throughout the island and was lacking a place for regimental drill and field

maneuvers. A secondary purpose was to establish a recreation camp or a "Vacation and health Recruiting station for the Regular Army". The preferred location for development of the recreation camp was the Kilauea camp site. Situated at approximately 4,000 feet, the site had porous soils, which would allow for excellent drainage. Furthermore, the site provided ample space for continued development and construction, was located away from civilians, was accessible from Hilo and offered a pleasant change of environment (climate) for vacationing.

The driving force behind creation of the recreation camp was Lorrin A. Thurston, former Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom of Hawaii. In an effort to promote the idea, Thurston led a group to the Kilauea area, which included Samuel Johnson, the Commander of the Hawaii National Guard, and Brigadier General Robert Evans, the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Army's Hawaiian Department. After surveying the area, General Evans stated that the Kilauea locale would be an excellent area for a recreation camp for Army soldiers from Oahu as "the bracing climate affording a splendid tonic for men who have been for some time stationed near sea level."[2]

After the positive response from the survey group, Thurston drew up and distributed a pamphlet appealing to residents and companies of the Island of Hawaii for funds to build the camp. Nearly $24,000 was collected, much of it from plantation companies. At the same time as the drive for funds was occurring, a lease for the camp site was obtained from Bishop Estate for a term of 20 years, at a rental rate of $50 per year. The lease for the camp, to be named Kilauea Military Camp (KMC), was held by a Board of Trustees consisting of General Evans, Lt. Colonel John T. Moir (National Guard, Island of Hawaii), H.G. Vicars of Hilo, and Lorrin Thurston. It was signed on October 2, 1916. As one of the many stipulations of the lease, it was agreed that "They will not cut down, fell or injure, or suffer to be cut down, felled or injured, any trees or saplings now or hereafter growing upon the land hereby demised, except only in the way of good husbandry or for the purpose of clearing the ground necessary for the erection of buildings, making roads, parade grounds or parking and/or the planting of trees."[3] Ultimately, the camp was to be used by the National Guard for training, and by the Army and Navy for recreation. The camp was also to be made available to civilians for meetings or conventions when not in use by the military.

The first unit of the U.S. Army to visit the military camp was Company A, Second Infantry that consisted of 68 enlisted men who arrived at the camp on November 6, 1916. They encountered bad weather and were forced to camp where they could find shelter, as the new barracks had not yet been completed and the contractor would not allow the men to occupy the unfinished buildings. Fortunately, the redwood storage tanks had been completed and were full of water due to the inclement weather. At this time, there were seven redwood water tanks on site, which included five, 20,000-gallon tanks and two, 10,000 gallon tanks.[4]

Construction of three large communal buildings at the camp was completed by mid-November 1916. The buildings were one-story and constructed of Douglas fir with ship-lap floors and galvanized roofs. They cost $17,000, which was financed through donations. The three main buildings included a 30 by 70-foot officers' building that contained a sitting room with fireplace, dining room, and kitchen and cook rooms, and two other identical buildings, each 50 by 154 feet, containing kitchens, cook rooms, and large dining areas, with four interior sections separated by railings. Each of the three buildings had an 8-foot verandah along one side. Washroom and latrine buildings were adjacent to the three structures. There were no sleeping quarters constructed at the camp as it was intended that the men would sleep in tents, with the buildings being used for sleep areas only if necessary. Each visiting unit brought their own tents, along with field stoves and oil lamps. The second group to visit KMC, Company G of the same infantry regiment, arrived at KMC in late November to find that construction efforts had been finished. Unlike the inaugural visit, "all arrangement had been completed, the camp had been formally opened, and the men

were able to move in at once". At this time, there was no charge to the military personnel to use the camp and there were two primary ways that visitors could get to KMC from Hilo, including marching or hiring an automobile. From the end of 1916 into early 1917, a continuous stream of soldiers came to the camp; however, this activity was short-lived.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany and the camp was closed. As a result of the declaration of war, the National Guard of Hawaii became part of the Regular Army of the United States, which automatically removed its commanding officer from the camp's Board of Trustees, and all National Guard activities at the camp came to an end. Thus for the duration of the war, the camp was not used for its original intent as a training area for the National Guard, and was in fact used very little by the Army also. Following the war, the situation only worsened; for more than three years after the 1918 Armistice, not a single soldier of the Regular Army used the camp. This was due to two factors: the high price of transportation from Oahu where soldiers were based, and, more importantly, General Morton's (Commanding General, Hawaiian Department) prohibition of any officer or enlisted man of the Army from making use of KMC following repeated attempts by the Army to obtain full control of KMC, the transfer of which the trustees did not have the power to grant.

Due to the loss of two of its trustees, the remaining trustee members elected two new members: H.V. Patten of the Bank of Hawaii, and R.W. Filer, General Manager of Hawaiian Consolidated Railways. The funds of the camp had by this time been completely exhausted. During the war, the trustees were forced to pay the lease out of their own pockets. Additional large expenses were incurred at the end of the decade during efforts to make use of the camp in the absence of the military, which included a summer camp for island teachers and students, as well as for Boy Scout gatherings. These alternate uses required some renovations and improvements to the original camp. These included the installation of toilet facilities, bath tubs, furniture, a meat house, an automobile house, and the caretaker's cottage previously mentioned. Also, a 70-light-Delco electric plant was installed on a concrete foundation in Building 2 (now Building 34), and trails in the area were improved. The summer camp took place over the course of two months in 1919, with approximately 500 teachers and students participating. While ultimately this was an attempt to bring in revenue, the bills and running expenses were charged to the Board of Trustees, which placed the camp into further debt.

The following year, the Kilauea Council of the Boy Scouts of America obtained use of the camp for their 1920 outing, which drew 350 scouts from all over the County of Hawaii. This event necessitated the installation of a new telephone system, a post-exchange, and overhaul of the electric light plant. In this case, the Theo H. Davies and Company, Ltd. donated $2,500 to help defray the expenses of the camp. Unfortunately, natural disaster struck in December 1920 when a large winter storm hit the Volcano region. It stripped off half of the roof of the officers' building (40) and damaged the roof and gutters of a second building (34). The resulting repairs placed the camp's Board of Trustees in further debt.

As a result of their worsening financial situation, the Board of Trustees held a meeting to discuss future control and use of the camp. The trustees decided that the three best options were: a) allow private use of the camp to help alleviate the maintenance costs; b) turn the camp over to the newly formed National Park; or c) donate the camp to the U.S. Army. The trustees decided to wait and discuss the matter with the National Park Service Director, Stephen T. Mather, who was to arrive in July of 1921 for the dedication of Hawaii National Park. Ultimately, it is unclear whether or not the trustees were able to discuss the matter with Mather in person; however, based on historical documentation it is clear that he was opposed to the proposition of turning KMC over to the army and wanted to be consulted before disposition was made of the camp.[5]

As KMC was undergoing its initial development, both the National Park Service (NPS) and Hawaii National Park were established by Congress in August of 1916 (Hawaii National Park was later divided into two separate parks and renamed Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park in 1961). In 1920, prior to the dedication of Hawaii National Park, the Bishop Estate deeded to the Territory of Hawaii the site of the recreation camp and other lands, subject to the terms of the existing lease. On June 28, 1921, the Territorial Government deeded these lands to the United States as part of the national park.

U.S. Army's Hawaiian Department Assumes Control of KMC

In August 1921, General Charles P. Summeral took command of the Hawaiian Department of the U.S. Army and made an agreement with the trustees for use of the camp. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which was signed in November 1921 stated that the Army shall be "permitted to use and occupy the Kilauea Military Camp as a Vacation and Health Recruiting Station, together with the present buildings and equipment at said camp without the payment of any rental whatsoever for the same; but the Army undertakes to pay, however, the amount of rental payable by the Trustees of the Kilauea Military Camp to the Trustees of the Bishop Estate which rental amounts to $50.00 per year."[6] (The rent that was required to be paid by the Trustees to the Bishop Estate was in regard to the terms of existing lease that ended on September 1, 1936.) The MOA also indicated that they would insure the present buildings and contents; maintain and repair all existing structures; and that they would erect and maintain, at Army expense, any new buildings. The Army was required to continuously use and maintain the property, and if they wished to vacate the camp for a month or more, the agreement was subject to change. The trustees felt that this agreement would stimulate business for the island of Hawaii, particularly Hilo, where all supplies and provisions would be purchased for the camp.

The Army took control of the camp in October 1921 and a weekly contingent of enlisted men began arriving the following month. At this time, the camp contained the three main buildings (now buildings 34, 35, and 40), the caretaker's cottage, and various support buildings. Tents on either side of the officers' building (40) housed officers and their families. The central building (34) was used as the recreation hall, as well as the enlisted mess and kitchen; in 1922 a large stone fireplace was added to this building by the post complement. The northernmost building (35) was the enlisted men's barracks; the protocol for visiting enlisted men was such: 20 tents were used by the incoming enlisted for a period of three days, after which they moved into the barracks building following the departure of the previous group of visitors. At this time, KMC was self-supporting and received no financial assistance from the U.S. government or from the Educational and Recreation Fund for soldiers of Oahu.

In November 1921, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the Army and the Board of Trustees. A contingent of 24 enlisted men, including caretakers, cooks, electricians, plumbers, and other personnel, were assigned duty at KMC and arrived at the camp on October 30, 1921 to prepare the camp for its first visitors. The first group of vacationing soldiers from Oahu arrived on November 4, 1921, bringing tents, ranges, cots, and blankets, as well as Liberty trucks to transport troops and freight between the train station at Glenwood and KMC. Approximately 5,000 enlisted men visited the camp the first year. Before the end of the year, a camp hostess, Mrs. Lola Kennedy, was assigned to KMC to better the social conditions of the camp. She spent nearly a month at the camp organizing the hostess position, improving the enlisted men's clubroom, planting trees, and beautifying the grounds.

Continued Development and Expansion of KMC: 1923-1941

Rapid Expansion of Facilities at KMC

During this period, construction of new buildings and structures was undertaken as funds permitted. By December 1924, the camp had grown to include 42 buildings. In addition to the original officers' building, recreation building, and mess hall, there was now a bakery, light plant, water plant, laundry, post-exchange, camera shop, recreation facilities, and cottages. The cottages, which were built on the row of former tent sites to the east and west of the officers' building (40), were paid for by a fund raised by officers' clubs organized in each regiment at Schofield Barracks and other smaller posts in and around Honolulu. These new cottages were painted both inside and out, and were equipped with stone fireplaces or wood stoves; each had electric lights and hot water. All labor to erect the structures was provided by the permanent camp detachment. Other improvements included an addition to the original officers' building, which was being used as a residence of the commanding officer. Additional lighting, roads, walkways, and grounds improvement were also added.

In 1924, the Army and the Board of Trustees attempted to enter another agreement in which the Army would gain exclusive control and use of the camp. However, before that could be finalized, the National Guard and the Navy would have to waive their interests in Kilauea Military Camp. The National Guard readily relinquished its right to use of the camp, while the Navy, on the other hand, appears not to have been aware of the camp at all, and once finding out about it, decided to exercise its right of access to KMC.

As KMC continued to rapidly grow throughout the early part of the decade, Thomas Boles, Superintendent of Hawaii National Park wrote to Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service in 1925, describing the general character of the camp:

> Since the Kilauea Military Camp has taken over the lease they have built about $5,000 worth of rustic cabins for the use of officers and their families; these are really neat and attractive but have little opportunity for artistic display with their background of unpainted barracks. There has been heretofore very little attempt at landscaping and in addition to those buildings mentioned above, they have stock pens at the rear of the camp, hog pens on the road passed by tourists visiting the koa grove and the tree molds, and until quite recently their ladies' toilet was in the front yard of the camp close to the main highway around the island….They have made several attempts to introduce non-native trees but so far only one shrub seems to be alive, although they are now planting a row of yuccas, or sisal along the front of their lease on the main traveled highway….In addition to hogs the camp usually has a collection of mongrel dogs which at times keep the buildings more or less flea infested...[7]

Despite the perceived condition of the site by the NPS, the Navy showed further interest in KMC, and in 1925, a 14-acre area on the northeast side of the military camp was set aside for use by Navy personnel. The Navy made a $5,000 allocation for building materials to construct the Navy camp. Materials and equipment were brought by Navy ship from Honolulu, and construction work began on July 16 within the Navy camp area. The first structures included a 36 by 85-foot wood frame dormitory and a 36 by 60-foot mess hall that were designed to accommodate 100 men. The Naval Rest and Recreation Camp at Kilauea officially opened on March 26, 1926. Navy buildings included 22, 39, 45, 46, and 47 (see site plan for building locations).

Outside of the Naval Rest and Recreation Camp at Kilauea, the Army continued to make improvements to the site. In 1926, additional roads were laid in front of the camp, which may have included development of the curved entry drive along the highway around the island (the present Crater Rim Drive). These roads, as well as newly established garden plots, were lined by lava rock curbing. The officers' mess (40)

was increased to twice its original size, allowing the seating of 90 guests, and the kitchen was expanded. The original fireplace was retained, and now was located in the middle of the remodeled dining facility. A new ice-making and refrigeration plant was constructed, the baseball field was greatly improved, and a tennis court was built. Additional bath houses were erected over a steam crack near the camp, and a steam bath could be taken at any time of day or night. Also, a five-hole miniature/practice golf course was established in the lawn in front of the camp in 1926, and was expanded to nine holes by 1928.

By 1927, Kilauea Military Camp was open to all members of the military, families of military personnel, and civilian employees. At this time, there were 16 fully furnished bungalows for the officers, as well as a duplex cottage for the use of non-commissioned officers and their families. By the end of the decade, the 42 buildings at KMC had a worth of $68,000. A sawmill, lighting plant, water system to all quarters, a swimming tank, motor pool, barbershop, post-exchange, and camera shop were also located on the grounds. The camp contained 19 water tanks. All of the circular water tanks were constructed of vertical matched redwood lumber bound with iron bar hoops, while small rectangular water tanks located at each army officer cottage were composed of horizontal matched redwood boards.[8] The camp was essentially self-sufficient with the exception for food and fuel, and had a staff of four officers, a camp hostess, and 50 enlisted men.

At the end of the decade, staff at KMC continued their efforts to improve the appearance and efficiency of the camp. In 1929, the Superintendent of Hawaii National Park provided a complimentary report of the locale, suggesting that the camp "…is at all times kept in a neat orderly condition and rearrangement of buildings during the last six months together with considerable gardening has resulted in relegating the necessary but objectionable service units to the rear of the camp and causing the front and exposed sections to be much more attractive than their cost and type of construction would indicate."[9]

The first half of the 1930s resulted in several large-scale construction efforts at KMC. In October 1930, a hospital building (47) was constructed at the camp. Built under a joint Army-Navy effort, it was equipped with two ward rooms, an operating room, and offices. Other new construction undertaken in 1930 included a 12-stall garage to replace one that has been destroyed in a large windstorm. A new diesel engine was installed in 1931 to power the electrical plant, which resulted in a decrease in fuel consumption by 80 percent. By September, there was 24-hour electrical service at the camp. Other improvements included new landscaping, construction of a new 11,000 square foot watershed for rain collection (located just behind KMC), and reconstruction of the water storage and distribution system. Utilities such as underground storage tanks for gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil were added, as well as new electric lines and a new gasoline power plant. In 1931, building material arrived for the construction of the first cottage (39) at the Naval Rest and Recreation Camp. The new duplex cottage was built and used by the men of Pearl Harbor Naval Air Station. Soon other building materials, obtained from buildings that were being torn down at Pearl Harbor, arrived.

In a 1932, Colonel Delaplane outlined plans for landscaping and construction of buildings at KMC. At this time, he indicated that the following landscaping improvements were either under way, planned, or contemplated at Kilauea Military Camp:

a. Grading, sodding and planting the area immediately in front of the camp hospital to correspond with remainder of front of camp, except that a 50-foot strip of natural trees, shrubbery and ferns will be planted adjacent to the public road to conform to the wishes of the National Park Service, screening that part of the camp from direct view of the road. Estimated date of completion, July 1, 1933.

b. Grading and landscaping area immediately in rear of camp hospital and east of recreation building, in approximately the same style as now exists in the front of the camp, with stone lamp posts and curbings and graveled drives, and including a small shelter for bus and taxi station. This project is already underway. Approximate date of completion October 1, 1932.

c. Continuation of the above project between the recreation building and camp headquarters and to the present public road on the west side of the camp. Project now underway. Probable date of completion October 1, 1932.

d. Grading and planting the area in front of the present camp garages in the same style and manner as front of camp, and if necessary 50 feet or more of screening strip as in the (a) above, subject to final location of present public road now in that vicinity.

e. Carrying out above plans for entire remaining portions of camp as fast as possible. Parts of this plan now underway. Probable date of completion not now foreseen.

f. Establishing a vegetable garden of about two acres in area now included in the paddock.[10]

On June 30, 1933, KMC provided a report outlining a number of the more important accomplishments that they had achieved during the fiscal year, which included:

> a) Reconstruction, grading, etc. of a baseball field adjacent to the camp with the assistance of labor and machinery loaned by the Hawaii National Park.[11]
>
> b) With the assistance of the Park Department, a Hawaiian Botanical garden has been completed in front of the line of officers' cottages. In this has been placed more than eighty varieties of indigenous plants. These will all be marked, and guide sheet prepared for the use of visitors who are interested. In addition to the interesting plants in the garden, the walks have been curbed with interesting specimens of Lava hauled from distant sections of the National Park, and which visitors, particularly those staying for only a short time, might not otherwise have an opportunity of seeing.[12]

On May 2, 1933, construction began on the first of several stone cabins (Buildings 27-32) to be occupied by the permanent staff stationed at KMC. A detail of ten men was detached from the 3rd Engineers at Schofield Barracks to begin construction, which was eventually completed by Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) workers. Each cabin was built to accommodate eight men, and was equipped with running water, a shower, and a fireplace. The lava rock used in the construction was obtained from the park quarry. Forty buildings were originally planned but only nine were actually constructed.

In 1934, Merel S. Sager, Associate Architect, prepared a report on the Kilauea Military and Navy Camps in Hawaii National Park. In regard to the "landscape aspect" of KMC, Sager wrote that,

> "It must be admitted that the Military Camp layout is in many ways, not a thing of beauty. However, I would not go so far in its condemnation as did Mr. E.P. Meinecke when he wrote, "There is in no other National Park anything to match it in bare ugliness and incongruity." This statement was made two years ago and the planting has done much in the matter of its appearance."

Sager continued by saying that the least attractive part of KMC is the utility and barracks areas at the rear of the camp. Furthermore, he suggested that,

> "It is quite possible and practicable to render these unotrusive [sic] by proper planting. There has been in the past such mispent [sic] effort on the part of the army in beautifying the grounds but the desire is there to make the layout attractive. The failure of satisfactory results may be attributed to two causes; a misconception of what to do and the logic of adequate funds."

As a result of these observations, Sager submitted a planting plan for the front portions of the camp, which reportedly the staff made some effort to carry out, "…but their labor for such purposes is very meager and it can be said that practically nothing has been done in the last year which has been truly effective." Sager ended this observation by saying that,

> "The point I wish to make is this, although the camp does not at present pleasantly blend into the landscape it can by conformity to a rational planting plan be made to do so. This will require time and money. In its present set up funds are limited because it is not a permanent military post and the camp must more or less pay its own way. If the camp should remain indefinitely under the present financial set up progress in landscaping will be slow indeed. I have often wished we were able to take a landscaping crew from the CCC Camp and tackle the problem on a large scale."[13]

In 1934, the National Park Service extended the Army's lease for KMC for a period of five years (starting in 1936), with several stipulations, which are described below. During this period, the Army proposed that the camp be transferred from the National Park Service to the War Department. This proposal was greatly contested by park service officials on the primary grounds that it would set a bad precedent for release of park lands, and that the park would have no control over the actions of Army staff and guests, a problem that was not insignificant. A report prepared by Hawaii National Park Superintendent Edward G. Wingate lists ten common infractions by Army personnel, including repeated damage or destruction of government property, fires, park rule violations, "annoyance to women," and "robbery of Hawaiian burial caves".

As NPS and Army officials negotiated the terms of the lease, the Army camp was on the brink of terminating operations and the naval camp actually closed. As of June 30, 1934, all of the Navy camp buildings except for one cottage were placed on caretaker status and naval personnel were required to make arrangements for accommodations at KMC through the Army. Less than a year later, in April 1935, the U.S. Marine Corps cottage at the Navy camp was transferred to Kilauea Military Camp on a permanent basis. This marked the gradual withdrawal of naval activities from the recreational camp, with sole control of KMC turned over to the Army on May 1. Buildings constructed by the Navy included 22, 39, 45, 46, and 47, which were generally clustered in the northeast corner of the site.

On July 25, 1935, KMC provided a report outlining a number of the more important accomplishments that they had achieved during the fiscal year, some of which included: a) construction of a 600-foot stone walk in front of the officers' cottages; b) grounds in front of the camp were beautified; c) the miniature golf course in front of club improved and made playable; d) hedges were planted in front of the camp to give more privacy to the area; e) five water tanks rebuilt, eight re-banded and re-roofed; f) stone walks were built to join the two camps.[14]

In 1935, like much of the country, the effects of the Depression were ongoing throughout the early to mid-1930s and federal government employment programs like the Emergency Conservation Work Project and FERA were still operating at KMC. At this time, grounds work was carried out by FERA workers at the camp. Additional improvement projects were undertaken by FERA funded-workers, which included conversion of the former Navy enlisted men's dormitory into a theater (46) and renovation of the enlisted visitors' barracks. In September 1935, FERA workers undertook construction of the enlisted men's steam baths and additional stone buildings, one of which housed a barber shop.

As FERA-funded workers continued to make improvements during 1935, the War Department, in response to the five-year extension of the lease offered by the NPS, requested that their lease be extended for an additional 20 years. This request was supported by local merchants, as the visiting personnel brought increased revenue to the area. The merchants also appreciated that KMC supplied medical aid and services in the Volcano region. Army proponents of the lease encouraged the public support. Secretary of War, George H. Dern stayed at Kilauea Military Camp on December 5, 1935, and at meetings at the Hilo Rotary Club and the Hilo Chamber of Commerce on the following day, he expressed how beneficial KMC was in the rehabilitation of service personnel; Dern pushed the position that Kilauea Military Camp should be placed directly under the control of the War Department. These views were reinforced by Major General Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the Hawaiian Department, while speaking at executive hearings of the Appropriations Committee.

On March 26, 1936, the Secretary of the Interior granted a 20-year permit for the continuation of Kilauea Military Camp. As part of the special use permit the War Department agreed to several stipulations, some of which include: a) to insure that improvements conform with the landscape scheme, type and design adopted for the Hawaii National Park, no material changes in the terrain shall be made and no buildings shall be constructed or exterior alterations or extensions of a material nature made to existing buildings, until plans are submitted to an approved by the Director, National Park Service through the Superintendent, Hawaii National Park. All painting of the exterior of the building shall conform to the color scheme approve for the Hawaii National Park; b) to allow the premises to be landscaped by the National Park Service, in accordance with plans approved by its Branch of Plans and Design, and after consultation with the Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp; c) to build, maintain and repair fences, sewers, drains, roads, trails and sidewalks in so far as funds are available, and without expense to the National Park Service, and a in a manner that will meet the standard adopted for the Hawaii National Park; d) to refrain from cutting, felling or injuring or suffering to be cut, felled or injured, any trees or saplings now or hereafter growing on the said premises, except only in a way of good husbandry, and then only with the approval of the said Superintendent or his agent, and to adequately protect trees and saplings which are apt to be injured by livestock and/or traffic.[15]

Following the issuance of the new 20-year NPS permit in 1936, the Army began various permanent improvements to the facilities, including erection of a new water tanks, 6-inch water mains with fire hydrants, and a new water catchment shed (camp capacity had previously been governed by the limited available water supply). Between July and October 1936, men from the 3rd Engineers at Schofield Barracks constructed a new 88 by-170 foot rain shed one mile above Kilauea Military Camp, and moved the existing 105 by 195-foot rain shed from just behind the camp to an area two miles above the camp. A new 10,000 gallon water storage tank and a 6,000 gallon reserve tank were also constructed at the camp. In November 1936, all of the KMC buildings were painted brown and cream to conform to NPS standards per the 1936 lease agreement. (Previously, the Army buildings were painted dark green with black roofs, while the Navy buildings were dark green with unpainted galvanized roofs.) [16]

By Army Day, April 6, 1937, the 3rd Engineers had also built a new bakery (33), a utility building, and an extension to the hospital, doubling its capacity to 12 beds. All buildings in the camp were renovated and a $2,000 refrigeration plant installed. At this time, the camp could accommodate 20 officers and their families, three non-commissioned officers and their families, and about 200 enlisted men. There was also housing for the 14 officers and 100 enlisted men of permanent detachment. Recreation facilities included a theater capable of seating 200 people, a recreation room, a tennis court and three handball courts, motor trips to various points of interest on the island, horseback riding, golf, and a baseball diamond. Later in 1937, the theater was remodeled and new seats added. Construction of a new barracks building for permanent enlisted personnel (36) was also underway.

In 1937 a planting plan was prepared by the NPS for the southern extent of KMC located along the main highway (now Crater Rim Drive). The plan included the installation of a fenced children's play area on the front lawn as well as planting flowers in select locations. Additionally, the plan also included a list and quantity of trees and shrubs to be planted to screen the camp from the road. Ten different shrubs were identified: Kupaoa (Railliardia laxiflora); Leponene (Coprosma ernodeoides); Pukeawe (Cyathodes tameiameiae); Ohelo (Vaccinium reticulatum); Aalii Kumakani (Dodonaea spathulata); Amaumau (Sadleria cyatheoides); Mamake (Pipturus albidus); Painiu (Astelia veratroides); and Ti (Taetsia fruticosa). Four trees were also identified: Hapuu/Hawaiian Tree Fern (Cibotium glaucum); Koa (Acacia koa); Kolea (Suttonia coriacea) and Mamani (Sophora chrysophylla).

In the spring of 1938, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees stationed in Hawaii National Park began landscaping development at Kilauea Military Camp. Four new entrance portals were built in the front of the camp, and native plants were now added to the camp landscape. A new road with lava rock curbs connected the highway (now Crater Rim Drive) to the camp theater. The planting plan described above was likely implemented as part of this CCC effort. As a follow-up to this work, in March 1940, the NPS confirmed that it is their responsibility to maintain the landscaping is front of the camp until "such planting establishes a satisfactory foothold."[17] Also in 1940, a lease was obtained from the Bishop Estate for a lot at the Volcano Golf Course for the construction of a new reservoir (Structure 202).

By January of 1941, the planting plan that had been implemented circa 1938 had already been modified when Hawaii National Park staff, Mr. Moomaw, noticed the introduction of a couple of evergreen trees at one of the entrances to KMC. Moomaw wrote, "I do not know if this is correct and if so, how long they have been there, however, the landscaping in front of the camp was a park project and did not include any such type of tree….If you have time, would you check on this and if they are evergreens, they should be removed and if trees are desired there, they should be replaced with some native trees."[18] A note on the correspondence suggested that they would be removed when "heavy planting" was undertaken at the Volcano House; although based on the current composition of trees represented at the site, it is clear that evergreens are still extant.



History #1: Aerial photograph of Kilauea Military Camp, 1923. Note the presence of tents prior to the construction of permanent overnight lodging facilities (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #2: Photograph looking north toward the KMC Officers' Building (40), circa 1929 (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #3: Circular entrance drive leading to the KMC Officers' Building (40) and associated cottages, circa 1926 (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #4: Photo of the KMC Enlisted Men's Mess Hall (34), circa 1929 (Report on Buildings of Kilauea Military Camp, 1929, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #5: Photo of one of several cottages that was built on the row of former tent sites to the east and west of the Officers' Building (40), n.d. Note decorative rustic detail on the cottages (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #6: Aerial photo looking north showing Kilauea Military Camp, located adjacent to Kilauea caldera, 1935 (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).

The Effects of World War II at KMC: 1941-1946

Japanese Internment

World War II brought changes in the use of Kilauea Military Camp and the surrounding Hawaii National Park lands. Beginning in 1939 and extending to 1941, the Federal Bureau of Investigation compiled the Custodial Detention Index ("CDI") on citizens, enemy aliens and foreign nationals that included many Japanese and Japanese-Americans residing in Hawaii. Information on the CDI was principally drawn from census records and was gathered and analyzed in the heightened interest of national security as Japanese military aggression increased in the East and German military success continued in Europe and Africa. On June 28, 1940, the passing of the Alien Registration Act required the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens above the age of 14 living in, or entering, the United States. Under this federal act, approximately 6,000 aliens in Hilo and others in outlying portions of the island were registered and fingerprinted, beginning on September 11, 1940.

From the onset of the decade, war precautions and preparations affected the Volcano area. A new Army command, the District of Hawaii, was created on May 8, 1941, with headquarters in the Hilo Armory and authority over the entire island of Hawaii with the exception of KMC, which was considered a separate post command. The first blackout on the island of Hawaii, including KMC, occurred on May 23, 1940. Japanese aliens on the island of Hawaii were registered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Ultimately, through the custodial detention list the FBI identified 82 persons were to be arrested on the Island of Hawaii.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor and other Oahu bases on December 7, 1941, President Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2525, and martial law was declared. Within hours of the attack, the FBI aided by Army Intelligence and the local police force, began the immediate arrest of suspected dangerous enemy aliens in Hilo and the outlying districts of the island, which were taken to Kilauea Military Camp for detention. They first began to arrive on the afternoon of December 7. These detainees included several prominent citizens of the island, including a number of school officials and merchants who had worked with and knew the officers and men of the camp.

Preparations for the defense of the island against invaders were immediately initiated and all recreational activities at KMC were canceled. Machine gun positions guarded the approaches to Kilauea Military Camp. Hawaii National Park mobilized as well, and all roads and public utilities were guarded by armed volunteers from the park and Volcano region. Trucks and heavy equipment were placed at the Volcano Golf Course. Arrangements were made to return the visiting personnel at KMC to their assigned units on Oahu. The complement of KMC was divided into defense units and prison guards for Japanese aliens who were rounded up shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack and brought to Kilauea Military Camp. Guard towers were erected, observation posts were established, and roadblocks were manned. KMC had essentially changed from a recreation camp to an armed camp overnight. Armed guards roamed the grounds and the guard towers were managed by observers with binoculars.

One of the detainees, George Hoshida, noted in his autobiography that the internee barracks were approximately 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. The building was set approximately five or six feet above the ground and had a long veranda enclosed by wire mesh.[19] Based on this information, it is likely that Building 34 served as the detainee barracks described above. At meal time, Hoshida described walking across the open ground from their barracks to the mess hall, which may have been Building 35. In regard to the mess hall, Muin Ozaki, another detainee, wrote:[20]

shokudo ni	As if to relish
kayou nomi fumu	Each step I take
daichi nari	On this great earth.
ajiwau gotoku	I walk ---
fumite ayumeri	To the mess hall.
	The only walk allowed.

A 1942 drawing of the camp by Hoshida illustrates several additional details from KMC during this period, including a guard tower located on the south side of Building 34 where currently an anchor is displayed. Other sources, including a "Report to the Twenty-Fourth Legislature" regarding Japanese Internment Camps in Hawaii also described the stone cottages, Buildings 27-32, as potentially associated with this period based on Hoshida's drawing.[21]

On February 15, 1942, it was announced that immediate family members could visit the detainees at KMC; however, it was suggested that many of the detainees would soon be sent to other locations. By March 26, 1942, an FBI memo indicated that 59 aliens and 20 citizens were being held at KMC; however, 131 individuals had already been transferred from KMC to Sand Island on Oahu within the first few weeks of March.[22] By the summer of 1942, all detainees held at KMC had been sent to Sand Island or to the U.S. mainland in order to free up the camp for use by the 27th Division of the Army. Ultimately, the Sand Island Detention Station was only in operation until March 1, 1943.[23] Internees were then transferred from Sand Island to Honouliuli Internment Camp in Honouliuli Gulch west of the city of Waipahu, on Oahu.[24]

During World War II, over 1,200 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned at eight locations in Hawaii. The eight known Hawaii confinement sites include Honouliuli Gulch, Sand Island, and the U.S. Immigration Station on Oahu; the Kilauea Military Camp on the Big Island; Haiku Camp and Wailuku County Jail on Maui; and Kalaheo Stockade and Waialua County Jail on Kauai.[25] Some of the buildings and structures that were associated with the detainees at KMC remain extant, including buildings 27-32, and 34-35. During this period, these buildings may have served as a mess hall as well as to house detainees while they were held at the camp; however the details are largely unknown. In the future, additional research needs to be completed to better understand remaining resources associated with this theme.[26]

Other Activities at KMC during WWII

In March 1942, Major General Ralph Pennell assumed command of the District of Hawaii and established his headquarters, under martial law, in the newly completed Building 41(the present Kilauea Visitor Center (KVC)). Other buildings and associated structures adjacent to KVC (including what is now the Volcano Art Center) were rented from the Volcano Hotel for use as quarters for the officers and staff of the Hawaii District command. From March to October 1942, Kilauea Military Camp served as the Headquarters for the 27th Division, and was used exclusively for their quarters and training. By October, the headquarters was moved to Hilo, and the park buildings returned to their owners.

As the tide of war changed after the Battle of Midway, a decision was made to reactivate Kilauea Military Camp as a rest and recreation camp, with a joint mission of supporting tactical troops. In October 1943, KMC returned to a recreation only facility, with a mission of "rejuvenating military personnel: with priority given to those who had seen combat." The Volcano Golf Course was leased for military use, and became known as the Army Rest Camp Course; it was strictly a military operation. During the month of

January 1944, there were 12,927 visitors to Kilauea Military Camp and the camp continued to be well-visited throughout the year.

While U.S. involvement in the war continued, correspondence from the Commanding Officer of KMC suggested the need to expand KMC to accommodate military personnel after they return from duty. The Commanding Officer wrote, "The primary purpose of KMC is to rehabilitate officers and men from the fighting front. As you know, our officers and men can derive as much climatic benefit from a few days at KMC as from a trip to the mainland. The Commanding General of this area considers that KMC is the most valuable rest camp and recreational center in the Pacific Ocean. To utilize its full capacity of one hundred officers and two hundred enlisted men, some additional construction is needed."[27]

Prisoner of War (POW) Camp at KMC

On June 28, 1944, an order was made to establish a prisoner of war camp at KMC. The site was quickly prepared and made ready for occupancy by early July.[28] Fifty prisoners of war (Koreans and possibly Okinawans) arrived at KMC in August of 1944. Their role at KMC was to perform maintenance and upkeep of the camp. The prisoners were reportedly permitted to work without guards. They were housed in temporary barracks on the west side of KMC, in the area now used as the motor pool. Construction of the prisoner of war camp was in many ways different than previous construction efforts undertaken at KMC. These buildings and structures were of temporary construction, built to meet an urgent military need. Much of the construction associated with the POW camp consisted of portable shelters or "Theater of Operations" type structures, which could be readily disassembled and transported to another place. This type of structure was used in lieu of tents because they were more durable and economical. At the time, it was stressed by the military that all of these buildings, structures and associated infrastructure would be removed when "…temporary need of the prisoners of war for employment as camp overhead (thus relieving soldiers for front line duty) has passed."[29]

In a memo dated March 24, 1945, Herbert Maier, Acting Regional Director, Region Four reported that the military had submitted a proposal to erect additional buildings and structures at KMC, presumably to support the war effort. Three days later, the Acting Secretary of the Interior (Abe Fortas) sent a letter to the Secretary of War indicating his reluctance to allow the temporary structures to remain at KMC for an indefinite period of time. "I am willing to authorize the construction of temporary structures under the terms of the permit of April 9, 1936, with the understanding that such structures will be removed within six months after the termination of the present war....unless a further extension in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior should be granted."

By June of the following year, the number of POWs at KMC had doubled. On August 14, 1945, the Japanese accepted the terms of unconditional surrender, and on August 16 all military security in Hawaii National Park was rescinded by the Hawaiian Department Commander. Japanese aliens from the island of Hawaii interned at KMC at the beginning of the war, and later sent to the U.S. Mainland, returned to Hilo on November 15. The Army was slowly withdrawing its forces from the island of Hawaii and closing down military installations across the Territory of Hawaii. In 1946, approximately 80 to 140 prisoners of war still remained at the camp after the war ended, and they were used as labor for maintenance and landscaping projects. Fifty of these prisoners left on November 5, 1946 to return to their native lands, and the last group of about fifty Okinawans left on December 5. After the POW camp closed, the area was converted into a motor pool and many of the buildings were sold or demolished. Today, the KMC Storage Shed (55) is the only remaining building from the prisoner of war camp.



History # 7: Photocopy of a drawing of Kilauea Military Camp by detainee, George Hoshida entitled "Kilauea Military detention camp, 8-25-42". (Copy held at Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives and original is located at the Japanese American National Museum, LA, CA).



History #8: Military personnel in formation at KMC adjacent to the KMC Enlisted Men's Mess Hall (34), n.d. (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #9: Photograph showing the "Colonel's Quarters" (23) at KMC, n.d. (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #10: Historic photograph showing the stone cottages (27-32) at KMC, n.d. The configurations of the buildings have changed and the doors are no longer in the same location (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #11: Photograph looking north showing a cottage (19) at KMC, n.d. Note the decorative benches and plantings adjacent to cottage (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).



History #12: The hospital at KMC, n.d. Note wide road, lava stone edged walkway and extensive plantings, including tree fern in front of building (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).

Post World War II Development at KMC: 1945-1953

Development at KMC Slows Down

As the war wound to a close, future growth and planning efforts at KMC were recognized by the NPS in a memo from Acting Superintendent of Hawaii National Park dated March 7, 1945. In the memo, the Acting Superintendent offered his suggestions for NPS policy toward KMC expansion and future developments, which included: a) Enlargements should not extend forward, that is, towards highway of line formed by cabins and officers' lodge; b) Enlargement on the east side of the leased site to be resisted by the park because, 1- the buildings are more apt to protrude on scenic horizons, 2 – there is better forest here including sandalwood trees, 3 – Area on the west side is already disturbed and modified.[30]

As planning efforts continued on behalf of the NPS, new development at KMC included the installation of a water supply system at a cost of $250,000 as well as additional improvements in June 1945. At this time, two, large one-story barracks buildings were also constructed, known as the Guest Hotel (88) and Crater Lodge (87). The fire station (43) was built, and the bell earlier obtained from the Hilo fire station was installed. Decoration of the cabins and barrack rooms with individual motifs continued; famous hotels throughout the country were also themes, and these hotels supplied KMC with monogrammed bedspreads, towels, ash trays, menus, and even a letter of welcome from the manager.

In January 1946, the Secretary of the Interior urged the War Department to reestablish its camp in a suitable location outside of the park. Four sites were suggested for consideration; however, the War Department was unwilling to relocate the camp because of its heavy investment in it and because of the additional funds that would be required to duplicate its present installations. In the same year, a revised permit was issued to the War Department, which would allow continued use of existing facilities until April 8, 1956 with the understanding that certain existing structures and landscape improvement work would be modified under the supervision of the Superintendent of Hawaii National Park.[31]

On May 24, 1946 the Army garrison force on the island of Hawaii was officially closed down. The U.S. Army presence on the island of Hawaii was now concentrated in the following areas: at Kilauea Military Camp, the Army Engineer office in Hilo, the continued operation of General Lyman Field and the signal aircraft warning activities, and the activities of the Army Port and Service Command. By April 1946, the camp theater had again been remodeled, and the post chapel (45) was built using the former 1925 Naval Recreation Camp mess hall as the main portion. During this period, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Army Chief of Staff, was the most noted visitor to KMC in the post-war years. He arrived at Kilauea Military Camp on May 16, 1946 for a brief recuperative stay following a tour of Pacific nations.

In October 1946, the Secretary of the Interior wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, indicating: "I have come to the conclusion that this Department will issue a revised permit authorizing the War Department to continue its use of the Camp with such of the additional facilities which were constructed during the war as are essential." The revised permit included many of the same stipulations that were provided in the 1936 lease renewal.[32]

In 1947, it was officially announced that the camp was available to all Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard personnel for recreational purposes. This reversal of the wartime policy that limited use of Kilauea Military Camp to Army personnel and their dependents also included the addition of 53 regular Navy men to the station compliment. Under this new policy, a proportionate share of Kilauea Military Camp's facilities was allotted to Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. The last major development at KMC occurred throughout May and June 1947, as a new paint shop, four steel water storage tanks, seven

cottages (Buildings 94-100), and a small warehouse were constructed. In July, a nursery for the children of the camp was opened. Also in July 1947, correspondence suggests that the original lease permit was amended to allow the Army to continue to utilize several temporary buildings and structures that were built at KMC during the war.[33]

In April 1948, KMC donated a 100,000 gallon redwood water tank to the Hawaii National Park, and the following month extended camp privileges to park personnel as the relations with the NPS improved. In December 1948, Kilauea Military Camp eliminated both the horse-riding program and mule-pack trips to Mauna Loa. The horses, mules, and all riding equipment and feed were given to the national park. The former stables were later converted to a supply room and warehouse.

In September 1949, it was announced that KMC would be closed on December 1, due to financial constraints from military cutbacks. A newspaper article stated that the average utilization for enlisted men was only at 38 percent, while 78 percent for officer personnel. As a result of KMC's financial struggles, an agreement was made between the Army, Navy, and Air Force to develop a new operation plan for the camp, which reduced operating costs by more than 50 percent, allowing the camp to remain open. Changes to KMC included the substitution of a post-exchange cafeteria for dining rooms, the elimination of some personal services, discontinuance of the motor pool, and reduction of staff required to operate the camp. Furthermore, KMC became a sub-post of Fort Shafter.

Despite the cutbacks in the late 1940s, the camp contained an officers' club and dining room, cottages for officers and their families, quarters for the permanent staff, large barracks for enlisted men, water tanks with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons, a chapel, a theater with 280 seats, a fire department, utilities and sports shops, a dispensary, a library with 4,000 volumes, a leather craft shop, a post-exchange, a bakery and large kitchens, a barber shop, beer parlors, snack bars, a nursery, a flower shop, a laundry, a large motor pool, a Signal Corps office, a blacksmith shop, and riding stables (which, as noted above, were later converted to a supply room and warehouse).

Circa 1949, large numbers of koa and mamani trees were planted around the Volcano House, Park Headquarters, Kilauea Military Camp, and the park residential section. Other trees were planted in disturbed areas in order to return the site to a more natural condition.[34] On May 5, 1950, the Honolulu District Engineer announced that nine buildings at KMC would be offered for sale on May 24 to the general public at the highest bid. These structures ranged in size from 6 by 8 feet to 16 by 90 feet and were of wood and canec or wood and corrugated metal construction.[35] These structures had been built in December 1944 to house prisoners of war.

When the United States became officially involved in the Korean War on July 25, 1950, all military resources were placed on full alert. All leave for Army personnel in the Hawaiian Islands was canceled, and on August 6, the tank landing ship (LST) made its last trip to KMC prior to being readied for military duty. Kilauea Military Camp was put on a "standby status" or inactivated on September due to personnel, equipment, and visitor shortages. Military guests continued to utilize the camp, although they had to provide their own transportation on commercial airlines. The camp was reactivated on May 29, 1951. Less than a year later, however, the camp was again put on "standby status" for 10 weeks beginning January 15, 1952, with limited transportation and staff. The camp was once again reactivated on May 5, 1952.

Eruptions in Halemaʻumaʻu during 1952 (and also in 1954) filled the camp to capacity with visitors. During December 1952, several new buildings, as well as the baseball park located near the motor pool, were completed. The baseball field may have been located in this location for several years; however,

additional research needs to be completed to fully understand the development of the field in this location. Also in 1952, six Silversword ferns (*Argyroxiphium sandwicensis*) were planted at KMC.[36] Based on historical documentation it appears that these plants did not survive in this location very long. In 1953, the NPS authorized the continued use of parcels located adjacent to KMC. This included parcels "A" (1.7 acres) and "B" (2.0 acres). Parcel "A" was a triangular shaped parcel located on the east side of camp near the road and parcel "B" was located on the west side of the camp and included the baseball field.[37] (See history #13 for maps of KMC and associated parcels.)

On December 19 and 20, 1955, a storm damaged buildings, trees, and power lines, and several buildings lost their roofs. Guests were temporarily not accepted as the buildings were repaired. In August 1956, a new lease was signed for continued use of the Kilauea Military Camp property by the U.S. Army for an additional 20 years. The lease included the following points: Kilauea Military Camp was to comply with NPS regulations and conform to their approval of architecture and landscaping, cooperate and render assistance as needed, extend to permanent Hawaii National Park personnel medical aid and privileges of the PX and recreation areas, turn any military personnel that violated national park rules and regulations over to the Commanding Officer, and the NPS would maintain the Golf Course Road.

In March 1956, an extended renovation of the camp facilities began. The cafeteria (34) was completely remodeled, and the enlisted men's barracks was rebuilt to eliminate the barracks type sleeping arrangement. In late 1957, improvements focused on interior renovations in the recreation lounge and commissary (35). New furnishings, drapes, soundproofing, a new speaker system, and modern lighting brought a new look to the public space. The commissary floor area was also doubled. Another strong storm hit on January 17, 1959; the motor repair shop facility was completed demolished and 25 other structures were heavily damaged. Kilauea Military Camp was closed for repairs and all guests were sent home. The camp was reopened on March 10.

In August 1960, a portion of land on the north side of the Kilauea Military Camp property was exchanged for land on the east side of the camp for a right-of-way to build a new bypass highway (State Highway 11). To provide a construction office for the project, an old surplus WWII Quonset hut (93) was erected near the camp theater to serve as the road construction headquarters. The new highway covered the camp rubbish dump, which was a large earthquake crack that has been used for this purpose since the camp was created in 1916. The crack had also been used by Hawaii National Park since 1946 for dumping purposes. It is unknown when the NPS discontinued use of the dump; however, it seems likely that it was utilized until circa 1960 when the new highway was built.

A new policy was initiated at Kilauea Military Camp on January 1, 1962, stating that the camp must become entirely self-sufficient and generate enough income to cover all expenses, furnishings, and services. At the time of this new policy, the Army was in charge of the food service, the Air Force in charge of transportation, and the Marines provided security and fire details. The General Accounting Office (GAO) in Washington, the bureau that acts as watchdog over government expenditures, recommended that if KMC could not be made self-supporting, it should be closed. The camp was avidly defended by local Army officials, who stated that closing the camp would seriously injure the moral of the troops in Hawaii. To reduce costs, the LST service was discontinued, and room rates were increased.

KMC during the Vietnam War

One of the notable roles played by KMC during a contentious period in American military history was highly secret. In June 1964, the U.S. Army was granted a permit to conduct certain "meteorological and tracer tests" near Puʻu Makaʻala (in the Olaʻa Forest Reserve, north of Kulani prison camp) by the Hawaii

Department of Land and Natural Resources. The tests were for the purpose of investigating the "diffusion and downwind travel of biological and FP (fluorescent powder) tracer aerosols over the land and water".

In January 1966, a five-year lease was drawn up with the U.S. War Laboratory for a 1,144 acre parcel in the Upper Waiākea Forest Reserve, approximately ten miles north of KMC for additional testing. On March 10, 1966, the U.S. Army announced that a "Jungle and Environmental Test Site" would be opened by the Army to experiment with clothing, gear, and munitions for possible use in Vietnam. The facility was to occupy a 2.25 square mile area and would be the first such site in the Hawaiian Islands. The facility (in the Upper Waiākea parcel) was built under tight security, and included two, 300 foot towers, was enclosed with barbed wire, and was patrolled by armed guards with police dogs. In actuality, the area was utilized for the testing of various substances such as anti-personnel stimulants (code name "Yellow Leaf"), nerve gas substances such as Sarin, and defoliant compounds ("Agent White"). Building 82 at Kilauea Military Camp was converted into a laboratory to analyze the results of the field tests.

Initially, the Department of Defense denied the use of chemical or biological weapons, but later revised their statements to say that limited chemical tests under strict safety precautions to obtain defense information had been conducted in 1966 and 1967. Opposition by the public to the use of nerve gas and biological test was tremendous; this compelled the Army to terminate the lease at Waiākea, where defoliant testing has been taking place. On September 21, a special team from the Desert Biological Warfare Test Center in Utah was sent to the island of Hawaii to clean up the Waiākea test site and the laboratory facilities at KMC.

Recent Development at Kilauea Military Camp: 1967-present

Renovation of Existing Facilities and Landscaping Efforts at KMC

In 1967, a publicity campaign was initiated to spread the word about KMC to active and retired personnel throughout the Pacific and Western United States. It produced a tremendous response. The start of jet flights into Hilo also helped to bring visitors to the camp. To prepare for the increase in visitors, the facilities were renovated, landscaping projects begun, and guests service expanded. In February 1967, the Commanding Officer of KMC proposed construction of a new picnic facility on the west side of the camp near the baseball field. The proposal included clearing the area (presumably of vegetation), cutting the grass and seeding with "better grass", installation of "camp type" tables and benches, construction of lava rock grills for cooking and installation of trash barrels.[38] Ultimately, the proposal was accepted by the NPS with several caveats, which included that development of such a facility would be restricted to the standards of the NPS with full regard to native vegetation and the landscape.[39] Modifications to the proposal included: 1) on-the-ground layout of facilities to be done with and subject to Park Engineer's approval; 2) clearing of vegetation to be at a minimum; 3) no new grasses will be introduced; however the mowing of native stand will be permissible.[40]

On January 17, 1969, the Kilauea Military Camp bowling lanes (35A) were officially opened for play. During this planning effort, the exterior color of the building was carefully selected to match with other buildings onsite.[41] Throughout the 1970s, few large-scale changes were implanted at KMC; however, it is likely that minor renovations and additions occurred at the site. In 1978 Crater Lodge (87), a large one-story barracks building was destroyed by fire. The following year, in 1979, the NPS designated a helipad in the vicinity of the baseball field, which eliminated the need to land military helicopters on the front lawn of KMC and also provided safer location to land for NPS and U.S. Geological Survey teams.[42] (Today (2012), it is maintained as an emergency helipad.)

On November 16, 1983, a magnitude 6.6 earthquake occurred on the Island of Hawaii at a depth of 12 kilometers midway between Mauna Loa and Kilauea. At KMC, buildings moved, but stayed on their foundations. Also, concrete slabs and walkways were cracked, some concrete steps were buckled compressively where they abutted buildings, stone chimneys were cracked and service pipes from the water storage tanks to the camp were damaged.[43] Fortunately, these damages were relatively minor and could be repaired without a substantial undertaking.

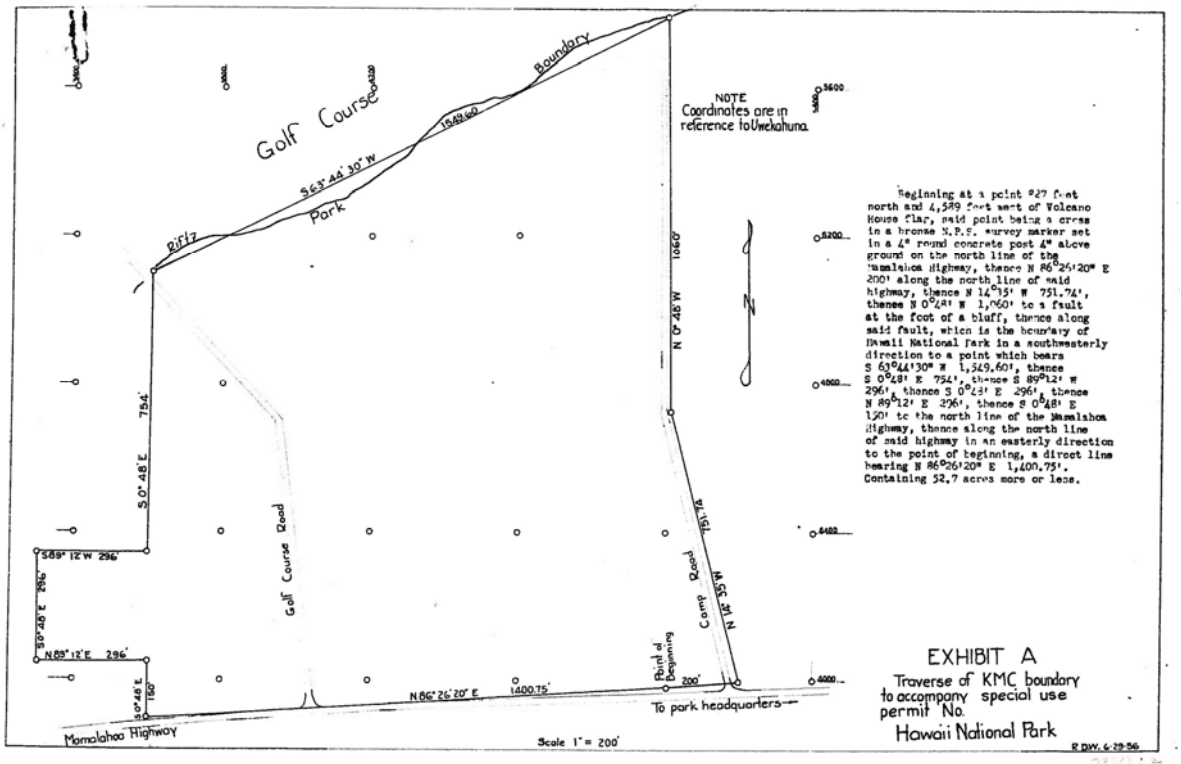
Additional landscaping planning efforts were taken at the camp during the 1980s through the mid-1990s. A memo from April 23, 1985 from the National Park Service to the Commanding Officer of Kilauea Military Camp commended the interest of KMC to landscape the grounds using native plants and provided guidelines for which native plants should be used and how to acquire them.[44] It was also recommended that KMC consider the construction of a small greenhouse for plant propagation. In 1987, the NPS suggested that locally adapted native species should be used at KMC, which would be consistent with NPS policies and would blend the KMC grounds into the surrounding natural environment. At this time, the NPS also provided a list of "safe" nonnative species, including Azalea, Camellia, Hydrangea, Poinsettia, Pelargonium, Hypericum (hybrids), Marigold, Caladium, Lamprathus, Mesembryanthemum, Iris, Magnolia, Hibiscus and Petunia.[45] In a memo from the NPS in 1996, the park acknowledged that the 1987 list of ornamental plants was still applicable and encouraged the development of a greenhouse as well as the continued use of native trees, sandalwood, ʻōhiʻa, koa, mamane and the native tree ferns ʻamaʼu and hapupʼu. Furthermore, the park indicated that "The current emphasis of ornamentals around buildings, and the use of natives for landscaping the grounds between structures will maintain the historic pattern of landscaping."[46]

In the 1990s, several buildings and structures were constructed at KMC to meet facility needs. These buildings include a fire department/emergency services building that was constructed in 1991 (59) and an addition to the housekeeping (81) facility circa 1994. Both of these buildings were constructed on the west side of the camp near the motor pool area. A greenhouse was also constructed in the motor pool area at an unknown date; however, it may have been in the late 1990s. In the 2000s, additional construction activities at camp focused on modernizing the cottages to better compete with other vacation hostelries on the island. In 2005, a stone wall that spans the front of KMC along Crater Rim Drive was built as a security measure. This effort was part of a nationwide Department of Homeland Security plan in response to the events of September 11, 2001.

As the years progress, KMC continues to adapt to accommodate changing visitor needs and expectations; however, more recently the preservation of historic buildings and structures at the site has become a priority. On June 1, 2011, KMC became one of three Armed Forces Recreation Center (ARFC) properties managed by the Hale Koa Hotel. Also, circa 2011, the KMC Fire Station (43) was renovated into a six-bedroom, three-bathroom guest cottage. In January 2012, soldiers of the 643rd Eng. Co., 84th Eng. Bn., 130th Eng. Bde., 8th TSC, constructed a retaining wall adjacent to the former KMC Fire Station (43).[47] The wall contained 900 concrete masonry unit blocks and was built to protect the structure from further damage caused by erosion.

Since spring 2011, Kilauea Military Camp has been operated by the Department of Defense, under its Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) program. The facility serves active duty and military retirees and their guests who may also sponsor other groups. Onsite services provided include lodging, food service, retail, lounge, and other recreational opportunities, including guided tours. KMC remains the only military installation of its type within the boundary of a national park. As a result of this collaboration, the National Park Service provides law enforcement and programmatic support in natural and cultural resources, interpretation, planning and compliance assistance. KMC also houses local fire

and ambulance operations for the park and adjacent community, which is provided by the county with funding from the NPS.[48]



History #13: Map showing KMC boundaries circa 1953 after addition of parcel "A" and parcel "B" as described in the physical history section (Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Kilauea Military Camp is a 52.7-acre developed area that is composed of natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings, structures, small scale features, vegetation, and archeological sites, which evaluated together, contribute to the character of the historic district. These features convey the historic district's significance as a military recreation facility in Hawaii, and also demonstrate the unique architectural styles of the Hawaiian Islands and site development associated with KMC.

The natural systems and features associated with KMC played a significant role in the selection of the site for development of a military recreation camp. The location of the property was primarily chosen because the land was largely undeveloped and level, which would have offered sufficient space for future development of camp facilities. The site was also selected as a result of its convenient access to the Kilauea caldera, which provided for varied recreational opportunities for military personnel. The close proximity to the caldera rim also provided spectacular views of the crater. This location was not without its difficulties, as the dry season required, among other considerations, a development of a large water storage system to provide enough water for year-round operations at the site.

The spatial organization associated with KMC was developed primarily in response to these natural features. The camp is oriented along the road at the edge of the crater because this was the main access point to the camp. The camp's main entrance was off of the highway, and the camp's primary axis of the development paralleled the road, with the main building, and later the officers' cottages, oriented with their primary façade angled toward the caldera. From this initial organization, the camp was built in phases to meet the needs of the military. Service buildings were placed at the back of the site, and included manicured landscaping around the buildings toward the front of the site in order to present an attractive appearance to visitors. All buildings were sited in a way that best utilized the existing topography of the site, although some minimal cuts and fill were required in order to carve out grades for roads, building pads, and recreational courts. Despite the formal entrance, as a result of the urging of the NPS, KMC was to blend with the surrounding environment through the use of native vegetation.

The buildings were constructed in the Plantation style that incorporated vernacular architectural features commonly found in Hawaii. Almost all of the cottages at Kilauea Military Camp, including the two sets of billets mentioned above that were constructed over 20 years apart, have wide overhanging eaves; the overhanging eaves are particularly crucial for the high precipitation area that Kilauea Military Camp is located in. Prominent to the vernacular architectural style at KMC is board and batten wood siding, which is "the alternative type of single-wall construction used in Hawaii," and the corrugated metal roofing, which was specified in the original construction of each building. The buildings are connected by a circulation system that took into account the natural systems by minimizing cuts on the land to build the roads and walkways. Within KMC, there are three primary types of circulation features, including roads, walkways, and parking areas. The roads and many of the walkways are lined with native lava rock in an effort to blend them into the landscape.

The primary contributing small-scale features are the lava rock walls found throughout KMC. Beyond this principle feature, many of the small-scale features within the district are non-contributing because they were added after the period of significance. In many cases, the non-contributing features are not compatible with the historic character of the historic district because of differences in workmanship and materials.

Within KMC, specific types of vegetation were incorporated into the development in order to define spaces within the site, as well as to create a sense of a retreat from the outside world. As mentioned previously, the spatial organization included trees that were integrated into the space in order to define specific areas around buildings. The row of Tsugi pines date to the period of significance, and are important in defining the entrance to KMC. While most of the foundation plantings have changed in appearance or have been removed, the presence of the foundation plantings is historically accurate. The randomly-spaced ʻōhiʻa lehua trees set among manicured lawns is also historically accurate.

Based on the continued growth and development of Kilauea Military Camp from 1916 to present, it is likely that the site contains undocumented historic archeological sites and features that may be found significant as a result of their association with development of the military camp.

When each of these landscape characteristics that make up the historic district are evaluated together as a vernacular developed area, it becomes clear that the historic district has integrity to its period of significance from 1916 to 1947. The natural systems and features provide the historic district's location and setting. The buildings, structures, roads, paths, and recreational features convey the historic-period design, and the feeling and association of a military recreational facility. While some of the buildings and structures have been modified over time due to accommodate changing visitor expectations or maintenance needs, these changes reflect the physical development of the camp and serve as important reminders of the rich history of KMC. The vegetation within the historic district conveys the design intent of a formal military development with some influence of the rustic and naturalistic style of the nearby National Park Service developments. Together, these features have a distinct spatial organization that incorporates the natural environment into a vernacular landscape. Although some of the buildings, structures, and small scale features have been modified in terms of workmanship, the historic district retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling and association, and conveys its significance as a military recreation facility in Hawaii.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of a landscape. The natural systems and features associated with KMC played a significant role in the selection of the site for development of a military recreation camp.

KMC is located at 4,000 feet above sea level on the northern edge of the Kilauea caldera, taking advantage of the nearly level land adjacent to the steep vertical cliffs of the caldera's northern rim. The location of the property was primarily chosen for the open, level land that provided enough room for National Guard housing and exercises, and for its easy access to the caldera that provided for varied recreational opportunities for retired and active military personnel. The eastern slope of Mauna Loa can be seen to the northeast of the camp. In addition, the site was chosen for its well-draining land that does not become muddy during rains, and its sparse vegetation that required very minimal preparation for construction of the camp.

Due to the close proximity to the Kilauea caldera and in the midst of an active geological area, the site includes many natural hazards, including cracks, steam vents, and volcanic eruptions. KMC is located along a primary earthquake fault line that extends from Uwekahuna and to Sulphur Banks. Additionally, a smaller fault is located in the southeast corner of the property. The larger fault generated a steep bluff that KMC backs up against. The large fault was used during the period of significance as a garbage dump. More recently it has been filled in along several sections to provide land for the main highway. Despite these earthquake hazards, the camp was designed along the east and west axis in order to utilize the flat topography between these two natural topographic features, and the main buildings and entrance to KMC is oriented to face the caldera. The close proximity to the caldera rim was chosen in order to maximize the access to this natural feature, while providing spectacular views of the crater.

Although winters are mild along the caldera, the area is susceptible to strong windstorms during the winter months. The area's cooler climate was seen as an advantage for vacationing military personnel, the majority of which were stationed on Oahu. The winter storms, however, have historically caused major damage to buildings and have closed the camp on several occasions for storm repairs. Despite these storms, water collection has always been a problem on site. KMC is located on the western edge of the montane rainforest, which is drier than other areas near the caldera. The longer dry season compared to the rest of the caldera has resulted in a difficultly in growing non-native, and non-drought-tolerant vegetation within landscape, and requires a development of a large water storage system to provide enough water for year-round operations at the site. Historically, rain water was collected off of the building's roofs and stored in redwood tanks for later use.

The vegetation that is currently associated with KMC is dominated by ʻōhiʻa (*Metrosideros polymorpha*), `ama`uma`u ferns (*Sadleria cyatheoides)*, and ohelo (*Vaccinium reticulatum*), as well as non-native grasses broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*) and beargrass (*Schizachyrium condensatum*) on the east and south. To the north, along the bluff, is a dense forest of ʻōhiʻa with an uluhe understory. Historically, the vegetation surrounding the camp was limited to the montane rainforest to the east, with sparse ʻōhiʻa within the KMC developed area and to the west of the site. To the west is a dense forest of koa (Acacia koa) and ʻōhiʻa. The koa grove may have been planted by the NPS; however, it remains unknown. Very few trees and shrubs grew along the rim of the caldera, providing unobstructed views of this natural feature from the front of KMC. Many of the ʻōhiʻa were incorporated into the development of KMC during the period of significance as a way to naturalize the site. Later during the period of significance,

vegetation was planted along the northern edge of Crater Rim Road to provide a visual screen between the travel way and the KMC development.



Natural Systems and Features 1: View of an earthquake crack and steam vent along the northern side of Crater Rim Drive in the KMC property (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Natural Systems and Features 2: View looking north from KMC to the road that accesses the present-day highway that is located on top of an earthquake fault (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Natural Systems and Features 3: View looking southwest at the baseball field, with the undeveloped, wooded area in the background (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Natural Systems and Features 4: View looking southeast from the theater parking area toward the undeveloped wooded area in the background. Note the ‘ōhi‘a lehua that was left in place in the parking area, which is the practice that was typical of the entire developed area (PWR, Germano, 2011).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The organization of KMC is derived from the natural systems and features of the site, as well as the way in which the site was managed by the Army and Navy during the period of significance.

The location of the camp was chosen in order to provide a large, level area where minimal site preparation work was required in order to provide ample space for the National Guard facilities and field maneuver practice. The location was chosen because the camp was accessible by car on the paved belt road around the island. Additionally, the site was selected for its climate and views of the Kilauea caldera and Mauna Loa that were contusive to a vacation area, as well as for its close proximity to interesting natural features that could be toured. Other considerations for choosing the site included easy access to the site, access to food and fuel, and plenty of water. The location at the edge of the caldera met these requirements.

The camp is oriented along the Crater Rim Road at the edge of the caldera because this was the main access point to the camp. The camp's main entrance was off of the highway, and the camp's primary axis of the development paralleled the road, with the main building, and later the officers' cottages, oriented with their primary façade angled toward the caldera. While this spatial organization emphasized the caldera, there were limited views of the volcano from each building because trees screened the front of many of the buildings. The initial spatial organization of the camp was ridged and included rows of tents, in addition to the main building, and two barracks buildings all ordered in a row. A limited number of unpaved, curvilinear roads connected each of the buildings and the main highway (1923 aerial photograph). From this initial organization, the camp was built in phases to meet the needs of the military.

In 1925, the Navy developed 14 acres of land within KMC, and constructed buildings for use by the Navy, while the Army developed the remaining acreage at KMC. The Navy constructed most of their buildings toward the northeast corner of the KMC site, where the theater and maintenance buildings are currently located. These buildings were also oriented with their primary facades facing the caldera. The Navy and Army developed areas were connected by curvilinear, unpaved streets. In both cases, each development placed the service buildings at the back of the site, and included manicured landscaping around the buildings toward the front of the site in order to present an attractive appearance to visitors (HAVO archives, Building Report 1929). By 1941, there was a plan in place to infill between the Army and Navy developed areas with officers' quarters in a curvilinear plan that moved away from the orderly rows of cottages that were constructed in the 1920s. Despite the difference in these two developments, all buildings were sited in a way that best utilized the existing topography of the site, although some minimal cuts and fill were required in order to carve out grades for roads, building pads, and recreational courts.

Recreational facilities are located in between buildings as space allows, including tree-covered picnic areas, barbeque facilities, children's playgrounds, tennis courts, theater, handball court, golf course (off site), and a large mowed-grass baseball field toward the western edge of the property. The large grass sports field was initially located at the northern end of the property, but by the 1950s, the back half of the KMC parcel was in-filled with additional guest quarters, storage buildings, and additional water storage facilities. The water storage facilities were placed at the furthest northern edge of the property, along the earthquake fault, located several feet in elevation above the rest of the KMC property, presumably to take advantage of a gravity-fed piping system.

Each building and recreational feature within KMC are widely spaced, to incorporate a variety of trees, shrubs, and lawn around the buildings. Connecting each building are a series of wide linear and curvilinear roads, most of which are paved. Concrete and dirt walkways line the roads and cut through many of the landscaped grounds. While most of the buildings, roads, and landscaping are not uniform in materials or size, the focal point of the KMC site is the formal circular entrance driveway that ties the highway to the main road that flanks the long row of cottages and the main building. This formal, symmetrical entrance was enhanced between 1937 and 1938, with the addition of stone entrance portals and vegetation that delineated the boundary between the highway (Crater Rim Road when it was part of Mamalahoa Highway) and the developed area.

Despite the formal entrance, KMC was to blend with the surrounding environment through the use of native vegetation. Early 1920s photography of the site shows that the developed area blended in with the surrounding landscaping by placing the buildings within stands of existing trees, and by limiting additional types of added vegetation or topographic manipulation. By the end of the 1920s, the developed area became more defined; the roads were lined with lava stone, and the areas around buildings including foundation plantings with mowed lawns between clusters of buildings. It was this definition of space that the National Park Service wanted to reverse in1936, an idea of which was incorporated into the renewed lease of the property by stating that the plantings on the grounds should blend in with the park surroundings. While today, the wooded areas have thickened and grown to the edge of the KMC property boundary, the developed area still is well defined by its paved roads, manicured lawns, and foundation plantings. Most notably, the Tsugi pine (*Cryptomeria japonica*) row that defines the entrance to the development prominently displays the orderly row of cottages at the front of the development.



Spatial Organization 1: View of entrance drive, looking northwest (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Spatial Organization 2: View of the General's Quarters, looking northwest (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Spatial Organization 3: View of back of KMC developed area showing additional housing and water tanks added to the once open sports field, looking east (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Spatial Organization 4: View of officer's quarters and tennis court in relation to the topography of the site, looking northeast (PWR, Germano, 2011).

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The CLI references the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and records buildings and structures as features of the landscape. The LCS Program is the National Park Service's inventory for buildings and structures. It provides details that are not typically found in the CLI and should be referenced for more definitive building and structure information.

An Analysis of Buildings and Structures at KMC

Stylistic influence at Kilauea Military Camp is generally limited to the Plantation style: "a style accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service for historic residences in Hawaii that have stylistic elements associated with plantation architecture" (Historic Hawaii Foundation, 2009). Historic Hawaii Foundation partly describes the Plantation style as having: "an asymmetrical plan…exterior wall treatment includes the use of single wall construction of vertical tongue and groove boards with an exterior girt or board- and- batten walls…Foundations often make use of lava rock. Roof is typically a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. It can be double- pitched. Windows tend to be either double- hung or sliding wood sash" ("A Guide for Nominating Residences to the Hawaii Register of Historic Places," Historic Hawaii Foundation, 2008, 3-15.)In directly reflecting Plantation style elements, Buildings 1-19, constructed in mid-1920s, all feature single-wall, vertical T&G wood siding braced with horizontal girt boards, while most of the buildings also feature lava rock foundation piers. Plantation style elements are featured in the last single-family type billets constructed at Kilauea Military Camp in 1947, Buildings 94 thru 99; these cottages also have single-wall, vertical T&G wood siding braced with horizontal girt boards, as well as sliding, wood-frame sashes. In addition to single-wall construction, the raised foundations for Buildings 94 thru 99 are wood post and beam on concrete footings, a common foundation type featured in plantation architecture.

Almost all of the cottages at Kilauea Military Camp, including the two sets of billets mentioned above that were constructed over 20 years apart, have wide overhanging eaves; the overhanging eaves are particularly crucial for the high precipitation area that Kilauea Military Camp is located in. Several of the single-family type billets, including Buildings 65 thru 68, 70, 73 and 74, feature hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves. Buildings 65 thru 68 and 70 are also L-shaped in plan, which was a popular building form for plantation residential structures constructed in the 1930s and 40s. Other multi-unit billets as well as many of the support and ancillary buildings also feature wide overhanging eaves.

Along with the identifiable Plantation style elements, buildings and structures at KMC display structural characteristics and architectural features that define vernacular architecture in Hawaii during the early to mid-20th century, including board and batten siding, vertical tongue and groove (T&G) siding, the use of lava rock in construction, broad covered lanais, double-pitched roofs, and rectangular-shaped floor plans. In addition to these elements, early building construction at KMC included the incorporation of design features that were influenced by the "rustic style." In particular, Buildings 1-19, originally featured exterior elements such as peeled-log porch railings and trellises. These buildings were initially constructed with board and batten siding, which was replaced by T&G wood siding sometime after 1935 when building 8, 9 and 10 were altered. Since their construction, nearly all exterior rustic elements have been removed through renovations during the period of significance. As a result, the buildings largely appear as vernacular Hawaiian architecture. Only Building 23 (Recreation Billet and Cottage) retains a rustic-style railing reminiscent of earlier construction (constructed of steel with a coat of concrete) on the

front porch landing, while lava rock chimneys are still prominent features of the most of the billets and support buildings (see Appendix B for photo).

Prominent to the vernacular architectural style at KMC is compact-scale buildings with board and batten siding, which is "the alternative type of single-wall construction used in Hawaii" (Homes in Hawaii, p.7) that was used in the construction of the first three buildings erected at Kilauea Military Camp in 1916: Buildings 34, 35 and 40. Although each of these three buildings has had a number of additions and alterations over the existence of Kilauea Military Camp, the board and batten siding is still a prominent feature. In addition to the first three support buildings, board and batten siding was also used in the construction of a small number of single-family type billets, including Buildings 22, 23 and 39, as well as ancillary buildings built in the mid-1940s such as Buildings 82, 83 and 90. Building 26, initially constructed in 1926 to serve as a cold storage building, also features board and batten siding. An interesting combination of single-wall, vertical T&G and board and batten siding is a seen at the Kilauea Military Camp Movie Theater (Building 46), as the rear portion of the Building 46, built as a men's dorm in 1925, features board and batten siding and the original auditorium section has vertical T&G siding with horizontal girt boards.

Not all buildings and structures at Kilauea Military Camp, however, were constructed with vertical T&G or board and batten siding, as horizontal drop siding was used for Buildings 44, 73 and 65 thru 70 (each built in the mid-1940s). In addition, in mirroring early 20th century residential neighborhoods in Honolulu and Hilo as well as other military installations in Hawaii such as Fort Shafter, lava rock at Kilauea Military Camp is used as both basic building material and as decoration (Cheever and Cheever, 2003:141), as eight cottages feature coursed lava rock walls (two of these cottages were originally constructed for purposes other than as billets). It is rather uncommon for buildings even in Hawaii to be constructed entirely of lava rock.

In addition to the eight lava rock cottages, other buildings at Kilauea Military Camp display various usage of lava rock: lava rock fireplaces and chimneys are a feature of many of the cottages and support buildings, including two of the first three buildings constructed in 1916; Building 25 has an east elevation exterior lava rock wall that visibly indicates it was constructed in two stages and bay openings on the west elevation that are supported with lava rock columns; Building 33 features exterior walls that are a combination of lower level lava rock and upper level board and batten siding; Building 36 has large lava rock foundation piers that are at some points over three feet high; and sections of Building 34's original lava rock foundation wall are still visible. As a prominent building material used throughout Kilauea Military Camp for a variety of purposes, lava rock is also employed as foundation piers and landscape walls, retaining walls for entry steps, and for paving and walkways.

Other vernacular architectural elements at Kilauea Military Camp include broad covered lanais that convey a fluid relationship between indoor outdoor spaces and double-pitched roofs. Comparatively, a low percentage of the cottages and other billets feature broad covered lanais, although front lanais are prominent features of Buildings 94 thru 100 and Building 62; each of these single-family type billets were constructed in the 1940s. The largest and certainly the impressive covered lanai belongs to Building 44 (General's Quarters), as the large lanai transitions into a porte-cochere that is framed by decorative wood lattice. The least utilized vernacular element on Kilauea Military Camp buildings is a double-pitched roof; nonetheless, Buildings 76 and 39 feature double-pitched gable roofs, while the central lounge area and each connecting wing of Buildings 88 have double-pitched hipped roofs. Vernacular architectural elements are not confined to building exteriors as a variety of Kilauea Military Camp buildings still retain interior canec walls or ceilings.

There are a variety of building and structure forms at Kilauea Military Camp, although rectangular-shaped plans account for more than half of buildings and structures combined. The first three buildings constructed at Kilauea Military Camp in 1916 (Buildings 34, 35 and 40) featured rectangular-shaped plans, although various additions over time have altered the original form of each building. The cottages are primarily constructed in rectangular-shaped forms and feature primarily linear plans. Compound plans for the cottages include the L-shaped billets constructed in the mid-1940s (Buildings 65 thru 68 and 70), Building 44 (General's Quarters), which has projections from the principal mass that are room size or larger, and Building 22, which features projections from the principal mass that are less than room size (McAlester and McAlester, 1984:23). The only building at Kilauea Military Camp designed with a complex compound form is Building 88; this building was constructed in 1945 as guest billets and features a half square-shaped central lounge area with rectangular-shaped wings extending off both sides of the lounge, and rectangular-shaped wings extending off of the lounge wings towards the southeast. Other rectangular-shaped cottages have been converted into different forms with subsequent additions: Building 21 was altered into a U-shaped plan, and Buildings 28 and 30 (lava rock cottages) were altered into L-shaped plans.

Support and ancillary buildings and structures were also primarily constructed with rectangular-shaped forms; these include Building 45 (Post Chapel), Building 46 (Auditorium/Theater), Building 90 (Kilauea Military Camp Barn), Building 55 (Storage Shed) and Building 37 (Kilauea Military Camp Supply Depot). Four of the ancillary buildings have long, narrow rectangular-shaped forms: Buildings 25, 26, 76, and 84. Buildings 25, 26 and 84 were initially designed as storage facilities, while Building 76 was originally designed and used as a stable. Buildings 25 and 26 also feature multiple bay openings. A few of the smaller ancillary structures, such as Building 85A (Flammable Materials Storage), feature a squared-shaped form.

All buildings and structures in Kilauea Military Camp are one-story except for Building 77; this building is a two-story, multi-unit billet that formerly served as the Driver's Quarters. Roof shapes at Kilauea Military Camp are predominately gabled, although a number of cottages and other buildings feature hipped roofs (including Buildings 23, 65 thru 68, 70, 71, 72, and 73). In addition to gable and hipped roofs, Buildings 27-32 (lava rock cottages) and a number of smaller ancillary structures have shed roofs. All the roofs at Kilauea Military Camp have low-pitched to medium slopes and feature corrugated metal roofing, which is similar to the original corrugated iron roofing that was originally installed on each building. The orientation of front elevations and entrances is predominately in a southern direction in consideration of inclement weather patterns, although single-family billets on the east and west sides of the camp face inwards to the camp's center in westerly and east directions. Building ornamentation at Kilauea Military Camp is rather minimal, with wood lattice patterns and various usage of lava rock providing a decorative flair to various buildings and structures. An interesting decorative element on Building 45, the Kilauea Military Camp Post Chapel, is the patterned stenciling on many of the window panes.

A variety of window sashes are seen throughout Kilauea Military Camp, as double-hung, casement, awning, sliding, fixed and jalousie windows provide ventilation and light for the buildings and structures. The window sash glazing patterns also convey the over thirty year period of construction at Kilauea Military Camp from 1916 to the late 1940s. For example, cottages constructed in the mid-1920s feature six-light awning windows, while the last six cottages built in 1947 have two-light sliding windows. Interestingly, the window styles are not consistent throughout Kilauea Military Camp even though roughly the same age, as Building 90, constructed in 1945, features six-lite double-hung and awning windows. Glass jalousie windows have replaced original window sashes on many of the support

buildings, while stained glass windows have been added to Buildings 1-19 and Building 34 since the period of significance.

Foundations for most of the larger support buildings constructed in the 1940s feature concrete slab foundations. Door openings for most of the cottages, multi-unit billets and support buildings no longer retain original doors, although replacement doors appear to be compatible to the historic door style. There are, however, larger support and ancillary buildings that still feature original top-hung sliding wood doors or five-panel wood doors with original hardware, with Buildings 36 and 55 being excellent examples. An interesting feature found on an ancillary building and a smaller ancillary structure (Buildings 93 and 80B) is an entry door constructed with horizontal drop siding; in addition, large door openings on a few of the support and ancillary buildings feature combination top-hung sliding and single wood doors (Buildings 38 and 82).

Interiors of most buildings and structures at Kilauea Military Camp have had varying levels of renovation with updated finishes and electrical and plumbing systems. Nonetheless, a number of cottages retain relatively unaltered, historic interiors: Building 23, original renovated in 1943 features unpainted wood T&G walls and unpainted plywood ceilings, rough-hewn beams at the living room ceiling, unpainted five-panel doors, flush cabinets built in the living room, kitchen and bathroom, and a single-piece metal sink and counter top at the kitchen. Other cottages such as Buildings 22, 63 and 94 thru 98 retain a combination of canec walls and ceilings, built-in cabinets, or wood-panel doors. Some ancillary and support buildings and structures also retain historic interior finishes: Building 51, the Kilauea Military Camp Auditorium/Theater bathroom, features wood T&G toilet stalls and unfinished wood framing. Building 43, the former Fire Station, features an exposed framing system of wood wall studs and cross braces, rafters, trusses and braces attached to the wall studs and rafters. Buildings 90 and 55, both used as storage facilities, appear to have relatively unaltered interiors, while also retaining five-panel wood doors with original hardware.

Despite alterations to buildings and structures in the district and modern intrusions, overall, KMC continues to exhibit the qualities and retains the resources to convey the history of the site.

List of Buildings and Structures at KMC

Contributing Buildings and Structures:

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 1
LCS ID: 58297
Structure Number: 1

Building 1 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with barge-boards on the north and south elevations, and fascia boards on the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and stainless steel gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. A lava rock chimney projects through the roof at the west side. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) A small storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical T&G wood siding and concrete foundation footings is attached at the center of east elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door that is centered on the south elevation; a

wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the front door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: six-lite double-hung windows are on either side of the front door at the south elevation; east and west elevations feature two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of the exposed foundation piers increases from south to north in relation to slightly sloping ground. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The west elevation is bordered by a small lawn enclosed by a low-height lava rock wall. The north and east elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 1 is the first building, extending west to east, of a row of ten similar buildings on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 2
LCS ID: 58298
Structure Number: 2

Building 2 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with barge-boards on the north and south elevations, fascia boards on the east and west elevations; the bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and stainless steel gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped, lava rock fireplace with a chimney projecting through the roof is at the west elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east and west elevations feature two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of the exposed foundation piers increases from south to north in relation to a slightly sloping ground. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 2 is the second building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 3
LCS ID: 58300
Structure Number: 3

Building 3 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards on the north and south elevations and fascia boards on the east and west elevations; the bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and stainless steel gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace with a chimney projecting through the roof is at the west elevation. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building

was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) A small storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical T&G wood siding and concrete foundation footings is attached at the center of east elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the front door, and a wall-mounted industrial light fixture is at the southeast corner. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; the east and west elevations have six-lite awning windows; a small awning window on the north side of the storage shed is at the east elevation; and the north elevation has two non-historic, fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of the exposed foundation piers increases from south to north in relation to a slightly sloping ground. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass, the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 3 is the third building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No.4
LCS ID: 58301
Structure Number: 4

Building 4 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards on the north and south elevations and fascia boards on the east and west elevations; the bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and stainless steel gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace and chimney projects through the roof on the west elevation. The front entry is a modern flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; the east and west elevations feature two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of foundation piers increase from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 4 is the fourth building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No.5
LCS ID: 58302
Structure Number: 5

Building 5 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards

at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof of the west elevation. A small storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical T&G wood siding and concrete foundation footings is attached to the east elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; the east elevation has two six-lite awning windows; the west elevation has a single six-lite awning window, and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of foundation piers increase from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 5 is the fifth building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No.6
LCS ID: 58303
Structure Number: 6

Building 6 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards on the north and south elevations and fascia boards on the east and west elevations; the bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards at all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double hung-windows; the east elevation has two six-lite awning windows; the west elevation has a single six-lite awning window, and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of foundation piers increase from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 6 is the sixth building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No.7
LCS ID: 58304
Structure Number: 7

Building 7 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and a girt board on elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west elevation. A small storage shed with a lean-to roof and vertical T&G wood siding is attached at approximately the center of the east elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east and west elevations feature two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of the exposed foundation piers increase from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground, and the north elevation has horizontal wood skirt boards between the three piers. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular concrete slab paving flanks both sides of the lava rock paving. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street, Building 7 is the seventh building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No.8
LCS ID: 58305
Structure Number: 8

Building 8 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations; the bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards all elevations. (Originally, the building was constructed as a side gable structure with board and batten siding. Around 1935, the building was converted into a front gable structure and the board and batten siding was replaced with T&G wood siding.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east elevation features three six-lite awning windows, with one near the southeast corner and two near the northeast corner; the west elevation has a six-lite awning window on either side of the lava rock fireplace; and the north elevation has non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of the exposed foundation piers increase from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground, and horizontal wood skirt boards are in between five piers on the north elevation and two piers on the northeast corner of the east elevation. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform with a ramp leads to the front door and is flanked by lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 8 is the eighth building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the

west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 9
LCS ID: 58306
Structure Number: 9

Building 9 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally, the building was constructed as a side gable structure with board and batten siding. Around 1935, the building was converted into a front gable structure and the board and batten siding was replaced with T&G wood siding.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof, and an attached storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical T&G siding and lava rock foundation footings is on the east elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east elevation has two six-lite awning windows; west elevation has two paired, six-lite awning windows (four total); and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; horizontal wood skirt boards are in between the five piers on the north elevation and two piers at the north corners of the east and west elevations. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is found on both sides of the lava rock paving. A low lava rock retaining wall extends from the north side of the east elevation directly across to the west elevation of Building 10. The retaining wall creates a raised area of ground, and the exposed height of the east elevation foundation pier on the north side of the retaining wall is equal to the piers on the north elevation. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass; the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 9 is the ninth building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 10
LCS ID: 58307
Structure Number: 10

Building 10 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and there are metal gutters with downspouts at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards at all elevations. (Originally, the building was constructed as a side gable structure with board and batten siding. Around 1935, the building was converted into a front gable structure and the board and batten siding was replaced with T&G wood siding.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west elevation. The front entry is a modern paneled wood door centered on the south elevation with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is

flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east elevation features three six-lite awning windows, with the awning window near the northeast corner at higher level than the other two windows; west elevation has two six-lite awning windows on either side of the lava rock fireplace; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers and wood posts on concrete footings; there are horizontal wood skirt boards between the five piers on the north elevation and two piers at the northeast corner of the east elevation. A low-height lava rock retaining wall extends from the north side of the west elevation directly across to the east elevation of Building 9. A concrete ramp and rectangular-shaped platform step lead to the front door and are set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward towards a concrete sidewalk; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. North, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and a lava rock wall extends from the rear of the east elevation. Building 10 is the tenth building, from west to east, in a row of ten similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 11
LCS ID: 58308
Structure Number: 11

Building 11 is a single-story rectangular-shaped building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing and metal gutters with downspouts are found on the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west side. A storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical board and batten siding and concrete foundation footings is also on the west side. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation; a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; the east elevation has two six-lite awning windows; the west elevation has one six-lite awning window, and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers and a lava rock wall at the north elevation. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway. A short concrete walkway is on the west side of the lava rock paving and rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on the east side. The north and west elevations face Building 40 and are bordered by a concrete walkway and gravel rock. The east elevation is surrounded by gravel rock, and the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 11 is the first building, from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the east side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12
LCS ID: 58436
Structure Number: 12

Building 12 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east

and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are located at the east and west elevations. A lava rock chimney projects from the west roof. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. A small storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical T&G siding and concrete foundation footings is attached at approximately the center of the east elevation. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation, with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east and west elevations have 2 six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is wood post on lava rock footings and a partial lava rock wall at the north elevation. A rectangular concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on partial concrete and lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway. Rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the paving. The east and west elevations are surrounded by gravel rock, the north elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt, and the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 12 is the second building, extending from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the east side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12A
LCS ID: 58437
Structure Number: 12A

Building 12A (also identified as Structure 13) is a single-story, rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are located at the east, south and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west elevation. The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east and west elevations have two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is wood posts on lava rock footings. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The east and west elevations are surrounded by gravel rock, and the north elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt. The south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 12A is the third building, extending from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the east side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 14
LCS ID: 58309
Structure Number: 14

Building 14 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are located on the east and west elevations. A lava rock chimney projects from the east roof. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. A small storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical T&G siding and concrete foundation footings is attached at approximately the center of the east elevation. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) The front entry is a modern, flush wood door centered on the south elevation with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east and west elevations feature two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is only visible at the north elevation, which has wood posts on short concrete piers. A rectangular-shaped concrete platform step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway. Rectangular concrete slab paving is located on both sides of the lava rock paving. The east and west elevations are surrounded by gravel rock, and decorative lava rock landscaping is located between Buildings 14 and 15. The north elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt, and the south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 14 is the fourth building, extending from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the east side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 15
LCS ID: 58310
Structure Number: 15

Building 15 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboard and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are located on the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards at each elevation. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) A stepped lava rock exterior fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west elevation. The front entry is a modern flush wood door centered on the south elevation, with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east elevation features a set of triple six-lite slider windows and a set of two six-lite awning windows; west elevation has a six-lite awning window directly on the north side of the lava rock fireplace; and the north elevation has a pair of non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings; the height of the exposed foundation wood posts increase from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground. Two rectangular concrete steps lead to the front door and are set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway Rectangular concrete slab paving is located on both sides of the lava rock paving. The east and west elevations are surrounded by gravel rock and decorative lava rock landscaping, and the north elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt. The south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 15 is the fifth building, extending from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the east side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 16
LCS ID: 58311
Structure Number: 16

Building 16 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are located at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards at each elevation. A rectangular lava rock fireplace and chimney is located on the west elevation, and a storage shed featuring a lean-to roof, vertical T&G wood siding and short concrete foundation posts is attached at approximately the center of the east elevation. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) The front entry is a modern flush wood door centered on the south elevation, with a wall-mounted light fixture is centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east elevation features triple six-lite slider windows and two single six-lite awning windows north of the fireplace; west elevation has two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has three non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers; the height of the exposed foundation piers increase from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground. Two rectangular concrete steps lead to the front door and are set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway. Rectangular concrete slab paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The east and west elevations are surrounded by gravel rock and decorative lava rock landscaping, and the north elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt. The south elevation faces a concrete walkway and paved street. Building 16 is the sixth building, from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the east side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 17
LCS ID: 58312
Structure Number: 17

Building 17 is a single-story rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are located at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards on each elevation. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) An exterior stepped lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof on the west side. The front entry has a modern flush wood door centered on the south elevation, with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east elevation features a triple six-lite sliding window, and a paired six-lite sliding window; west elevation has two six-lite awning windows north side of the lava rock fireplace and chimney; and the north elevation a pair of non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers. The height of the exposed foundation piers increases from south to north in relation to the slightly sloping ground. Two rectangular concrete steps lead to the front door and are set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway. Rectangular concrete slab paving is found on both sides of the lava rock paving. The east and west elevations are surrounded by gravel rock and decorative lava rock landscaping, and the north elevation is

surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt. The south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 17 is the seventh building, from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 18
LCS ID: 58313
Structure Number: 18

Building 18 is a single-story rectangular building featuring a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. A lava rock chimney projects through the roof on the west side. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) The front entry has a modern flush wood door centered on the south elevation with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double-hung windows; east and west elevations feature two six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers. A rectangular concrete step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway. Rectangular concrete slab paving is found on both sides of the lava rock paving. The east and west elevations are surrounded by gravel rock and decorative lava rock landscaping, and the north elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt. The south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 18 is the eighth building, from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 19
LCS ID: 58314
Structure Number: 19

Building 19 is a single-story rectangular building featuring a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with bargeboards at the north and south elevations and fascia boards at the east and west elevations. The bargeboards and fascia boards are covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and girt boards on all elevations. (Originally this building was constructed with board and batten siding, but it was replaced with T&G wood siding sometime after 1935.) A stepped lava rock fireplace with a chimney that projects through the roof is on the east elevation. A small storage shed featuring a lean-to roof, vertical T&G wood siding is attached at approximately the center of the west elevation. The front entry is a modern flush wood door centered on the south elevation with a wall-mounted light fixture centered above the door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the front door is flanked on both sides with six-lite double- hung windows; west elevation features two six-lite awning windows; east elevation has a six-lite awning window near the northeast corner; and the north elevation has two non-historic fixed stained glass windows. The foundation is lava rock piers. A rectangular concrete step leads to the front door and is set on lava rock paving that extends the entire width of the south elevation and outward to a concrete walkway; rectangular-shaped concrete

paving is on both sides of the lava rock paving. The east elevation is surrounded by gravel rock and decorative lava rock landscaping; the north elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and dirt; and the west elevation boarders a paved street. The south elevation faces a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 19 is the ninth and last building, from west to east, in a row of nine similar buildings that are on the west side of Building 40, the KMC Headquarters and Officers' Club. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 20
LCS ID: 58315
Structure Number: 20

Building 20 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal shed roof and fascia boards. There are exposed rafter ends at the north and south elevations, and some purlin ends are visible on the east and west. There is a metal gutter with downspouts at the north elevation. The exterior walls are uncoursed lava rock masonry. The north elevation has a concrete plastered fireplace and tapered chimney near the west corner, and an attached T&G wood shed with a corrugated metal roof. Two short parallel lava rock walls with concave curved tops near the northeast corner likely supported a cylindrical water or fuel tank. The front entry at the south elevation is a flush wood door, and a concrete walkway leads to the door from a concrete sidewalk. The front entry is covered with a penthouse roof supported with wood posts with geometric-patterned railing and grills on the sides. A metal gutter with a downspout is at the north side of the roof. Window openings at each elevation have wood frame windows and concrete sills: the south and north elevations have two six-light awning windows, the east elevation has one, and the west elevation has paired six-lite awning windows. The foundation of Building 20 is not visible from the exterior. Original interior finishes have been replaced.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 21
LCS ID: 58316
Structure Number: 21

Building 21 is a single-story, U-shaped building featuring a hipped roof with two unequal length cross-hipped roofs at the southwest (rear) elevation. The structure was originally rectangular in plan and the cross-hipped additions were added in 1948 creating an irregular U-shaped form. The roof features corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters at each elevation; metal downspouts are at the northwest, northeast and southeast elevations. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards at each elevation, and girt boards are located on the original elevation walls. The front entry has a wood panel door and small concrete porch covered by a penthouse roof with corrugated metal roofing; the roof is supported with wood posts and decorative geometric-patterned railing. A concrete walkway leads to the front entry. The northwest addition has a flush wood door with concrete steps at the rear and a wood panel door with single-lite glazing side entry that faces the southwest addition; the side entry has a wood lanai featuring decorative geometric-patterned railing and wood steps. All window openings have wood frame windows: six-lite double-hung windows are at the front and sides of the original rectangular structure and the rear of the original structure and the additions have a combination of six-lite double-hung and six-lite awning windows. A lava rock fireplace with concrete base and a chimney is located at the center of the U-shape plan at the southwest elevation; a shamrock is incised on the concrete base that refers to "Pop" Craig, a skilled bricklayer and stonemason who worked at KMC. The foundation is lava rock piers and wood posts on concrete footings at the northwest addition; the ground slopes downward towards the southeast and the height of the exposed lava

piers increase in relation to the slope. Each elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and large trees. Interior finishes have not been substantially altered.

KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 22
LCS ID: 58317
Structure Number 22

Building 22 is a single-story, T-shaped building featuring a hipped roof and a centered, cross-hipped front entry area at the southwest elevation and a small, off-centered cross-hipped room at the northeast elevation. The roof has corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters with downspouts at each elevation. A lava rock chimney for an interior fireplace projects form the northeast roof. The exterior walls are board and batten siding. The front and rear entries feature five-panel wood doors and concrete steps; the concrete steps at the front entry have rounded concrete sidewalls with metal railing and the rear steps have metal railing. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: both sides of the front entry door have four-lite casement windows that extend around to the sides of the entry; the southwest elevation has (2) six-lite awning windows on the right side of the entry area and (2) six-lite double hung-windows on the left side; the southeast, northeast and northwest elevations feature six-lite awning and six-lite double-hung windows; and the rear cross-gable room has six-lite double-hung windows on each side. The foundation is wood post on lava rock piers and horizontal wood skirt boards enclose a crawl space. The ground slopes downward from north to south and the height of the exposed foundation increases in relation to the slope. Building 22 is surrounded by landscaped grass and large native trees at the southeast, northeast and northwest elevations, and the northwest elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and a paved street. The interior of Building 22 is relatively unaltered; the interior walls have a vertical T&G wood finish or a T&G wainscot with canec board above.

KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 23
LCS ID: 58318
Structure Number: 23

Building 23 is single-story rectangular building with a small addition attached to the rear, or east elevation. It has a hipped roof featuring a centered cross-hipped roof at the east elevation covering the addition. The roof is corrugated metal with overhanging eaves and fascia boards with metal gutters. Metal downspouts are located at the north, east and south elevations. The exterior walls are board and batten siding. A lava rock fireplace on the south elevation has a tapered chimney that projects through the roof. The front entry is centered on the west elevation and has a flush wood door and concrete steps on both sides of a concrete porch landing; the landing and steps have lava rock siding and a steel railing painted and styled to resemble wood. A rear side entry with a wood panel door and concrete steps is on the north side of the cross-hipped room at the west elevation. All window openings on Building 23 have wood frame windows: six-lite double-hung windows are at each elevation; six-lite awning windows are at the east, south and west elevations, with the east elevation awning windows being paired; and a small awning window is at the north elevation. The foundation along the exterior is a perimeter lava rock wall. The north, east and south elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and the west elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and a paved street with lava rock curbing.

KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 24

LCS ID: 58319
Structure Number: 24

Building 24 is a single-story rectangular building with a hipped roof featuring wood louvered gablets at the north and south elevations, corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves. The eaves have fascia boards and metal gutters with downspouts at the corners of the east and west elevations. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and a water table at each elevation. An exterior fireplace with a tapered chimney and plaster finish is at the north end of the west elevation. Wood T&G storage sheds with lean-to roofs are at the west and south elevations. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: paired six-lite double-hung windows are at the north elevation; three six-lite awning windows and a two-lite awning window are at the east elevation; two six-lite awning windows are at the south elevation; and the west elevation has a paired six-lite awning window as well as a two-light awning window at the south corner paired with a wood panel enclosure. The front entry at the north elevation has a five-panel wood door and concrete steps that extend from a lava rock walkway. The rear entry has a five-panel wood door and a screen door with a lower wood panel; concrete steps lead to the rear entry. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings. The north, east and west elevations of Building 24 are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees, and the south elevation is bordered by a concrete driveway. The lava rock walkway at the north elevation leads to a paved street with lava rock curbing.

KMC Garage
LCS ID: 58320
Structure Number: 25

Building 25 is a single-story, long narrow rectangular building that is attached at the north end to Building 77. Building 25 has a shed roof with corrugated metal roofing and boxed eaves with metal gutters and rectangular-shaped vents on the soffits; two plastic downspouts are located at south corner of the east elevation. The east and south elevation walls are uncoursed lava rock masonry with T&G wood siding at the top; the east elevation wall was probably constructed at two different times; it has different stone and mortar types. The west elevation has horizontal T&G wood siding and eight bays with vertical T&G wood doors and lava rock columns at either side of the bay openings. A concrete pad or apron is located in front of each of the bay openings. The east and south elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and the south elevation is bordered by a paved street. The west elevation is mainly surrounded by gravel and dirt. It appears that the south portion of Building 25 which includes the first four bays was constructed in 1925, and the northern portion, with four additional bays, was added before 1935.

KMC Motor Shed and Shop
LCS ID: 58321
Structure Number: 26

Building 26 was built in several stages. The southern and central portion was built in 1926 and the northern portion was probably built during the 1930s. A 1929 photo shows the south and middle part of the building as a motor shed and sergeants' quarters. The central portion was probably altered and extended toward the back in the 1940s; it has the horizontal drop siding typical of that period. Structure 26 is a single-story, long rectangular building with a low-pitched shed roof featuring corrugated metal roofing and slightly overhanging eaves with exposed rafter-ends at the west elevation and fascia boards with metal flashing along the remaining eaves. The west exterior wall of the central portion has horizontal

drop siding, and the east elevation of the central portion has board and batten siding. The exterior walls of the north and south portions are board and batten, and the addition at the east elevation has horizontal drop siding. Window openings have wood frame, paired six-lite double-hung windows, single and paired six-lite awning windows and paired eight-lite casement windows. The west elevation of the central portion has five open bays, while the north and south portions have large, top-hung sliding wood doors. The addition to the east elevation has large, rectangular wood louvered vents and double and single door openings, with a four-panel wood double doors and a metal door respectively. A single door opening with a three-panel wood door and original hardware is at the south corner of the west elevation. The foundation is a concrete slab. The structure is surrounded by open blacktop pavement on the west side and the north side is bounded by a concrete sidewalk and a paved street with lava rock curbing. The east elevation is surrounded by grass and the south elevation directly faces Building 77.

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 27
LCS ID: 58322
Structure Number: 27

Building 27 is a single-story, rectangular building made of uncoursed lava rock masonry. It has a corrugated metal shed roof with slightly overhanging eaves. A metal gutter with two metal downspouts is attached at the north elevation eave. An exterior lava rock fire place with tapered chimney and concrete exterior finish is approximately centered on the north elevation. The front entry is a flush wood door centered on the east elevation. A sloping concrete slab entry porch and a lava rock walkway are covered with a corrugated metal penthouse roof supported by wood posts with decorative geometric-patterned lattice grills. Two stained glass sidelights flank the front door. On the north side there is a single one-light window and a blocked window; on the west side there is a six-light frosted awing window; and on the south side there are two fixed stained glass windows and a six-light awning window. The center window opening on the south elevation is in the location of the original entry door, and lava rock patching that changed the opening to a window is visible. All window openings have concrete sills. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. Building 27 is the first building, extending from south to north, in a row of six similar buildings. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 28
LCS ID: 58323
Structure Number: 28

Building 28 is a single-story, rectangular building built of uncoursed lava rock masonry. It has a shed roof with corrugated metal roofing and slightly overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails on the north and south elevations and exposed purlin ends on the east and west elevations. Exposed purlins are visible on the north and south elevations, and a metal gutter with two downspouts is attached to the north elevation. An exterior lava rock fire place with tapered chimney and concrete exterior finish is approximately centered on the north elevation. The front entry is a flush wood door centered on the east elevation. A sloping concrete slab entry porch and a lava rock walkway are covered with a corrugated metal penthouse roof supported by wood posts with decorative geometric-patterned lattice grills. Two stained glass sidelights flank the front door. On the west side there is a six-lite frosted awing window; on the north is a blocked window opening; and on the south there is one six-light awing window and two fixed stained glass windows. Window openings have wood frames. The south elevation was the original entry door and lava rock patching that changed the opening to a window is visible. All window openings have concrete sills. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. Building 28 is the second building, extending from

south to north, in a row of six similar buildings that are directly east of Buildings 25 and 77. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 29
LCS ID: 58324
Structure Number: 29

Building 29 is a single-story, L-shaped building with two shed roofs, one covering the original rectangular uncoursed lava rock masonry structure, and the other covering the frame addition on the south side. Both roofs are corrugated metal with slightly overhanging eaves. The original roof has exposed rafter tails on the north and south elevations, and exposed purlin ends at the east and west elevations, with a metal gutter with two downspouts on the north elevation. The roof of the addition has fascia boards at the east and south elevations. Exterior walls of the addition have horizontal drop siding with corner boards at the addition. An attached lava rock fireplace with tapered chimney and concrete exterior finish is approximately centered on the north elevation lava rock wall. The front entry is a flush wood door centered on the east elevation lava rock wall. A sloping concrete slab entry porch and a lava rock walkway are covered with a corrugated metal penthouse roof supported by wood posts with decorative geometric-patterned lattice grills. Window openings have wood frames. On the west side there are two six-lite awning windows, on the north there one six-lite and one stained glass awning windows, on the east side there is a six-lite awing window in the addition, and on the south there is a stained glass awning window. The windows in the masonry building have concrete sills. The foundation of the lava rock walls is not visible from the exterior and the addition has a wood post on a concrete footing at the east elevation. Building 29 is the third building, extending from south to north, in a row of six similar buildings. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 30
LCS ID: 58325
Structure Number: 30

Building 30 is a single-story, rectangular, uncoursed lava rock masonry building featuring a shed roof with corrugated metal roofing and slightly overhanging eaves with fascia boards at the north, south and east elevations. The roof has exposed rafter tails on the south elevation, and exposed purlin ends on the east and west elevations. A metal gutter with two metal downspouts is attached at the north elevation eave. An attached lava rock fire place with tapered chimney and concrete exterior finish is approximately centered on the north elevation. The front entry is a flush wood door centered on the east elevation. A sloping concrete slab entry porch and a lava rock walkway are covered with a corrugated metal penthouse roof supported by wood posts with decorative geometric-patterned lattice grills. Window openings have wood frame, six-lite and stained glass awning windows with concrete sills. The center window opening on the south elevation was the original entry door and lava rock patching that changed the opening to a window is visible. There is one stained glass sidelight and one blocked sidelight flanking the door. There are two six-lite and one stained glass awning windows on the south side. There is one stained glass window on the west side, and the window opening on the north side is blocked. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. Building 30 is the fourth building, extending from south to north, in a row of six similar buildings. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 31
LCS ID: 58326
Structure Number: 31

Building 31 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring two shed roofs. One roof covers the original rectangular lava rock structure, and the other covers a smaller frame addition at the south elevation of the original structure. Both roofs have corrugated metal roofing and slightly overhanging eaves. The original roof has exposed rafter tails on the north elevation, and exposed purlin ends on the north and south elevations. There is a metal gutter with two downspouts on the north elevation. The roof of the addition has fascia boards at the east and south elevations. The original structure has uncoursed lava rock walls, and the frame addition has horizontal drop siding with corner boards. An attached lava rock fire place with tapered chimney and concrete exterior finish is approximately centered on the north elevation lava rock wall. The front entry is a flush wood door centered on the east elevation lava rock wall. A sloping concrete slab entry porch and a lava rock walkway are covered with a corrugated metal penthouse roof supported by wood posts with decorative geometric-patterned lattice grills. Window openings on the lava rock walls have wood frames and concrete sills. There are two stained glass sidelights flanking the front door. There is one stained glass and one six-lite awing window on the north elevation, and one six-lite frosted awning window on the west elevation. There are six-lite awning windows at the east and west elevations of the addition. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. Building 31 is the fifth building, extending from south to north, in a row of six similar. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 32
LCS ID: 58327
Structure Number: 32

Building 32 is a single-story, rectangular uncoursed lava rock masonry building with a corrugated metal shed roof with slightly overhanging eaves with fascia boards at the north, south and east elevations. There are exposed rafter tails on the south elevation, and exposed purlin ends at the north and south elevations. A metal gutter with two metal downspouts is attached at the north elevation eave. An attached lava rock fire place with tapered chimney and concrete exterior finish is approximately centered on the north elevation. The front entry is a flush wood door centered on the east elevation. A sloping concrete slab entry porch and a lava rock walkway are covered with a corrugated metal penthouse roof supported by wood posts with decorative geometric-patterned lattice grills. Window openings have wood frames and concrete sills. There are two stained glass side lights flanking the front door. On the south elevation, there are two stained glass and one six-lite awning windows. On the north elevation there are two awing windows, one stained glass and one six-lite window. There is one six-lite awning window on the west elevation. The center window on the south elevation was the original entry door and lava rock patching that changed the opening to a window is visible. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. Building 32 is the sixth and last building, extending from south to north, in a row of six similar buildings. Interior finishes have been replaced with modern materials and fixtures.

KMC Health and Fitness Center
LCS ID: 58328
Structure Number: 33

Building 33 is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a gable roof that features corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards; metal gutters with downspouts are at the northeast and southwest corners. The lower portion of the exterior walls is uncoursed lava rock, with board and batten walls on the upper portion. There is a large shrouded rectangular louvered vent at the top of the west elevation gable wall. A similar louvered vent at the east elevation wall is covered with plywood. The east elevation has door openings on either side of paired, wood frame six-lite hopper windows that are centered on the elevation. The door opening on the left side of the hopper windows appears to have the original wood panel and single-lite glazing double doors and the door opening on the right has flush wood double doors. Window openings on the lava rock walls of the north, south and west elevations have single and paired wood frame, six-lite hopper windows. Other window openings have been closed with lava rock or boards at the north, west and south elevations. The board and batten walls at the north and south elevations have rectangular-shaped screened vents. The east end of the north elevation wall has an attached storage shed with horizontal and vertical T&G wood siding, a corrugated metal lean-to roof with exposed rafter ends and vertical T&G wood double doors; a wood framed flat roof with corrugated metal roofing covers a metal container at the west end. The north, south and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees and the east elevation is bordered by a concrete walkway and paved street with lava rock curbing. A lava rock walkway and paved area is on the side of north elevation. The exterior of Building 33 is divided in the middle; the southern side is relatively unaltered, and has an entryway with a storage room on one side and small office with a double-hung window on the other, and a larger open room, all with vertical T&G walls; the northern portion has been renovated to serve as a weight room.

KMC Enlisted Men’s Mess Hall
LCS ID: 58329
Structure Number: 34

Building 34 is one of the three original buildings constructed at KMC in 1916. It was built as the enlisted men’s mess hall. The original building was 50 by 154 feet, with an 8 foot verandah on the south side. In 1922, the building served as a mess hall and recreation room and the stepped, lava rock fireplace at the north elevation was added; the date of 1922 is in bas relief on the exterior of the fireplace The interior of Building 34 in 1957 was completely remodeled into a cafeteria. Currently, the building has additions on the northeast and northwest and many of the original wood frame six-lite double-hung windows have been removed, in-filled or replaced with other type of windows including fixed stain glass windows. The building has undergone many changes, but many alterations are reversible, and the building is significant as one of the first buildings in the camp.

Building 34 is a single-story, rectangular building with a corrugated metal gable roof and slightly overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards and metal gutters with downspouts. The roof has large mechanical vents at the west end, and a lava rock chimney projects through the roof near the east end. The exterior walls are board and batten. A rectangular wood louvered vent is located at the top of the east elevation. A vent opening at the west elevation is enclosed with plywood. Wood louvered vents are located at the west end of the south elevation. An addition at the north side of west elevation has board and batten walls and three door openings with wood-panel doors. A south elevation verandah has wood railing and concrete steps; a lava rock planter extends the length of the verandah and a portion of east end of the south elevation. A handicapped accessible concrete ramp with metal railing has been added to the east side of the south elevation. The east elevation has a raised concrete lanai with a ramp entrance at the south end and concrete stairs at the north end. The lanai has wood railing and is covered with a slightly sloping roof supported with wood posts. Window openings on Building 34 have a variety of wood frame

windows including paired, double-hung windows at the south elevation, non-historic fixed stained glass windows at the east end of south elevation as well as the east elevation, paired four-lite casement and six-lite awning windows at the north elevation, and six-lite awning windows at the west elevation. Many of the original six-lite awnings windows on Building 34 have been replaced with glass jalousie windows. A variety of door openings include wood double doors with single-lite glazing at the recessed west end of the north elevation, a metal door at the south corner of the west elevation, two wood doors at the north side of the east elevation, and paneled wood doors at the recessed east end of the north elevation. The foundation consists of wood posts on footings, a lava rock perimeter wall at the original floor plan and concrete slab on grade at the additions to the northeast and northwest sides. Building 34 is surrounded by black top paved roads at the north, east and west elevations; the north and east elevations are also bordered by concrete sidewalks with lava rock curbing. The south elevation is fronted by a semi-circular area of landscaped grass with lava curbing.

KMC Activities Lodge
LCS ID: 58330
Structure Number: 35

Building 35 is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a gable roof featuring a double-pitch at the south elevation. The roof is corrugated with slightly overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards. Metal gutters with downspouts are at the north and south elevations. The exterior walls are board and batten. Large, concrete plastered fireplaces with chimneys are located at the center and at the northwest corner of the north elevation. Additions to Building 35 have been constructed on the east, west and north sides; a veranda on the south elevation was enclosed and the original south exterior wall was removed. Window openings on Building 35 have wood frame windows at each elevation: two rows of nine-lite fixed widows with overhead awning windows are at both the south and north elevations of the original building portion, with the rows on the south elevation separated by the front entry and the rows at the north elevation separated by a fireplace; the main east end addition has three-lite casement windows and nine-lite fixed windows with overhead awning windows, while a later addition at the east end with board and batten wood siding and concrete slab foundation has paired, six-lite double-hung windows; and the addition at the west end has four-lite casement windows and glass jalousie windows that likely replaced original casement windows. Glass jalousie windows have also replaced nine-lite fixed windows at the north elevation. A flat canopy roof extends out over the main entry, which has two sets of concrete steps with curved concrete sidewalls leading to a lanai; entry door openings are two sets of double doors with an awning window above each door. Wood double doors with overhead awning windows and concrete steps with sidewalls are at the east elevation; the door opening is framed by decorative geometric-patterned lattice on the sidewalls and partially covered awning that extends across to the windows openings on each side. The foundation for Building 35 is wood posts on concrete and rock footings and horizontal skirt boards are at each elevation; the height of the foundation posts increase from north to south in relation to the sloping ground. A smaller building (between Building 35 and Building 35A) constructed in 1929 near the west end of north elevation has been connected to Building 35 with an enclosed corridor, and in 1994 a connecting passage was built from the northwest side of the north elevation to the bowling alley. Building 35 is surrounded by landscaped grass; the grass at the south, east and west elevations is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and Building 35 faces a paved street with lava rock curbing. A few native trees are at various points around the building. The central portion of the interior of Building 35 is now divided down the center into two sections; the east side is used as a meeting area and the west side as the recreation hall. Some original or early finishes remain, such as canec ceilings and T&G walls at the restrooms. Building 35 has undergone many renovations and has lost some integrity and historic character; nonetheless the building is significant as one of the first buildings at KMC.

KMC Enlisted Men's Barracks and Building 36A
LCS ID: 58331
Structure Number: 36, 36A

Building 36 is a single-story, H-shaped building with an east-west oriented gable roof on the center billets and north-south oriented gable roofs on the east and west wings. The corrugated metal roofs feature overhanging eaves with fascia or verge boards with metal flashing; metal gutters with downspouts are at the wings and north and south sides of the center billets. The roof at the south side of the center billets extends over a lanai along the entire span of the billets; the lanai features diagonal patterned wood railing, concrete steps and at the center and north end, and a concrete ramp with metal railing at the south end. The roof at the north side of the center billets extends over a concrete walkway. The exterior walls on Building 36 are horizontal T&G wood siding and there are small louvered vents at the top of the gable end walls. A lava rock fireplace with a chimney that projects through the roof is centered on the north wall of the center billets. Most of the window openings have wood frame, six-lite double-hung windows except at the east wing which features fixed and jalousie windows. Door openings have flush wood doors at the east wing and wood-panel or vertical T&G wood doors at the west wing and center billets; concrete stairs that lead to door openings at the gable ends of the west wing are supported by lava rock sidewalls. The foundation for Building 36 is lava rock piers; the piers are over three feet high at the northwest side of the building due to the downward sloping ground from east to west. The interior of west wing contains historic, louvered semi-private partitions, dividing the wing into smaller sleeping sections.

Centered directly off of the concrete walkway on the north side of the center billets is Building 36A. Building 36 is bordered on the south side by a concrete sidewalk with lava rock curbing and a paved street; the other three sides are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees. It is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a shed roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and fascia boards with metal flashing at the side elevations and a metal gutter with downspouts at the north elevation; the roof at the south elevation is attached to Building 36. The exterior walls are horizontal wood T&G at the sides and south elevation, and horizontal drop siding at the north elevation. Window openings at the east and west elevations have glass jalousie windows. A five-panel wood door with original hardware is at the east corner of the south elevation, and modern-style metal double doors are approximately center at the north elevation. The foundation is concrete slab. Building 36A is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees at the north, east and west elevations, and the south elevation directly faces the center billets at the north side of Building 36 and a concrete walkway that extends along the billets. Originally constructed as a latrine, the interior of this building has been only slightly altered.

KMC Supply Depot/General Store
LCS ID: 58332
Structure Number: 37

Building 37 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a gable roof that delineates the original proportions of Building 37, and a shed roof that extends over additions and a loading dock at the north elevation. The roof is corrugated metal with slightly overhanging eaves with fascia boards with metal flashing. Metal gutters with downspouts are at the south and north elevations. The exterior walls have board and batten siding. The front entry at the south elevation has a lanai with penthouse roof and concrete steps with lava rock side walls. The roof support columns and top railing are peeled-log posts. The front entry door openings feature centered wood frame, four-lite double doors flanked on either side

by wood frame, four-lite single doors. A five-panel wood door with wood steps is on the west side of the north elevation. Two concrete ramps with metal railings lead to a double door opening at the north elevation. One ramp extends down from Utility Building 38, and the other ramp runs parallel to the north elevation from the west corner. Window openings on the south elevation and the original portion of the east and west elevations are wood frame paired and triple six-lite double-hung windows. The additions have wood frame, single-lite double-hung and awning windows. The early foundation is wood posts on concrete footings; the addition at the north elevation has a concrete slab foundation. The exposed height of the foundation posts increase from north to south in relation to a sloping ground. Horizontal wood skirt boards are at the south, east and west elevations. Building 37 is bordered at the east elevation by a paved street, and the north elevation is surrounded by blacktop pavement. The west elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and landscaped grass, and south elevation has a small grass area with lava rock curbing. The interior of Building 37 is mostly open. Most of the interior finishes have been replaced, except for the canec ceiling.

KMC Utility Building
LCS ID: 58333
Structure Number: 38

Building 38 is a single-story, rectangular building with a corrugated metal gable roof featuring overhanging eaves with rafter-ends that are partially covered with fascia boards and verge-boards with metal flashing at the east and west elevations. There are metal gutters with downspouts at the north and south elevations. The exterior walls are board and batten wood siding. Centered on the south elevation is a large, combination top-hung sliding/single door; the single door opening is centered on the top-hung slider and both doors are wood T&G. The combination doors open to a concrete loading dock with concrete steps on the west side, and the dock leads down to Building 37. To the left of the sliding door is a five-panel wood door. A side entry featuring a paneled wood door with glazing is at the north corner of the west elevation. The door opening has a small concrete entry porch and an awning roof supported by wood brackets. To the right of the side entry is a vertical T&G storage shed with a lean-to roof. All window openings have wood frame windows: the south elevation has a row of four six-lite awning windows on the east side of the top-hung sliding door and single and paired six-lite double-hung windows on the west side; the north elevation features a row of six six-lite awning windows and paired, six-lite double-hung windows; and the west elevation has paired and triple-paired, single-lite awning windows. The foundation of Building 38 is concrete slab; the ground slopes downward to the south, and the height of the exposed foundation increases in relation to the slope. Building 38 is bordered at the west elevation by a paved street and the north and south elevation are surrounded by pavement; the west elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees and the grass is bordered by a concrete walkway. Building 38 is directly behind Building 37 and appears to be unaltered on the interior.

KMC Non-Commissioned Officer’s Quarters No. 39
LCS ID: 58334
Structure Number: 39

Building 39 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a gable roof with a double-pitch at the east elevation. The roof extends over walls that project at the center of the east and west elevations. The roof features corrugated metal roofing, fascia and verge-boards covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts at the east and west elevations. Wide overhanging eaves cover the exterior walls at the east and west elevations as well as lean-to roof additions at the west elevation. The exterior walls are

board and batten wood siding with corner boards and flush water tables. A small, wood T&G storage shed has been added onto a kitchen addition at the south end of the west elevation. An attached lava rock fireplace with what appears to be a board formed concrete chimney is at the center of the projecting east elevation wall. A wood deck has been added at the west elevation. Window openings have wood frame, paired and single six-lite over single-lite double-hung windows, modern-style fixed stained windows at the north and south elevations, and a six-lite double-hung window at south end of the west elevation. The front entry at the north end of the east elevation has a modern, flush wood door with a small, heart-shaped window glazing. A concrete walkway and step leads to the entry. The front entry at the south end of the east elevation has been enclosed, and rear entries are on either side of a projecting room centered of the west elevation. The foundation is concrete piers. The two additions on the west elevation have concrete slab foundations. Horizontal wood skirt boards are at each elevation. Building 39 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees and the north, west and south elevations. The east elevation is bordered by a paved street with lava rock curbing.

KMC Headquarters and Officer's Club
LCS ID: 58338
Structure Number: 40

Building 40 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring a double gable roof that was created with an addition to the north side in 1945. Originally rectangular in plan, additions in 1926, 1937 and 1945 have resulted in the building's current plan. The corrugated metal roof has fascia and verge-boards covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts at the north and south elevations. The exterior walls are beveled wood siding at the south (front) elevation and board and batten wood siding at the north, east and west elevations. The east elevation features a large, rectangular-shaped fireplace and chimney with a stucco finish. A stepped lava rock fireplace with a concrete foundation is centered at the south gable end of the west elevation. Another lava rock fireplace on the east side of Building 40 was enclosed by the 1926 addition. The front entry vestibule at the south elevation has wood frame, five-lite double doors and ten-lite sidelights. Three curved concrete steps flanked on either side by curved sidewalls lead to the front entry from a concrete sidewalk. The steps and a portion of the sidewalls are covered by a partially cantilevered, flat canopy roof that extends out over the sidewalk. The canopy roof is supported by two posts on either side of the sidewalls; decorative wood lattice screens are fixed between the posts. There are a variety of other entrance features and doors on Building 40 including wood double doors at the north elevation as well as a single wood door with concrete steps and a small, wood lanai extension; five-panel wood doors with concrete steps and metal railing at the north and south gable ends of the west elevation; and two five-lite, wood double doors with a concrete ramp and concrete steps at the L-shaped wall junction on the west end of the building. There also are a variety of window types including fixed windows between six-lite over single-lite double-hung windows at the south elevation and casement windows at other elevations. Building 40 has a perimeter lava rock wall foundation at the original 1916 plan, which has been obscured at the south elevation by a concrete planter, and wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal wood skirt boards at the subsequent additions. Building 40 is flanked to the east and west by similarly constructed recreation billets and is bordered at the north and south elevations by paved streets with lava rock curbing.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 41
LCS ID: 58335
Structure Number: 41

Building 41 is a single-story, rectangular building with a hipped roof featuring corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards with metal gutters at each elevation. Metal downspouts are at the north, south and west elevations. The exterior walls are uncoursed lava rock. An attached rectangular lava rock fireplace has a chimney that projects through the roof at the south elevation. A board and batten storage shed with a corrugated metal lean-to roof with exposed rafter-ends is at the northeast corner of the north elevation. The main entry at the west elevation has a modern wood flush door with a small concrete entry porch framed with decorative wood lattice. A rear entry at the east elevation has a three-panel wood door and a small concrete entry porch. Most window openings have paired, wood frame single-lite casement windows with concrete sills; the center opening at the south elevation has a paired single-lite and non-historic stained glass awning windows. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. The north, east and south elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass, and a concrete walkway runs parallel to the north elevation approximately halfway between Building 41 and 42; the west elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk with lava rock curbing and a paved street. The interior finishes of Building 41 have been replaced.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 42
LCS ID: 58336
Structure Number: 42

Building 42 is a square, single-story, uncoursed lava rock masonry building with a corrugated metal hipped roof and overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters at each elevation. There are metal downspouts at the north and south elevations and an aluminum pipe chimney projects through the north side of the roof near the apex. The main entry centered at the west elevation has a wood panel door with a wood framed screen door. The door opening has a concrete frame, and there is a small concrete entry porch. Concrete framed window openings have concrete sills and wood frame windows at each elevation. The west and north elevations have paired single-lite casement windows; the east elevation has a fixed picture window on the north side and paired, non-historic stained glass casement windows on the south side, with a small, non-historic stained glass awning window located in-between. The south elevation has paired, non-historic stained glass casement windows on the east side and paired single-lite casement windows on the west side. The foundation is not visible from the exterior. The north, east and south elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and a concrete walkway runs parallel to the south elevation approximately half way between Buildings 42 and 41. The west elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk with lava rock curbing and a paved street. Interior finishes of Building 42 have been replaced.

KMC Fire Station
LCS ID: 58337
Structure Number: 43

Building 43, the KMC Fire Station, was heavily remodeled in 2011, to provide more lodging accommodations. The former rectangular building is now L-shaped, with new siding, new roof, altered doors, and new and rebuilt windows. The open west end, where the fire trucks were parked is now closed, with a pair of wooden passage doors. A short perpendicular wing has been added to the south side, at the rear, or east, end. The corrugated metal gable roof has a new cross hip over the addition at the southeast corner. The new roof retains metal flashing on the fascia and verge boards; metal gutters with downspouts still drain the large gable roof. The hipped roof bell tower remains at the center of the gable roof. The bell tower has corrugated metal roofing material, exposed rafter-ends and wood louvers on all four sides. There is a new round metal chimney stack on the north side of the main roof. A small, wood storage shed

is attached at the north elevation. The foundation of the former garage area is a concrete slab, and the remainder of the structure is supported by wood posts on concrete piers. The exterior walls are board and batten wood siding. There is a piece of flat horizontal trim (perhaps evoking the girt boards found on many of the original lodging buildings) at the level of the bottom of the windows, on the east and north sides of the original firehouse structure. There is a pair of five-panel wood doors on the west side. There are three historic two-over-two double-hung windows and four new six-over-six double-hung windows on the north side of the original building. There are three new six-over-six double-hung windows on the east side original building, and one new six-over-six double-hung window on the addition. There are two new six-over-six double-hung windows on the south side of the addition, and one new six-over-six double-hung window on the south side of the original building, as well as three six-over-six double-hung historic windows. Building 43 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees at the north, east and south elevations, and the ground slopes upward from the north and east elevations. The historic concrete driveway remains between the garage and the paved street.

KMC General's Quarters (Eisenhower House)
LCS ID: 58338
Structure Number: 44

Building 44 is a single-story, irregular-shaped building with a central hipped roof with cross-hipped roofs at the north and south elevations and a cross-hipped porte-cochere off of the lanai at the east elevation. The roofs feature fascia boards and metal gutters with downspouts at each elevation. The exterior walls are horizontal drop siding. An attached lava rock fireplace with tapered chimney is at the recessed south elevation wall. Decorative wood lattice frames the porte-cochere and the south elevation (front) lanai. Window openings at each elevation feature wood frame windows that include eight-lite casement windows at the east, south and west elevations, single and paired six-lite double-hung windows, and small, six-lite awning windows at the east, west and north elevations. The front entry at the south elevation has French doors and glazed sidelights, and the rear entry at the north elevation has a paneled wood door. A wood ramp that extends almost the entire length of the north elevation leads up to the rear entry. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings and vertical skirt boards are at each elevation. Building 44 is located on a large, semi-private open space with landscaped grass and native trees and shrubs and is bordered with lava curbing and paved streets. Two other buildings, nos. 89 and 74, are also located within the open space, although No. 89 is set on ground that slopes downward from Building 44 and Building 74 is segregated by trees and shrubs. The naturalistic landscape surrounding Building 44 is a distinct part of the building's historic integrity and character. A paved driveway runs along the north and east elevations, and the west and south sides of Building 44 directly face areas of landscaped grass and native trees. Round, concrete block planters are spaced throughout the landscaped grass. Much of the historic interior finishes remain, such as the wood floors, wood panel doors, and plywood, canec or board and batten ceilings. The kitchen and bathrooms have been modified with more modern-style finishes.

KMC Post Chapel
LCS ID: 58339
Structure Number: 45

Building 45 is a 1930 single-story, rectangular building, with a rectangular bell tower at the south elevation that was added in 1945? Both the chapel and the bell tower have hipped roofs with corrugated metal roofing and wide overhanging eaves. The chapel roof features fascia boards, metal gutters with downspouts and a wood louvered gablet at the north elevation; the hipped roof of the bell tower has

exposed rafter-ends. A large interior fireplace with a half-circular, lava rock chimney that projects through the roof is located at the northeast corner of the building. The exterior walls of the bell tower are vertical T&G wood siding at the south and west elevations and horizontal T&G wood siding at the north and east elevations. Triple-paired, rectangular-shaped wood louvered vents are at the east and west elevations of the bell tower and the north elevation has two vertical beams that extend from underneath the roof to the front entry porch. The beams frame what appears to be an enclosed opening and the front entry doors to the chapel. The exterior walls of the chapel are vertical T&G wood siding with girt boards all around the building, above and below the windows, and corner boards and water tables at each elevation. In between the window openings on the south side of the east and west elevations are decorative horizontal wood lattice boards that extend to the exterior siding from wood posts that support the roof eaves and rest on concrete footings. Decorative wood lattice boards are also at north elevation (front) and side entries; each of these entries has concrete steps and sidewalls, and the front entry is covered by a hipped roof with exposed framing and fascia boards with metal gutters. The front door opening has diagonal T&G wood double doors with wood handles, and a rear entry has a five-panel wood door and double sided concrete steps and side wall. Side entry door openings at the east and west elevations have T&G wood doors and wood steps and railing have been added to the west elevation side entry. Window openings have wood frame, single and paired eight-lite casement windows; many of the window panes have decorative patterned stenciling. The foundation is lava rock piers and wood posts on footings, and the north elevation exterior wall is supported with a lava rock wall; diamond-shape lattice boards are in between the lava rock piers. A lava rock planter is on either side of the bell tower at the south elevation, and a classically influenced bulletin board is at the corner of the east and south elevations. A concrete walkway fully extends around Building 45 and the north, south and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees; the east elevation is bordered by a paved street. A pair of 2x8 boards forms a brace extending from the foundation on the NE corner to the corner of the roof. The brace has been supporting the sagging roof corner for several years.

KMC Movie Theater
LCS ID: 58340
Structure Number: 46

Building 46 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a corrugated metal hipped roof, a wood louvered gablet at the south elevation and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters on each elevation. It appears that the original men's dorm area is delineated by board and batten wood siding and lava rock pier foundation. The exterior walls of the dorm area are tapered inward at the north ends of east and west elevations, and a storage area with board and batten siding and concrete slab foundation is attached to the north elevation. Both the east and west elevation walls of the dorm area have two wood frame, six-lite double-hung windows. The exterior walls of the auditorium addition have vertical T&G wood siding with girt boards and water tables at the east and west elevations and horizontal T&G wood siding at the south elevation; openings on the east and west elevations have been enclosed with board and batten siding. A small electrical shed with a hipped roof and exposed rafter-ends, vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and a five-panel wood door with original hardware is attached near the south end of the east elevation wall. Projecting at the center of the south elevation is a ticket booth and an upstairs projection room that slightly overhangs the booth. Access to the projection room is both from wood stairs to the west and metal stairs to the east of the ticket booth, and the projection room has a wood-panel entry door. Concrete steps that extend the width of the south elevation lead up to a concrete front entry lanai and the ticket booth and projection room; decorative wood lattice partially surrounds the entry lanai at the corners. The ticket booth has a double-hung ticket window with small side lights, and an Art Deco-style sign above the ticket booth has the word "Kilauea" backlit. The south elevation has door

openings with wood flush double doors on either side of the ticket booth; above both door openings is decorative molding. The east and west elevations have three door openings with flush wood doors framed by decorative wood lattice on top of concrete sidewalls; the center door openings at both elevations are at ground level while door openings on either side each have concrete steps and landing. The foundation of the auditorium is concrete slab on grade. Building 46 has a concrete walkway that extends around the building, and the south elevation faces a paved street. The north, east and west elevations are surrounded by landscape grass and native trees. The interior has a panel (canec or plywood) ceiling and walls, some with leaf pattern cut-outs. The wood stage has a roll-down screen above the stage.

KMC Dispensary
LCS ID: 58341
Structure Number: 47 and 47a

Building 47 is a single-story rectangular building that was modified in 1944 when Building 47A was added to create an overall L-shaped plan. Building 47 has a corrugated metal gable roof with overhanging eaves and fascia boards covered with metal flashing. There are metal gutters with downspouts at the north and south elevations. Exterior walls are board and batten wood siding with water tables and an upper level girt board at the north and south elevations. Window openings feature single, paired and triple wood frame, six-lite awning windows and paired two-lite awning windows. Door openings on the west end of the south elevation have a five-panel wood door and double wood doors with six-lite glazing and a screened door on one side. A rear door opening on the north elevation has a five-panel wood door with a metal screen door; a concrete walkway extends from the door to Building 48. The walkway is covered by a large, wood post and beam carport with a flat roof supported with knee brackets and concrete footings at the wood posts. The carport also covers a paved parking area that extends from a paved street and is divided into two sections by wood posts. The foundation of Building 47 is concrete piers. The south elevation of Building 47 at the west end is fronted by a raised lava rock planter with shrubs and an uncovered concrete platform walkway with concrete steps. A low-height, lava rock retaining wall, landscaped grass and native trees border the remainder of the south elevation, and a concrete sidewalk and paved street front the entire length of the building. The north elevation is surrounded by pavement that is covered by the carport and landscaped grass, and a low-height lava rock retaining wall borders the north elevation exterior wall. The west elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass. The interior of Quarters 47 is relatively unaltered, and has board and batten; canec or T&G wall surfaces, canec or T&G ceilings, and original cabinets.

In 1944, Building 47A is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building that was added to the Army-Navy Hospital (Building 47), to create an overall L-shaped plan. Building 47A has a corrugated metal hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters with downspouts at each elevation. An aluminum pipe chimney projects through the roof at the east side. Exterior walls are horizontal drop siding, and a small storage shed with a lean-to roof, vertical T&G wood siding and foundation posts with concrete footings is at the east elevation. Window openings have wood frame, four-lite double-hung windows and smaller paired and single awning windows at the east elevation; a small glass jalousie window is at the west elevation. Door openings centered on the north and south elevations have modern wood flush doors; both openings have concrete steps and walkways that extend from sidewalks. The foundation is wood posts and concrete footings, and horizontal wood skirt boards are at each elevation. Building 47A is surrounded by landscaped grass at the north, east and west elevations. The south elevation is bordered by large native trees, a concrete sidewalk and paved street. A low-height lava rock retaining wall borders the west elevation exterior wall, and the west elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and partially faces the carport in between Building 47 and Building 48

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 48
LCS ID: 58342
Structure Number: 48

Building 48 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal gable roof and overhanging eaves with fascia boards covered with metal flashing. Metal gutters with downspouts are located at the north and south elevations, and a metal chimney pipe projects through the roof on the south side. The exterior walls are horizontal T&G wood siding, and shiplap siding is at the east portion of the north elevation. A storage shed with a gable roof, horizontal T&G wood siding and a five-panel wood door projects from the south end of the east elevation. Square wood louvered vents are at the top of both gable end walls. The front entry is a wood flush door centered on the north elevation. The entry is covered with a penthouse roof supported by wood posts with vertical wood railing. A concrete walkway extends west from the entry to a paved street with lava rock curbing. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: six-lite double-hung windows are on either side of the front entry and at the south elevation; six-lite awning windows are at the corners of the north elevation and at the east elevation; and a non-historic fixed stained glass window at the west elevation appears to have replaced a double-hung window. A rear entry on the south elevation has been enclosed, and a concrete walkway extends across from the enclosed opening to Building 47. The walkway is covered by a large, wood post and beam carport with a flat roof supported with knee brackets and concrete footings at the wood posts. The carport also covers a paved parking area that extends from a paved street and is divided into two sections by wood posts. The north, east and west elevations of Building 48 are surrounded by landscaped grass and only a few small native trees; the south elevation faces Building 47 and is bordered by partial landscaped grass and pavement. The north and west elevations face a paved street with lava rock curbing.

KMC Movie Theater Latrine
LCS ID: 58343
Structure Number: 51

Building 51 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal gable roof that features wide overhanging eaves with exposed purlins at the east and west elevations and fascia boards with metal gutters and downspouts at the north and south elevations. The exterior walls are board and batten wood siding. Two door openings at the south elevation have three-panel wood doors, and a door opening at the north corner of the east elevation has a five-panel wood door with original hardware. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: the south and west elevations feature six- and eight-lite awning windows; the east elevation has paired, six-lite awning windows; and the north elevation has paired eight-lite awning windows. The foundation is a concrete slab and wood posts on rock footings at the east side. Concrete walkways lead to the door openings. Building 51 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees. The south elevation faces Building 46. The interior bathrooms are relatively unaltered and have vertical T&G wood toilet stalls.

KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58344
Structure Number: 55

Building 55 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal gable roof featuring wide overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards covered with metal flashing, and metal gutters with downspouts are located at the east and west elevations. The east roof has been extended over an open storage and work space. The exterior walls are board and batten wood siding, and the west elevation has screened clearstory openings at the top of the wall that extend the length of the elevation; the clearstory openings on the west elevation has been covered with corrugated metal sheeting. The foundation is concrete slab. The west elevation has a five-panel wood door with original hardware at approximately the center of the elevation, and a large door opening at the south elevation has been enclosed with corrugated metal sheeting. Building 55 is primarily surrounded by blacktop pavement and various types of scattered building materials and is located in a small complex of ancillary buildings.

KMC Building No. 62
LCS ID: 58345
Structure Number: 62

Building 62 is a single-story, rectangular building with a double-pitched hipped, or kicked eave, roof. The corrugated metal roof features wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards covered by metal flashing. Metal gutters with downspouts are located at the north and south elevations. A metal pipe chimney projects through the roof at the west elevation. The roof has been extended over a front lanai at the south elevation. The lanai is enclosed with wood railing and decorative geometric-patterned lattice at the corners and ends of the railing. The lanai has tile flooring on a board-formed concrete slab foundation. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding. Window openings at each elevation have wood frame, six-lite double-hung windows; a small, wood frame awning window is located at the north corner of the west elevation. Door openings at the north and south (front) elevations have five-panel wood doors. The north (rear) elevation door is accessed by wood steps with wood railing lead. There is a concrete platform at the bottom of the steps. The foundation of Building 62 is a board-formed concrete slab; the exposed concrete slab slightly increases from south to north in relation to a slightly sloping ground. Building 62 is surrounded at the north, east and west elevations by landscaped grass and native trees; the south elevation is bordered by a paved driveway and street.

KMC Officer’s Quarters No. 63
LCS ID: 58346
Structure Number: 63

Building 63 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal hipped roof featuring wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters. There are downspouts at the east and west elevations. The exterior walls are horizontal drop siding. An attached plaster finished masonry fireplace and tapered chimney is located at south corner of the east elevation. A small storage shed with vertical wood siding, lean-to roof and wood post on concrete footing foundation is at the north side of the west elevation. Window openings have wood frame, paired single-lite double-hung windows; a small single-lite awning window is on both the east and west elevations. Front and rear entries feature five-panel wood doors; a short concrete walkway and concrete steps lead to the front entry at the south elevation, and the rear entry steps have been removed. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings, and horizontal wood skirt boards are at each elevation. Building 63 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees, and the south elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and paved street. The north elevation directly faces Building 64. The interior finishes are relatively unaltered; walls and ceiling are canec, doors are wood panel, and early built-in cabinets remain.

KMC Laundromat
LCS ID: 58347
Structure Number: 64

Building 64 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a corrugated metal hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards, and metal gutters with downspouts. There is a small cross gable over the double metal ventilated doors on the west side. A metal vent pipe projects from the northwest end of the roof. Exterior walls are covered with fiber-cement lap siding. (Originally the building was clad with corrugated metal siding, which was removed at an unknown date.) There is one six-light wood framed awing window and one jalousie window on the west elevation, and two six-light wood framed awing windows and one jalousie window on the east elevation. Door openings at the west elevation feature double louvered metal doors at the north end of the west side, and a paneled wood door at the south end of the west side. A concrete walkway leads to the paneled wood door. The foundation is concrete slab. Building 64 is surrounded by landscaped grass and gravel, and the south elevation directly faces Building 63.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 65
LCS ID: 58348
Structure Number: 65

Building 65 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring a cross-hipped roof with corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards; metal gutters with multiple downspouts. The roof extends over a rectangular-shaped room at the southeast elevation. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards. The front entry has a modern flush wood door that is centered on the front-facing northwest elevation wall; concrete steps and walkway lead to the entry door from a concrete sidewalk. Window openings have wood frame window at each elevation. The front entry door is flanked on both sides by six-lite double-hung windows, and paired six-lite awning widows are on the recessed northwest elevation wall. The recessed southwest elevation wall features an attached plastered masonry fireplace with a tapered chimney that projects through the roof and (2) six-lite awning windows are at the side-facing southwest elevation wall. The southeast elevation has single and paired six-lite awning windows; a six-lite awning window is on one wall of the projecting room. The northeast elevation has paired six-lite awning and paired six-lite double-hung windows. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings. Horizontal skirt boards are found on each elevation. The height of the exposed wood posts slightly increases from north to south in relation to a sloping ground. The northeast, southwest and southeast elevations are surrounded by grass. The northwest elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk with lava rock curbing, a paved street and landscaped grass and shrubs. Building 65 is the first in a row of (5) similar buildings (65, 66, 67, 68, 70) that extend approximately south to north from Building 65.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 66
LCS ID: 58349
Structure Number: 66

Building 66 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring a corrugated metal cross-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards There are metal gutters with downspouts are at each elevation. The roof extends over a rectangular-shaped room at the southeast elevation. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards. The front entry has a modern flush wood door that is centered on the front-facing northwest elevation wall. Concrete steps and walkway lead to the entry door from a concrete

sidewalk. Window openings have wood frame window at each elevation. The front entry is flanked on both sides by six-lite double-hung windows, and paired six-lite awning widows are on the recessed northwest elevation wall. The recessed southwest elevation wall features an attached plastered masonry fireplace with a tapered chimney that projects through the roof. There are two six-lite awning windows are at the side-facing southwest elevation wall. The southeast elevation has single and paired six-lite awning windows. A six-lite awning window is on one wall of the projecting room. The northeast elevation has paired six-lite awning and paired six-lite double-hung windows. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings; horizontal skirt boards are on each elevation. The height of the exposed wood posts slightly increases from north to south in relation to a sloping ground. The northeast, southwest and southeast elevations are surrounded by grass. The northwest elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk with lava rock curbing, a paved street and landscaped grass and shrubs. Building 66 is the second in a row of (5) similar buildings (65, 66, 67, 68, 70) that extend approximately south to north from Building 65.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 67
LCS ID: 58350
Structure Number: 67

Building 67 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring a corrugated metal cross-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts at each elevation. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards. The front entry has a modern flush wood door that is centered on the front-facing northwest elevation wall. Concrete steps and walkway lead to the entry door from a concrete sidewalk. Window openings have wood frame window at each elevation. The front entry is flanked on both sides by six-lite double-hung windows, and a two-lite casement window is at the recessed northwest elevation wall. The recessed southwest elevation wall features an attached plastered fireplace with a tapered chimney that projects through the roof and two six-lite awning windows are at the side-facing southwest elevation wall. The southeast elevation has single and paired six-lite awning windows and an attached storage shed with lean-to roof and vertical T&G wood siding. The northeast elevation has paired six-lite awning and paired six-lite double-hung windows. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings. Horizontal skirt boards are found on each elevation. The height of the exposed wood posts slightly increases from south to north, in relation to the sloping ground. The northeast, southeast and southwest elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees, and the northwest elevation is bordered by a paved street and landscaped grass, shrubs and native trees. Building 67 is third in a row of (5) similar buildings (65, 66, 67, 68, 70) that extend approximately south to north from Building 66.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 68
LCS ID: 58351
Structure Number: 68

Building 68 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring a corrugated metal cross-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. Metal gutters with downspouts are found at each elevation. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards. An attached storage shed with lean-to roof, horizontal drop siding with corner boards and wood post on concrete footing foundation is at the east elevation. The front entry has a modern flush wood door that is centered on the front-facing west elevation wall. Concrete steps lead to the entry door from a concrete sidewalk with concrete curbing. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation. The front entrance is flanked on both

sides with six-lite double-hung windows. The south elevation recessed wall features an attached plastered masonry fireplace and tapered chimney that projects through the roof, and paired six-lite awning windows are at the side-facing south elevation wall. The east elevation has paired six-lite awning windows on the left side of the storage shed and two six-lite awning windows on the right side. The north elevation has paired six-lite awning and six-lite double-hung windows. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings; horizontal skirt boards are on each elevation. The height of the exposed wood posts increases from north to south in relation to a sloping ground. The north, south and east elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees. The west elevation is bordered by a paved street and landscaped grass and shrubs. Building 68 is fourth in a row of (5) similar buildings (65, 66, 67, 68, 70) that extend approximately south to north from Building 65.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 70
LCS ID: 58352
Structure Number: 70

Building 70 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring a corrugated metal cross-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. Metal gutters with downspouts are found at each elevation. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards. An attached storage shed with lean-to roof, horizontal drop siding with corner boards and wood post on concrete footing foundation is at the northeast elevation. The front entry has a modern flush wood door that is centered on the front-facing southwest elevation wall. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the entry door from a concrete sidewalk. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation. The front entrance is flanked on both sides by six-lite double-hung windows, and a two-lite casement window is on the recessed southwest elevation wall. The recessed southeast elevation wall features an attached masonry plastered fireplace and tapered chimney that projects through the roof. Paired six-lite awning windows are at the side-facing southeast elevation wall. The northeast elevation has paired six-lite awning windows on the left side of the storage shed and two six-lite awning windows on the right side. The northwest elevation has paired six-lite awning and six-lite double-hung windows. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal skirt boards on each elevation. The height of the exposed wood posts varies with the sloping and undulating ground. The northeast, northwest and southeast elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees. The southwest elevation is bordered by a paved street and landscaped grass and shrubs. Building 70 is the last in a row of (5) similar buildings (65, 66, 67, 68, 70) that extend approximately south to north from Building 65.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 71
LCS ID: 58353
Structure Number: 71

Building 71 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters on each elevation. There are metal downspouts at the northwest and southeast elevations. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding. An attached wood-framed fireplace and chimney chase is on the southeast elevation, near the front. A metal chimney pipe projects through the eave. A storage shed with a corrugated metal lean-to roof and vertical T&G wood siding is located at the southeast elevation. The front entry is a modern, five-panel wood door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation. The front entry is flanked on either side by six-lite double-hung windows. Two concrete steps extend from a concrete sidewalk with concrete curbing that leads to the front entry. The northwest elevation has paired six-lite double-hung and paired six-lite awning

windows. The southwest elevation has two six-lite awning windows. The southeast elevation has paired six-lite awning windows and a metal frame sliding window. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings; horizontal skirt boards are on each elevation. The ground slopes downward from the northeast elevation and the exposed height of the foundation posts increase with the sloping ground. Building 71 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees at the northwest, southwest and southeast elevations; the northeast elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and paved street. Building 71 is similar in plan, building materials and fenestration arrangement to Building 72.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 72
LCS ID: 58354
Structure Number: 72

Building 72 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal hipped roof that features wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters on each elevation. Metal downspouts are located at the northwest and southeast elevations. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards at each elevation. An attached plastered masonry fireplace with a tapered chimney projects through the roof on the southeast elevation. A storage shed with a corrugated metal lean-to roof and vertical T&G wood siding is also on the southeast elevation. The front entry is a modern wood-panel door. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation. The front entry is flanked on either side by six-lite double hung windows. Two concrete steps and a concrete sidewalk (that appear to have been constructed at different periods) lead to the front entry. The northwest elevation has paired six-lite double-hung and paired six-lite awning windows, and the southwest elevation has two six-lite awning windows. The southeast elevation has paired six-lite awning windows and a small, single-light awning window. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal wood lattice boards on each elevation. The ground slopes downward from the northeast elevation and the exposed height of the foundation posts increase with the slope. Building 72 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees at the northwest, southwest and southeast elevations; the northeast elevation is bordered by a paved street. Building 72 is similar in plan, building materials and fenestration arrangement as Building 71.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 73
LCS ID: 58355
Structure Number: 73

Building 73 is a single-story square building that was originally constructed in a rectangular plan. An addition to the north elevation in 1944 created the current square plan. Building 73 has a corrugated metal hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts are at each elevation. An attached plastered masonry fireplace with a tapered chimney that projects through the roof eave is at the south elevation. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards. A small storage shed with a lean-to roof and vertical T&G siding is attached to the south elevation. Window openings on the 1948 addition have wood frame, paired six-lite double-hung windows and a single-lite awning window at the north elevation. Window openings that were part of the original rectangular plan have wood frame, six-lite double-hung windows and single and paired six-lite awning windows. The front entry at the west elevation has a modern wood-panel door and concrete steps and a concrete sidewalk. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings; horizontal skirt boards are located at each elevation. The north, east and south elevations of Building 73 are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees and the west elevation is bordered by a concrete sidewalk and paved street.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 74
LCS ID: 58356
Structure Number: 74

Building 74 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters. There are metal downspouts are at the east and south elevations. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards at each elevation. An attached lava rock fireplace with a stepped concrete foundation and tapered chimney that projects through the roof is near the east corner of the south elevation. A storage shed attached to the west elevation has a corrugated metal lean-to roof with exposed rafter-ends, horizontal drop siding and vertical T&G wood double doors. The front entry at the east elevation is a modern flush wood door, with a concrete walkway leading to a concrete platform step. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation. The east and south elevations have single-lite double-hung windows. The north elevation has paired, single-lite double hung-windows near the east corner and a small, single-lite casement window near the west corner. The west elevation has paired single-lite double-hung windows. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings. All elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass with a scattering of native trees. The south elevation faces the Flower Garden, and the north elevation faces a paved street. The interior finishes have been replaced.

KMC Stables and Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58357
Structure Number: 76

Building 76 is a single-story, long rectangular building with a corrugated metal double-pitched gable roof, or a kicked eave roof, featuring wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts at the east and west elevations. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding with corner boards, and square wood louvered vents are located at the top of north and south elevation walls. The building is divided into approximately half storage area and half billets. Window openings on the billets are wood frame, two-lite double-hung and two-lite awning windows. Door openings have five-panel wood doors. A concrete walkway extends along the billets on at the east and west elevations. On the east elevation of the storage area is a large door opening with a top-hung sliding T&G wood door. The foundation of Building 76 is concrete slab. The north, south and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees; the west elevation is surrounded by blacktop pavement.

KMC Garage Apartments
LCS ID: 58358
Structure Number: 77

Building 77 is a two-story, rectangular building that is attached at the south elevation to Building 25, KMC Garage. Building 77 features a corrugated metal hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters. There are metal downspouts at the east and west elevations. Wood-boxed metal pipe chimneys protrude through the roof at the north and south ends. The exterior walls have horizontal drop siding above an approximately two foot high, board-formed concrete wall. Window openings on each elevation have wood frame windows: both floors of the east and west elevations have paired, six-lite double-hung windows; the north and south elevations have six-lite double-hung windows; and two four-lite awning windows are on the first floor of the east elevation. Door openings at the west elevation have modern-style wood flush doors on both floors; a metal stairway and landing supported by

metal posts leads to the second floor units. The foundation is concrete slab that incorporated an existing slab when constructed. Building 77 is surrounded by pavement at the north and west elevations and landscaped grass at the east elevation. The interiors of the units have been renovated and have newer finishes.

KMC Water Treatment Building 78
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 78

Building 78 is a one-story, rectangular structure with a corrugated metal gable roof featuring wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends at the east and west elevations and verge boards with metal flashing at the north and south elevations. Exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with corner boards and clearstory screened openings at the east and west elevations. A wood frame, six-lite awning window is centered on the west elevation. A centered door opening at the east elevation has single-panel wood door with a concrete entry platform; tiered lava rock and dirt steps are parallel to the east elevation. The foundation is board-formed concrete slab; the exposed foundation increases from north to south in relation to a steeply sloping ground. Building 78 is surrounded by landscaped grass, large native trees and native shrubs and is located within an area of small auxiliary structures.

KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58361
Structure Number: 82

Building 82 is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a gable roof that features corrugated metal roofing material and overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards; metal gutters with downspouts at the north and south elevations. The exterior walls are board and batten wood siding and louvered wood vents are located at the top of both end gable walls. A large top-hung sliding, diagonal T&G wood door is on the north elevation; a similar top-hung sliding door with a hinged side door is on the west elevation. Both doors have a concrete ramp. The foundation is board-formed, concrete slab on grade. The north and west elevations are surrounded by landscaped grass, and the south and west elevation are surrounded by native trees and shrubs. Building 82 is somewhat segregated to the west of main KMC buildings and structures by terrain, vegetation and trees but is significant for its role in Vietnam War experiments in Hawaii.

KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58362
Structure Number: 83

Building 83 is single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards; metal gutters with downspouts are at the east and west elevations. The exterior walls are board and batten wood siding. (Originally the exterior walls of the building were corrugated metal siding, which was removed sometime after 1994.) A top-hung sliding, board and batten wood door with concrete ramp is on the south elevation. The foundation is concrete slab on grade. Building 83 is located west of the main buildings and structures at KMC and is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees.

KMC Vehicle Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58363
Structure Number: 84

Building 84 is a large, single-story building that appears to have been originally constructed in a rectangular-shaped plan. Two rectangular-shaped additions to the south elevation now contribute to the building's irregular shape. The addition on the east end of the south elevation appears to be historic, while the larger addition that is approximately center on the south elevation is appears to be non-historic.

The original storage section has a gabled roof with corrugated metal roofing material and overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards; metal gutters with downspouts are at the north and south elevations. Both additions have shed roofs with corrugated metal roofing material. All exterior walls are board and batten except the south elevation of the large addition, which is T&G wood siding. The north elevation has (4) open bays and a top-hung wood sliding door at an enclosed area at the west end; a short concrete ramp extends the length of the bays and the enclosed area. At the east end of the gabled building is an interior partitioned office area with wood frame, 2-lite sliding windows and a three-panel wood door with single-lite glazing. Other window openings on the original portion of Building 84 feature recently replaced or added windows. The east end addition at the south elevation has wood frame, paired 6-lite awning windows and a modern-style wood-panel door. The west elevation of the larger addition has a door opening with large double wood doors. The foundation of Building 84, including the two additions, is concrete slab on grade. Building 84 is located within a complex of ancillary buildings that are west of the main KMC buildings and structures. The building is surrounded by blacktop pavement at the north, east and west elevations, and the south elevation is faces a landscaped grass area with ancillary structures.

The addition to Building 84 of modern-style building materials has slightly diminished the building's historic character and integrity. However, if Building 83 is included within the boundaries of a historic district, it should be included as a contributing building as the large addition at the rear elevation embodies the physical aspects of the original portion of Building 84, while the smaller addition appears to be historic.

KMC Utility Building No. 86
LCS ID: 58365
Structure Number: 86

Building 86 is a single-story, square-shaped structure with a shed roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards; the fascia boards are recessed underneath the eaves at the east and west elevations. The exterior walls are corrugated metal sheeting and the foundation is concrete slab on grade. A door opening with corrugated metal double doors is centered on the east elevation. Building 86 is surrounded by landscaped grass and a few native trees and is located in between Buildings 31/32 to the east and Buildings 25/77 to the west.

KMC Guest House
LCS ID: 58366
Structure Number: 88

Building 88 is a long single-story building oriented northeast to southwest, featuring an approximately square-shaped central lounge area with rectangular wings extending from opposite sides of the lounge. Four additional rectangular wings extend perpendicularly off of the lounge wings (two per lounge wing) towards the southeast. Both the central lounge area and the four smaller wings have double-pitched hipped, or kick eave, corrugated metal roofs with fascia boards, metal gutters and downspouts. The exterior walls at the wings are board and batten wood siding below the window openings and horizontal T&G wood siding above the board and batten. The northwest elevation of the lounge has horizontal T&G above board and batten siding. Attached wood boxed fireplaces with metal pipe chimneys project through the roof are on the southeast facing wings and metal pipe chimneys project through the roof on the lounge wings. A large, rectangular lava rock fireplace and chimney is centered at the northwest elevation of the lounge, and an open wood deck with crisscross patterned wood railing and wood stairs on each end extends the length of the lounge area. Window openings have wood frame, paired six-lite double-hung windows, while openings at the sides of northwest elevation lounge have wood frame, six-lite awing windows above the double-hung windows. Elevated door openings added at the northwest elevation of the lounge wings have modern wood-panel doors with wood stairs and a landing with crisscross patterned wood railing. The southeast facing wings have wood-panel doors with concrete steps with metal railing. French doors are located at the northwest and southeast elevations of the lounge; the southeast elevation French doors are recessed in a porch entry area. Door openings on the southwest and northeast elevations of the lounge wings were enclosed. The foundation is wood posts on footings with a concrete perimeter wall faced with lava rock; the height of the exposed perimeter foundation wall increases from southeast to northwest in relation to a slightly sloping ground. Building 88 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees, and a concrete walkway with extensions to door openings surrounds the northeast, southeast and southwest elevations. Two concrete walkways extend from a paved street to the northwest elevation, and concrete pools or planters are located between the northwest/southeast oriented wings. Interior finishes in Building 88 have been replaced.

KMC Officer’s Cottage No. 89
LCS ID: 58367
Structure Number: 89

Building 89 is a single-story, rectangular building with a corrugated metal hipped roof featuring wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards and metal gutters at each elevation. Metal downspouts are located at the south and north elevations. The exterior walls are horizontal drop siding and a decorative wood screen or trellis projects from the wall at the east corner of the west elevation. An attached wood-boxed fireplace on the north elevation has a metal pipe chimney that projects through the roof. A storage shed with corrugated metal lean-to roof, vertical T&G wood door and concrete foundation is located at the north elevation. The front entry at the east elevation is a modern wood-panel door with nine-lite glazing and a concrete entry platform. A concrete walkway leads to the door from a blacktop driveway for Building 44. Window openings have wood frame windows at each elevation: single-lite double-hung windows are at the east and south elevations; the north elevation has a six-lite awning window near the northeast corner; and the west elevation has paired six-lite awning windows approximately centered on the elevation. The foundation is wood posts on lava rock piers. The exposed height of the foundation piers increases near the northeast corner in relation to a sloping ground. The foundation is completely obscure at the south elevation by the black top paving. The north, west and east elevation are surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees.

KMC Barn
LCS ID: 58368
Structure Number: 90

Building 90 is a single-story, rectangular-shaped building with a corrugated metal gable roof featuring overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards covered with metal flashing. Metal gutters with downspouts are located at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls are board and batten wood siding. Rectangular-shaped louvered wood vents are at the top of the north and south elevation walls. Window openings at the north and west elevations have wood frame, six-lite double-hung windows and six-lite awning windows that are at the upper level of the walls. Wood frame, six-lite awning windows are at the upper level of the south and east elevation walls. The north and east elevations have large, top-hung sliding board and batten wood doors; both top-hung sliders have exterior concrete access ramps. The west and east elevations have five-panel wood doors with original hardware and concrete entry platforms. The foundation is concrete slab on grade. Building 90 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees at the east, south and west elevation, and the north elevation is fronted by a blacktop paved road. Building 90 is in an area of ancillary buildings and appears to have retained a high degree of historic integrity.

KMC Shop/Garage
LCS ID: 58369
Structure Number: 91

Building 91 is a single-story, L-shaped building that has been altered with at least (3) additions; a large addition to the east side of north elevation clearly is modern. The original design of Building 91 appears to be a rectangular-shaped building featuring a corrugated gable roof with slight overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards. Exterior walls are board and batten wood siding and window openings on the south and east elevations have wood frame, single and paired six-lite double-hung windows and the east elevation as a wood frame, paired awning windows. The south elevation of the gabled area has two large door openings with combination top-hung sliding and hinged wood doors; modern wood double doors with an overhead fixed, single-lite window are on the east side of the elevation. A concrete walkway extending from concrete steps leads to a single door opening on the south corner of the east elevation. The foundation is concrete slab on grade. A large room that extends from the west elevation gable end has a shed roof, board and batten wood siding, concrete slab foundation and a wood frame, six-lite awning window at the south elevation. The north elevation has a large garage addition at the west end that features a gable roof, combination corrugated metal and wood siding and two large door openings featuring top-hung sliding T&G wood doors and combination top-hung sliding and hinged wood doors. The addition at the east side of the north elevation has T&G wood siding, two sliding glass door openings and a concrete lanai covered with a hipped roof. Building 91 is fronted by a paved street and is part of an area with ancillary buildings.

KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58370
Structure Number: 92

Building 92 is a single-story, rectangular shaped building featuring a corrugated metal gable roof with a double-pitch at the east side, and overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards covered by metal flashing. The double-pitch of the roof was likely the result of an addition at the east side of the building, as the exposed rafters on the east and west sides and the two double wood doors on the south elevation

both do not match. The exterior walls of Building 92 are board and batten wood siding. (Originally the exterior walls of the building were corrugated metal siding, which was removed sometime after 1994.) Window openings at the east and west elevations have wood frame, paired six-lite awing windows. The south elevation has two large door openings with double wood doors and a concrete ramp. A three-panel wood door with a concrete entry platform is at the north corner of the west elevation. The foundation is concrete slab on grade. A divided, concrete slab platform likely used for mechanical systems and a short concrete walkway are at south side of the west elevation. Building 92 is surrounded at the east and west elevations by landscaped grass and the north elevation is bordered by various wild-growth, native shrubs and trees. A blacktop driveway leads to the south elevation door openings. Building 92 is located directly behind Building 91 and is part of an area of ancillary buildings.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 94
LCS ID: 58371
Structure Number: 94

Building 94 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a corrugated metal hipped roof featuring small gablets with wood louvered vents at the southwest and northeast elevations and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts are at each elevation. A metal pipe chimney projects through the roof at the southeast elevation. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with three evenly spaced horizontal girt boards at the northwest and southeast elevations. A gable roof projects out over a front entry porch at the southwest elevation, and the hipped roof extends over an enclosed rear entry area at the northeast elevation. The front entry porch features wood steps and a geometric-patterned wood railing. A concrete walkway leads to the wood steps. The front entry is a five-panel wood entry door with an exterior paneled and screened door. The rear entry has three wood steps leading to a three-panel wood door. Window openings at each elevation have wood frame windows that include paired, two-lite sliding windows at the corners of each elevation, a non-historic stained glass window at the southeast elevation and a small awning window approximately centered on the northwest elevation. Six-lite awning windows are at the sides of the rear entry area, and a small awning or fixed window is approximately centered on the northwest elevation. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal skirt boards fixed to the exterior of the posts. Building 94 is surrounded by landscaped grass and is near two similar quarters, Buildings 95 and 96. Three other buildings, Nos. 97, 98, and 99, are also similar to Building 94. The interior is relatively unaltered with original cabinetry and canec walls and ceiling finishes.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 95
LCS ID: 58372
Structure Number: 95

Building 95 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a corrugated metal hipped roof featuring small gablets with wood louvered vents at the east and west elevations and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts are at each elevation. A metal pipe chimney projects through the roof at the south elevation. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with three evenly spaced horizontal girt boards at the north, south and west elevations. A gable roof projects out over a front entry porch at the west elevation, and the hipped roof extends over an enclosed rear entry area at the east elevation. The front entry porch features wood steps and a geometric-patterned wood railing. A concrete walkway leads to the wood steps. The front and rear entries have wood-panel doors paired with screened and paneled exterior doors. Window openings at each elevation have wood frame

windows that include paired, six-lite sliding windows at the corners of each elevation, a non-historic stained glass window at the south elevation and six-lite awning windows at both sides of the rear entry area. A small awning or fixed window is approximately centered on the north elevation. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal skirt boards fixed to the posts at each elevation. Building 95 is surrounded by landscaped grass and is near two similar quarters, Buildings 94 and 96. Three other buildings, Nos. 97, 98, and 99, are also similar to building 95. The west elevation is partially bordered by decorative flowering plants. The interior is relatively unaltered with original cabinetry and canec walls and ceiling finishes.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 96
LCS ID: 58373
Structure Number: 96

Building 96 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a corrugated metal hipped roof featuring small gablets with wood louvered vents at the northwest and southeast elevations and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts are at each elevation. A metal pipe chimney projects through the roof at the southwest elevation. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with three evenly spaced horizontal girt boards at the northwest, southwest and northeast elevations. A gable roof projects out over a front entry porch at the northwest elevation, and the hipped roof extends over an enclosed rear entry area at the southeast elevation. The front entry porch features wood steps and a geometric-patterned wood railing. A concrete walkway leads to the wood steps. The front entry has a five-panel wood door with an exterior screened and paneled door. The rear entrance has wood steps that lead to a four-panel wood door with single-glazing. Window openings at each elevation have wood frame windows that include paired two-lite sliding windows at the corners of each elevation, a non-historic stained glass window at the southwest elevation and a small, fixed etched window approximately centered on the northeast elevation. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings, with horizontal skirt boards fixed to exterior of the posts. Building 96 is surrounded by landscaped grass and is grouped together with two other similar quarters, Building 94 and 95. Three other buildings, Nos. 97, 98, and 99, are also similar to Building 96. The northeast elevation is bordered by a paved street with lava rock curbing.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 97
LCS ID: 58374
Structure Number: 97

Building 97 is a single-story, rectangular building with a corrugated metal hipped roof featuring small gablets with wood louvered vents at the northwest and southeast elevations and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts are at each elevation. An attached wood-boxed fireplace with a metal pipe chimney that projects through the roof is at the northeast elevation. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with three evenly spaced horizontal girt boards at each elevation. A gable roof extends out over a front entry porch at the southwest elevation, and the hipped roof extends over a rear porch at the northeast elevation. Both entry porches have geometric-patterned wood railing and wood steps. The front and rear door openings have three-panel wood doors with single-lite glazing. Window openings at each elevation have wood frame windows that include paired, two-lite sliding windows at the corners of each elevation and a small hopper window approximately centered on the southwest elevation. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal skirt boards fixed to the exterior of the posts. The height of the exposed foundation posts at the northwest and

southwest increase in relation to the steeply sloping ground. A concrete walkway leads to the front porch from a quarter-circular concrete walkway. Each elevation is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees. Building 97 is grouped together with two other similar quarters, Buildings 98 and 99. Three other buildings, Nos. 94, 95, and 96, are also similar to Building 97. The interior is relatively unaltered with original cabinetry and canec walls and ceiling finishes.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 98
LCS ID: 58375
Structure Number: 98

Building 98 is a single-story, rectangular building featuring a corrugated metal hipped roof with small gablets with wood louvered vents at the northwest and southeast elevations and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts are at each elevation. An attached wood-boxed fireplace with a metal pipe chimney that projects through the roof is on the northeast elevation. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with three evenly spaced horizontal girt boards at each elevation. A gable roof extends over a front entry porch at the southwest elevation; the porch has a geometric-patterned wood railing and wood steps. The front entrance has a five-panel wood door. A side entrance at the rear of the southwest elevation has a five-panel wood door and a concrete entry platform. Window openings at each elevation have wood frame windows that include paired, two-lite sliding windows at the front corners, and at the rear of the southwest and northeast elevations, a small hopper window approximately centered on the southwest elevation, and a six-lite awning window at the northwest elevation. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings and piers, with horizontal skirt boards fixed to the exterior of the posts at each elevation. Building 98 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees. A concrete walkway leads to the front porch from a quarter-circular concrete walkway, which extends around to the northeast elevation to a concrete driveway. Building 98 is grouped together with two other similar quarters, Buildings 97 and 99. Three other buildings, Nos. 94, 95, and 96, are also similar to Building 98. The interior is relatively unaltered with original cabinetry and canec walls and ceiling finishes.

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 99
LCS ID: 58376
Structure Number: 99

Building 99 is a single-story, L-shaped building featuring a corrugated metal hipped roof with a cross-hip wing with a small gablet at the southeast elevation, and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts at each elevation. An attached wood-boxed fireplace with a metal chimney pipe that projects through the roof is at the northeast elevation. A gable roof extends out over the front entry porch at the southeast elevation. The entry porch has wood steps and a geometric-patterned wood railing. A concrete walkway leads to the porch from a quarter-circular concrete walkway. The front door entrance has a wood-panel door. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding with three evenly spaced horizontal girt boards at the northeast, southeast and southwest elevations. The northwest elevation has vertical T&G wood siding, single and paired six-lite wood framed awing windows and a door opening. Other wood frame windows on Building 99 are paired, two-lite sliding windows at the front corners and a small single-lite awning window at the southwest elevation. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal skirt boards fixed to the exterior of the posts at each elevation. Building 99 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees and is grouped together with two other

similar quarters, Buildings 98 and 97, and is similar to three other buildings, Nos. 94, 95, and 96. The northeast elevation of Building 99 is bordered by a paved street.

KMC Building 100 and FH SR NCO
LCS ID: 874814
Structure Number: 100

Building 100 is a single-story rectangular building with a corrugated metal hipped roof featuring wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. There are metal gutters with downspouts at each elevation. The roof extends over an entry porch at the east elevation and over a small room addition at the center of the west elevation. The exterior walls are vertical T&G wood siding. An attached wood-boxed fireplace, with a metal pipe chimney that projects through the roof, is on the east side of the south elevation. A storage shed with a lean-to roof and board and batten siding is attached to the north side of the west elevation addition. The front entrance is a modern flush wood door centered on the east elevation. An entry lanai has a wood railing with decorative balustrades, wood T&G floorboards and a wood ramp that extends around to the north elevation. Window openings feature wood frame windows at each elevation: paired, two-lite sliding windows are at the corners of each elevation and on the east side the north elevation, and a single-lite awning window is on the west side of the south elevation. The foundation is wood posts on concrete footings with horizontal skirt boards attached to the exterior of the posts. The height of the exposed foundation posts increase from east to west in relation to a sloping ground. Building 100 is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees, and the north and east elevations are bordered by paved streets.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 203
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 203

203 is a cylindrical metal water tank constructed with evenly-shaped rows of metal panels bolted together. A metal ladder with an upper level metal cage is at the west side, and a vertical measuring gauge is at the south side. A round metal door, perhaps an access panel, is at a lower level on the southwest side. The water tank rests on a thick, concrete slab foundation. Structure 203 has a metal manufacture's plate (Chicago Bridge & Iron Works) stamped with the date of 1936. The tank is surrounded by landscaped grass and large native trees and is grouped together with four modern water tanks identified as 201, 203A, 219, and 208. Water Tank 203A appears to be constructed on a historic concrete foundation.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 211
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 211

Feature 211 is cylindrical metal water tank constructed with evenly-shaped rows of bolted metal panels; the panels are horizontal on the sides and vertical on the top. A metal ladder with an upper level metal cage and a vertical measuring table are at the north side, and small, rectangular-shaped hinged doors are at lower level metal panels at the east and west sides. The cylindrical section of the tank is approximately 14' tall. A large, metal pipe extends from the bottom of the concrete foundation at the east side into a culvert with a lava rock retaining wall at the east end; another large metal pipe extends from the tank into the ground at the west side. The water tank rests on a thick, concrete slab on grade foundation. Feature 211 is surrounded by landscaped grass and modern water tanks at the north and northwest sides. (No

manufacturers' plate or other identification was found on this tank; its date could not be established in the field, but it is likely a contributing historic resource. Perhaps KMC would have some record of its origin.)

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures

KMC Bowling Alley
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 35A

Structure 35A is located directly north of Building 35 at the west end; the two buildings are connected by an enclosed corridor. It is a single-story, rectangular building with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards; metal gutters are at the north and south elevations. The exterior walls are horizontal T&G wood siding, and a board and batten shed addition with double wood doors on the south and north sides extends off of the west elevation wall. Clerestory screen vents are at the top of the of the north and south elevation walls; vents on the west side of the north elevation have been enclosed. Window openings have wood frame, six-lite awning windows. Door openings at the north elevation have a vertical T&G wood door and wood-panel double doors with single-lite glazing; a door opening with a concrete entry platform is at the west corner of the south elevation. The foundation is concrete slab on grade. Building 35A is connected to Building 35 at the south side by a rectangular-shaped corridor with a gable roof, board and batten walls and concrete slab foundation. The corridor has wood-frame, rectangular-shaped fixed or awning window at the east side and six-lite awning windows at the west side.

KMC Building 56
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number:

Building for storage located at motor pool was built after period of significance.

KMC Building 59
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 59

This building was constructed as the fire department/emergency services building in 1991.

KMC Pump House
LCS ID: 58359
Structure Number: 79

Building 79 is a one-story, rectangular-shaped structure with a gable roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter-ends at the east and west elevations and verge boards at the north and south elevations. The building is set into a ditch that runs in an east and west direction. Exterior walls are corrugated metal sheeting, and a corrugated metal door is at the north corner of the east elevation. Metal water pipes supported by short concrete piers pass through the bottom of the east and west elevation walls; the metal pipes from the east elevation wall extend into an area of the ditch that is supported by a lava rock retaining wall at the north side. The north elevation of Building 79

abuts a steep hill with various native trees and vegetation, and the south elevation is bordered by landscaped grass on an elevated ground level.

KMC Building 80
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 80

Building 80 is a one-story building with a rectangular plan shape. The building has a concrete slab foundation and is clad with board and batten siding. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal roofing and has wide eves. The main entrance is a double door on the southern elevation that is set of center. There is a concrete slab for the entry into the building.

KMC Building 80A
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 80A

Building 80A is a small, single-story, rectangular-shaped structure with a shed roof featuring corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves; fascia boards are at the east and west elevations. Exterior walls have board and batten wood siding and the foundation is horizontal 2 x 4 boards on concrete footings. A hinged vertical wood board door with is at the south elevation, and small openings on the door and walls are covered with plywood. Building 80A is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees and is located within an area of small auxiliary structures. This building was constructed in 1953, and therefore does not contribute to the historic district.
KMC Building 80B
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 80B

Building 80B is a single-story, rectangular-shaped structure with a corrugated metal gable roof featuring wide overhanging eaves with fascia and verge boards. The north elevation has a row of electric insulators at the east side of the fascia board. Exterior walls have horizontal drop siding and corner boards. A door constructed with horizontal drop siding is centered at the south elevation. A large metal pipe supported by a small U-shaped concrete pier projects from the bottom of the north elevation wall, and a metal pipe projects from the top of the west elevation wall; both pipes extend over to a series of small metal tanks with interconnecting metal pipes. The foundation is concrete slab. Building 80B is surrounded by landscaped grass and native trees and is located within an area of small of auxiliary structures. The west elevation faces the metal tanks with interconnecting metal pipes, and the south elevation is bordered by a paved street.

KMC Structure 80C
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 80C

Structure 80C is a series of tanks and pipelines that connect to building 80B and the water tanks to the north. The tanks within 80C are less than twelve feet in height and are surrounded by a contemporary chain-link fence with a gate in the west elevation. This tank system was put in place after the period of significance.

KMC Housekeeping
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 81

This rectangular-plan building was built after 1951 and is currently used for housekeeping activities. This side-gable roof building is clad with wood siding of various types. An addition was constructed to the west elevation at and unknown date and a second addition was attached to the west elevation in 1994.

KMC Gas Station
LCS ID: 58364
Structure Number: 85

Building 85 is a small cashier's office with concrete slab foundation, vertical T&G exterior walls, and a large shed roof with corrugated metal roofing material and wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards; the roof covers the office and (2) gas pumps that are not original to the structure. The office has a wood frame, three-lite window at each side, and a wood-panel sliding door at the west elevation. Building 85 is surrounded by blacktop paving and is bordered on the north and west elevations by a paved street. The construction plans for this station date September 1948.

KMC Building 85A
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 85A

Building 85A is a single-story, small square structure with a corrugated metal hipped roof that features wide overhanging eaves with fascia boards. The exterior walls are corrugated metal sheeting, with a screened opening is at the top of each wall. The vertical wood frame posts at each corner are set on a raised slab of concrete designed to fit the shape of the posts; the raised slabs rest on a concrete slab foundation. A corrugated metal and screen door with a concrete entry platform is at the west corner of the north elevation. Building 85A is surrounded by landscaped grass at the north, east and west elevations; the south elevation is boarded by a chain-link fence and trees. It is located within the fenced area behind (south) of Building 84, the Vehicle Storage Shed. This building does not show up on the 1947-48 plans. It was likely constructed in 1953.

KMC WWII Quonset Hut
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 93

Thousands of Quonset huts were constructed for the U.S. military in World War II. Semicircular in cross section, Quonset huts were made in several variations, but many were fabricated from curved, galvanized, corrugated steel sheets, such as Building 93. This Quonset hut was moved to KMC for the construction of Highway 11 (Hilo-Kona Belt Road) years after the end of the period of significance. Quonset huts were easy to move, easy to put up and take down, and durable, as the KMC example illustrates. Building 93 is a Quonset hut mounted on a raised concrete block foundation, to provide more useable interior height. The north and south end vertical elevations have wood framing and horizontal drop siding above concrete block foundation walls. Window openings have paired and single, wood frame six-lite awning windows.

The north elevation door opening features a wood door constructed with horizontal drop siding and a concrete entry platform. The south elevation has a modern, flush wood door and a concrete walkway that extends from the door to a paved street that runs parallel the west elevation. Building 93 is surrounded by landscaped grass, native trees and gravel. On the side of the west elevation is an exposed, rectangular-shaped concrete slab on grade foundation.

KMC Tennis Court
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 104

The Tennis Court area is comprised of two paved tennis courts surrounded by a chain-link fence. The court surface has been repaved and the fence has been replaced since the period of significance, and therefore the court is not a contributing feature. The court does contribute to the historic land use and the spatial organization of KMC because the court is roughly the same size and in the same location as the original court. The tennis court represents an early attempt to supply additional permanent recreational facilities for guests and workers at the camp.

KMC Basketball Court
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 107
Feature 107 is a rectangular paved basketball court with modern metal backboards and baskets supported with metal poles. The baskets are at the north and south ends of the court. The court is surrounded by a metal chain-link fence. The south end of the court faces a paved street and the north, west and east sides are surrounded by landscape grass and gravel. This was added after the period of significance, in the place of one building.

KMC Utility Building
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 109

This structure is a small utility building constructed after 1951.

KMC Greenhouse
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 110

Greenhouse at motor pool built after period of significance.

KMC Shed
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 111

This structure is a small utility building constructed after 1951.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 201
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 201
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 204
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 204
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance to the location of the original water tank.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 209
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 209
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance to the location of the original water tank.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 211A
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 212
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 212
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 212
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 213
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 213
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 215A
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 215A
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 217
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 217
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 218
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 218
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 219
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 219
This water tank is a cylindrical metal container constructed with evenly-shaped rows of welded metal panels, with a flat roof. It was added after the period of significance.

Outside of the historic district boundary

KMC Reservoir 215
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 215

The location of the reservoir is now covered with a multi-sided structure with plywood walls and a corrugated metal, pyramidal-shaped roof. The structure appears to have been recently constructed. To the east of the structure are metal water pipes in a lava rock walled ditch. The pipes extend down and under Highway 11 to multiple water tanks near the northern border line of KMC. The pipes are supported to the north of Highway 11 with lava rock walls and concrete piers.



Buildings and Structures 1: Typical cottage style building (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Buildings and Structures 2: View of cottage row, looking southeast (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Buildings and Structures 3: View of stone cottages row, looking southwest (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Buildings and Structures 4: Typical construction for the larger buildings, looking north at Buildings 35 and 37 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Buildings and Structures 5: Typical construction for utility buildings, looking east at Buildings 91 and 90 (PWR, Germano, 2011).

Circulation

Circulation is defined as the spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Within KMC, there are three primary types of circulation features, including roads, walkways, and parking areas. All of the paved roads contribute to the historic district. Many of the concrete and lava-rock walkways and the paved parking lots contribute to the historic district. Details for each of the circulation features are discussed in this section.

Roads

All roads appear in alignment and width as they did at the end of the period of significance. The road alignments are both linear and curvilinear, and in general, the roads constructed later in the period of significance are all curvilinear. Originally, the roads were unpaved and lined with mortared-lava-stone curbs, providing highly articulated systems of movement. The curbing has been replaced in segments over time with concrete curbs. The concrete curbs are non-historic, and non-compatible with the historic design of the road system. The following road number system was developed for this specific inventory.

Contributing Roads

Entrance Loop (R-1)
The entrance loop connects to Crater Rim Drive in two places, and connects to the road in front of the headquarters building (building number 40). This is the main entrance into KMC. The road is paved with asphalt and has a mortared-lava-stone curb. Paving is in good condition, but the mortared-stone is in fair condition due to mortar crumbing between stones.

R-2
This road connects the western portion of the loop road with the western end of R-3 and R-9. The road is surfaced with asphalt and has mortared-lava-stone curbing. The asphalt paving is in good condition, and the curbing is in fair condition, with segments of the stone work that is misaligned and not mortared in place.

R-3
This road runs the entire length of the cottage row (building numbers 1-19) and connects road R-9 with R-10. The road is paved with asphalt, and has stone curbing along the edge adjacent to the entrance loop, with a cement curb adjacent to the cement sidewalk along the north edge, and with no curb along the southern edge of the road in front of buildings 47 and 63. The asphalt paving and cement curbing are in good condition, while the stone curbing is in fair condition.

R-4
Paralleling R-3 to the north, this road connected R-9 with R-5 at the roundabout. The road runs east to west along the backside of the cottage row. This road is 20-feet wide and is paved with asphalt, with mortared-lava-stone curbing along its entire length. The road connects to parking lot P-1 at Building 34. The road's paving is in good condition, and the stone curbing is in fair to poor condition with sections of stone missing, and badly crumbling mortar joints.

R-5
This road runs from road R-3 to the south at the roundabout to parking area P-4 to the north, and provides direct access to Bungalow Row (buildings 48-74) on the eastern side of KMC. The road is paved with

asphalt and has both lava-stone curbing and concrete curbing. The road's paving is in good condition, and the curbing is in fair condition.

R-6
A short, asphalt paved road that connects road R-3 with R-7 to the north. The road has both lava-stone curbs and concrete curbs. The paving is in good condition. The stone curbing is in fair condition.

R-7
Running east to west, road R-7 connects road R-9 with road R-10 and passes by building 36. The asphalt-paved road is 23-feet wide, and has both concrete and lava-stone curbing. The concrete curb is in good condition, and the stone curbing is in fair to poor condition, with mortar missing from some sections of the curbing and some of the stone missing all together. The paving is in good condition.

R-8
This road takes a circuitous route in connecting road R-4 to parking lot P-4, which provides direct access to the General Store (Building 37) and cottages to the north. The asphalt-paved road has both concrete and lava-stone curbs, and is missing curbs along the northern portion of the road where it connects to the parking area. The paving is in good condition, and the curbs are in fair condition.

R-9
The longest road within KMC is the road that connects Crater Rim Drive to the motor pool, and cuts through the northern edge of the site to the maintenance area at the far northeastern corner of the site. The road rings the west and north sides of KMC. In general, the asphalt paved road has no curbs or sidewalks flanking either side; although there is a small section of stone-curbing adjacent to the road at Building 25. The road is in good condition.

R-10
This road runs along the entire length of the eastern side of KMC, from Crater Rim Drive to the maintenance yard at the north end of the site. The asphalt-paved road is 19-feet wide and has no curbs.

Non-contributing Roads

R-11
This road connects KMC from the current highway to road R-9. This road was realigned and widened after the period of significance, and therefore, does not contribute to the integrity of the historic district.

Unpaved Roads
There are several access roads that split off of the paved roads and cut into areas of KMC that did not originally have a road. These additional unpaved access roads are non-contributing because they were developed after the period of significance.

Sidewalks and Walkways

In general, the sidewalks and walkways within KMC retain their original alignment and width compared with the end of the period of significance. Historically, the sidewalks and walkways were generally paved with concrete, although the sidewalk to the south of the officers' cottage row was once a 600-foot-long mortared-lava-stone sidewalk. Historically, the sidewalks were curbed with mortared lava stone; however

the walkways had no curbing. Additionally, the walkways adjacent to cottages 27-32 are mortared lava stone, which dates to the period of significance. The sidewalks appear as they did during the period of significance, although many segments of the concrete paving have deteriorated, and in some places have been patched with new concrete. While the alignment and width of the walkways have been retained, today, many of the walkways are surfaced with gravel or asphalt paving. While the overall condition of the sidewalks and walkways is poor to fair, this circulation system still retains a high degree of historical integrity, and contributes to the significance of KMC.

See site plan for locations of walkways, and their contributing or non-contributing status.

Contributing Sidewalks and Walkways

KMC Lava Rock Walkways and Paving
LCS ID: 58377, 58378
Structure Number: KMCLF1

There are several lava rock walkways in KMC that include a walkway that leads past the east side of Buildings 27- 32 and extends diagonal from Building 27 towards Building 40. Another lava rock walkway extends from a paved street to the front entry of Building 24. In addition to walkways, lava rock paving is on either side of the porch platform steps at Buildings 1-19; another area of lava rock paving is on the north side of Building 33.

KMC Concrete Sidewalks
LCS ID: 58382
Structure Number: KMCLF2/6/7

Concrete sidewalks are primarily located on the south side of the main east/west oriented street that runs approximately at the center of KMC; there are, however, a few concrete sidewalks located on the north side. The sidewalk feature two types of concrete: one type is larger grains of gravel and the other is with finer grains of gravel. The concrete sidewalks border only specific areas of the billets, support buildings and recreation facilities, including between Buildings 47 and 43 and on the south side of Buildings 1-19. The concrete sidewalks mainly have lava rock curbing, while some sidewalks are without attached curbing. There is a five-foot wide, black-aggregate concrete walkway running north south for a total of 50 feet just west of Administration building. It has a lava rock border and 2 foot-eight inch-thick lava rock wing walls that form a gate at the south end. There is a three-foot-wide concrete walkway lined with path lamps which runs between buildings 47 and 63. And, a four-foot-wide concrete walkway later widened to eight feet and running west to east along front of cabins and administration buildings.

KMC Concrete Walkways
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: tbd

There is an extensive system of concrete walkways in KMC. Various buildings such as Buildings 45, 46 and 88 are surrounded by concrete walkways, while the open space northwest of the Tennis Courts is crisscrossed with concrete walkways to allow for easy access to billets and recreation facilities. Concrete walkways also connect billets to support buildings such as the Chapel (45) and Recreation Center (35), connect support buildings to other support buildings, and connect billets to other billets such as Building 97, 98 and 99 to Buildings 36 and 88.

Non-Contributing Sidewalks and Walkways

KMC Housekeeping Cart Paths
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: N/A

Gravel and concrete have been added within the lawn areas throughout to provide access for housekeeping carts to travel buildings. They vary in width from four to ten feet. These paths were added after the period of significance and are non-contributing.

Parking Areas

There are eight parking areas within KMC. Half of the parking areas are paved with asphalt, and the other half are surfaced with gravel. According to a 1953 site plan, during the period of significance, only the paved parking areas were designated as a parking area. The other current locations of unpaved parking areas were originally part of the landscaped grounds, and parking was accommodated on the sides of the streets. For this reason, only the paved parking areas contributes to the historic district.

Contributing Parking Areas

KMC Paved Parking Areas
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: tbd

There are four paved asphalt parking areas that contribute to the historic district. This includes the parking to the south of the theater, which is square in shape with a median in the center that is landscaped with manicured lawn. There are no curbs along the edge of the median or the parking stalls. Currently, a volleyball net is set up in the median. Additionally the parking area to the south of Building 36, and the parking area around Building 34 were designated parking locations during the period of significance.

Non-Contributing Parking Areas

KMC Unpaved Parking Areas
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: tbd

Several unpaved parking areas have been developed since the period of significance, including the paved area between the gas station and Building 26, the area along Building 76, the two areas flanking Building 88, and the small area just east of Building 64. All of these parking areas were added after the end of the period of significance.



Circulation 1: View of road R-1 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 2: View of road R-2 (right) and R-3(left) (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 3: View of road R-4 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 4: View of road R-5 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 5: View of road R-6, with typical concrete sidewalk with stone curb (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 6: View of road R-7 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 7: View of road R-8 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 8: View of road R-9 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 9: View of road R-10 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 10: View of the lava rock walkway to Building 24. This is typical of the lava rock walkways throughout the historic district (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 11: View of theater parking area, looking south, which is typical of paved parking areas (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Circulation 12: View of non-contributing road R-11 (PWR, Germano, 2011).

Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. The primary contributing small scale features are the lava rock walls found throughout KMC. Beyond this principle feature, many of the small scale features within the district are non-contributing because they were added after the period of significance. In many cases, the non-contributing features are not compatible with the historic character of the historic district. See the site plan for specific locations of contributing and non-contributing features called out in the list below.

Contributing Small Scale Features

KMC Lava Rock Walls
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: tbd

Located throughout KMC are number of lava rock retaining walls and guard walls. All lava rock guard walls are made of mortared lava rock. One spans between the west side of Building 40 and the east side of Building 10, and appears to have had a rock archway above the centered opening; the wall still retains a lava rock cap. There is a dry-laid retaining wall along the perimeter of the tennis courts. Lava rock retaining walls appear to be dry masonry and the free standing walls are mortar masonry.

KMC Entry Portals
LCS ID: 58379
Structure Number: tbd

There are four portals, made of mortared lava rock, that flank each side of the semi-circular entrance drive. The portals are slightly tapered on three sides and have a widened base on one side. Each has a small round light on top, and the western- and eastern-most portals have a bronze plaque with the words "Kilauea Military Camp." The large lava rock portals were constructed in 1938 as part of the redesign of the entrance to KMC. These replaced similar, but smaller lava posts that marked the entry to KMC.

KMC Handball Court
LCS ID: 58384
Structure Number: KMCLF9 (Feature 108 on CLI site plan)

Stone wall measures 15' high, 20' wide, and is faced with concrete on the south side. There is a square concrete-paved area in front (along the south side) of the wall. It is located directly north of Building 88. This served as the handball court during the period of significance.

KMC Lava Rock Planters
LCS ID: 58381
Structure Number: KMCLF5 (Feature 116 on CLI site plan)

There are several low-height, mortared-lava-rock planters throughout Kilauea Military Camp, which typically feature low, mortared walls. Additionally, there is a three-tiered-rock planter with a lamp on

rock column rising from center of top tier, which is located in center of grass-covered traffic island southeast of Building 62.

KMC Stone Curbing
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: tbd

Lava stone curing was added through KMC in 1926. The lava stone curbing is located along edges of roads, sidewalks, walkways, and planters. The stone has light colored mortar, as was typical during the period of significance.

KMC Stone Light Bollards (7)
LCS ID: 58379
Structure Number: KMCLF9

There are seven lava rock light bollards that are located in the south and east sides of the camp. The posts are approximately three feet in height, square in shape, and have a two-layered overhanging cap; each post has a metal light fixture on top. Historic photographs suggest that the posts had round lamp globes affixed to the top of the structure during the period of significance. It is unknown when the current metal fixtures were affixed to the posts. Four of the posts are located along the south side of the road that parallels Buildings 1-19. Two of these posts mark the intersection of the curved drive on either side of Building 40, one post is across from Building 1 and the other post is across from Building 19. The four posts appear in 1929 photographs. There are also two stone posts on either side of the lava rock rotary behind Building 47; one post is near Building 48, and the other is on the opposite side near Building 62. These two posts, which appear in 1935 photographs, may have marked the entry to the Navy Rest and Recreation Camp. Another post is located along the road near Building 22.

KMC Stone Culvert Headwall
LCS ID: TBD
Structure Number: 117

There is a mortared stone culvert headwall at the southwest corner of KMC near the intersection of the road with Mamalahoa Highway. The stone material and the workmanship match that of the stone entrance portals that were constructed in the 1930s, so it is highly likely that this culvert was built during the same time period.

Non-contributing Small Scale Features

KMC Entrance Wall
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: N/A

There is a low, lava-rock-mortared guard wall between the stone entrance portals that extend along the southern border of KMC just off Crater Rim Drive. This wall was constructed after the period of significance, in 2005.

KMC Steam Vent Fence
LCS ID: 58380
Structure Number: KMCLF4

Two galvanized steel rails are set in brown recycled plastic fence posts around the steam vent located at the southeast corner of KMC. This fencing was constructed after the period of significance and does not contribute to the historic district. This type of fencing is common throughout Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park.

KMC Path Lighting
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: N/A

There are several styles of path lights that have been added after the period of significance. None of the path lights contribute to the historic district. The low-height, lava-rock path lights are compatible with the historic character of the historic district. However, the tall lava-rock path lights, the pagoda-style path lights, and the bollard path lights are not compatible with the historic character of the district.

KMC Concrete Brick Planters
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: N/A

There are several concrete-brick, circle-shaped planters that have been installed around the propane tank near building 44. These were installed after the period of significance and do not contribute to the historic district. This material and shape of planter is not compatible with the historic character of the district.

KMC Playground
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 112

This playground equipment was installed after the period of significance, and looks to be from within the last decade. The equipment is located within a defined area just north of the tennis court within the lawn area. It is located in the same location as the area that was designated a playground during the period of significance.

KMC Concrete Playground
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 115

There are three concrete objects located in the lawn in front (south) of the chapel. These include a concrete bench, concrete tube, and concrete turtle. They are in an undefined playground area within the lawn. These appear to date to after the period of significance.

KMC Anchor Monument
LCS ID: 58385
Structure Number: KMCMKR1 (Feature 114 on CLI site plan)

Iron ship's anchor resting on concrete pad w/ metal perimeter rail. A plaque by anchor tells its history, which suggests that the anchor was found by the salvage ship "USS Beaufort ATS-2" in July, 1972 off Lahaina, Maui. This anchor is believed to have used by a whaling ship. It was presented to Kilauea Camp by the crew and offices of the USS Beaufort ATS-2. Since this small-scale feature was added to the site after the period of significance, it does not contribute KMC.

KMC Barbecue/Picnic Shelters (3)
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 118-118b

There three shelters, one near the playground, one near Building 76, and one near the baseball field, that were built after the period of significance. There is adjacent to the picnic shelter near Building 76 that was constructed after the period of significance.

KMC Stone Barbeque Pit
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 119

There is a stone barbeque pit near the baseball field that was added after the period of significance.

KMC Picnic Tables and Benches
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: N/A

There are a number of picnic tables and benches that have been added to KMC after the period of significance. All of these are non-contributing features.

KMC Propane Tanks
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: N/A

There are a number of propane tanks that have been added after the period of significance. These are non-contributing features.

Undetermined Features

KMC Flagpole
LCS ID: 58379
Structure Number: KMCLF3 (structure number 113 on site plan, confirm with park)

Flagpole in raised island. Recently painted white. There is a new concrete pad at the base of the pole, and a new concrete walkway leading to the pole from the main building.

KMC Motor Pool Fence
LCS ID: TBD
Structure Number: N/A

There is a chain-link fence topped with three strands of barbed wire. This fence may date to the period of significance. Further research is necessary to determine its construction date.



Small scale features 1: Retaining wall at tennis court, one of many retaining walls within the historic district (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Small scale features 2: View of the eastern-most entrance portal post, looking northeast. Non-contributing guard wall is in the background (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Small scale features 3: Handball court, looking northeast (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Small scale features 4: Typical lava rock planter. This one is located in front of building 47 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Small scale features 5: Typical lava rock curbing throughout the historic district (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Small scale features 6: Typical stone lamp post located throughout the historic district (PWR, Germano, 2011).

Vegetation

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Within KMC, specific types of vegetation were incorporated into the development in order to define spaces within the site, as well as to create a sense of a retreat from the outside world. As mentioned previously in the spatial organization section, trees were integrated into the space in order to define specific areas around buildings. Early development incorporated existing ʻōhiʻa around buildings, in order to minimize the footprint of the development on the land and create delineated space around each building. Additional landscaping has been added over time in order to both provide a setting for recreation and to enhance the appearance of the developed area for visitors. Accordingly, most of the landscaping was focused on the areas heavily used by visitors, around the cottages, quarters, barracks, and main camp buildings. In 1921, trees were planted to beautify the grounds. Judging from historic photos, this may have included the Tsugi pine row that is located along the south side of the row of cottages, with two Tsugi pines in front of each cottage. By 1926, gardens were added among the cottages, and although the type of garden is not specified, it appears from historic photos that the foundation plantings most likely included low-growing ground cover, flowering plants, tree ferns, and small ornamental shrubs located close to the buildings. Lawns were also added during this time, with a golf course incorporated into the lawn at the entrance drive, which emphasizes the importance of not only beautifying the grounds but allowing for various types of recreation within the development. Efforts were made in the 1930s to incorporate landscaping as a way to blend the development into the natural surroundings, as requested by the National Park Service in 1934. This led to the incorporation of landscaping to the front entrance, which included a screen of native trees and shrubs along the highway. This screen of vegetation is no longer extant, and is instead the location of a stone guard wall.

In 1987, the NPS suggested that locally adapted native species should be used at KMC, which would be consistent with NPS policies and would blend the KMC grounds into the surrounding natural environment. At this time, the NPS also provided a list of "safe" nonnative species, including Azalea, Camellia, Hydrangea, Poinsettia, Pelargonium, Hypericum (hybrids), Marigold, Caladium, Lamprathus, Mesembryanthemum, Iris, Magnolia, Hibiscus and Petunia. Much of the existing foundation plantings are species that NPS recommended in 1987, and do not contribute to the period of significance. However, there are several tree ferns and Bird of Paradise foundation plantings that appear in historic photographs.

A small garden is situated between buildings 74 and 89 at KMC in the east central part of the site. Installed at an unknown date, the garden includes an array of woody shrubs such as Azaleas, Hydrangea, Camellia and other species of Rhododendron. The evergreen azaleas are sheared to smooth rounded shapes, which are commonly found in formal gardens, including some Japanese gardens.[49] The grass between the woody shrubs is mown and remnant stones are scattered around the site, perhaps resulting from an earlier garden installation or another function. A small ring composed of several stones was also identified in the garden; however, its historic function remains unknown. Two, large ʻōhiʻa trees are located within the garden area, which appears to be loosely divided into four quadrants with opening between the shrubs that allows passage between each quadrant. It is unclear when this garden was planted, or what the original extent of the garden was during the period of significance.

Much of the vegetation within KMC contributes to the historic setting. The row of Tsugi pines date to the period of significance, and are important in defining the entrance to KMC. While most of the foundation plantings have changed in appearance or have been removed, the presence of the foundation plantings is historically accurate. The randomly-spaced ʻōhiʻa lehua trees among manicured lawns is also accurate.



Vegetation 1: View of row of Tsugi pine to the south of the cottage row, buildings 1-19 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Vegetation 2: View of planter adjacent to the front façade of Building 40 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Vegetation 3: Looking northeast at the planting bed associated with Building 42 (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Vegetation 4: Looking northwest at the planting bed associated with the chapel (PWR, Germano, 2011).



Vegetation 5: Looking southwest at the ornamental garden adjacent to Building 74 (PWR, Germano, 2011).

Archeological Sites

Archaeological sites inventoried by the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape that are associated with the period of significance and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or substance features. The CLI does not disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites to preserve the resources.

Based on the continued growth and development of Kilauea Military Camp from 1916 to present, it is likely that the site contains undocumented historic archeological sites and features that may be found significant as a result of their association with development of the military camp. While evaluation of these sites and features under Criterion D is outside the scope of the CLI, these archeological features are important to understanding the significance and extent of activities within KMC during the period of significance from 1916 to 1947.

Throughout the years, several archeological surveys have been undertaken at KMC as part of Section 106 review of specific development projects. Between 1978 and 1996, six archeological surveys were completed by the NPS staff or consultants within Kilauea Military Camp (HAVO Project Numbers: HAVO-1978-G, HAVO-1981-B, HAVO-1994-E, HAVO-1995-C, HAVO-1996-A, HAVO-1996-I). As a result of these surveys, the only sites that were identified within the boundaries of KMC were stone walkways and concrete features associated with military construction.

In 1998, an archeological assessment survey of KMC was undertaken by M.J. Tomonari-Tuggle and H.D. Tuggle as part of the *Preliminary Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Kilauea Military Camp*. The archeological survey focused on the peripheral areas of the camp where vegetation suggested fewer disturbances and the possibility of intact remains. Later analysis of historical maps and photographs; however, suggested that many of these areas had also been disturbed, but the vegetation had regrown. The survey focused on the following areas, including: the east portion of KMC (east of road to theater); around the KMC ball field; around the gas station (Building 85); between Building 82 and Potable Water Storage Tank 213; on the south side of highway 11; main grounds; and north of the main camp. With the exception of a petroglyph that was moved to the camp from another location at an unknown date, no archaeological sites were found during the inventory.

For additional information regarding the Archeological Assessment Survey at Kilauea Military Camp, see: Tomonari-Tuggle, M.J. and Katharine Bouthillier. Preliminary Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Kilauea Military Camp, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, Island of Hawaii, 1998, pages III-62-III-78.

The following foundation has been identified as a potential archeological feature associated with the development of Kilauea Military Camp:

KMC Potable Water Tank Foundation
Structure Number: 203A

Structure 203A is non-contributing water tank water that appears to been placed on the concrete foundation of a demolished historic water tank formerly identified as 203. Surrounding the tank is a circular concrete curb that likely is historic. The metal water pipes and concrete supports extending from east and west sides of tank may be historic as well.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 6/24/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that the Kilauea Military Camp is in "Fair" condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to poor condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Impact Description: Due to the large number of historic features within KMC, in addition to shortages of materials and hands manpower to care for them, many buildings, and structures are deteriorating. If action is not taken within the next year or two, some of these features could be lost. Many of the wood buildings are susceptible to extensive damage by heavy rains and wind when roofs, windows, doors, and exterior walls are not properly maintained. Additionally, lava rock curbing is deteriorating.

Type of Impact: Pests/Disease

Impact Description: Due to climatic conditions, the Tsugi pines are in poor condition. Many stands of the ʻōhiʻa lehua are in poor condition due to disease. Maintenance of the trees is needed in order to ensure they survive.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Impact Description: Tsugi pine tree roots are damaging the sidewalks in front of officers' row, causing them to buckle and shift.

Stabilization Measures:

The stabilization measures recommended below include maintenance measures:

Buildings: Historic buildings should be assessed and repaired to prevent further deterioration and protect them from the elements and pests. Replace rotted portions of wood structures. Damaged siding should repaired and all siding should be painted. Major structural failures (e.g. the eave of the Chapel roof) should be repaired. Rain gutters and downspouts should be inspected annually, and leaking joints repaired, and all gutters cleaned of vegetation and other debris.

Lava Stone Curbing: Repair damage to historic lava stone by resetting existing stones with new mortar ensuring the appropriate color mortar is used in the repair.

Concrete Sidewalks: Repair damage to sidewalks, ensuring the appropriate color and type of aggregate is used in the repair.

Lava-stone walkways: Repair damage to walkways by resetting existing lava stone and using mortar to match existing mortar color.

Tsugi pines: In consultation with an arborist, inspect Tsugi pine trees within the historic district to develop management strategies to improve the general health of the trees.

Tsugi pines: In consultation with cultural landscape specialists, develop a plan to replace dying or dead trees within the historic district

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

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Vandenberg, Ensign James N. A Vision Plan for Kilauea Military Camp, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, October 14, 1996.

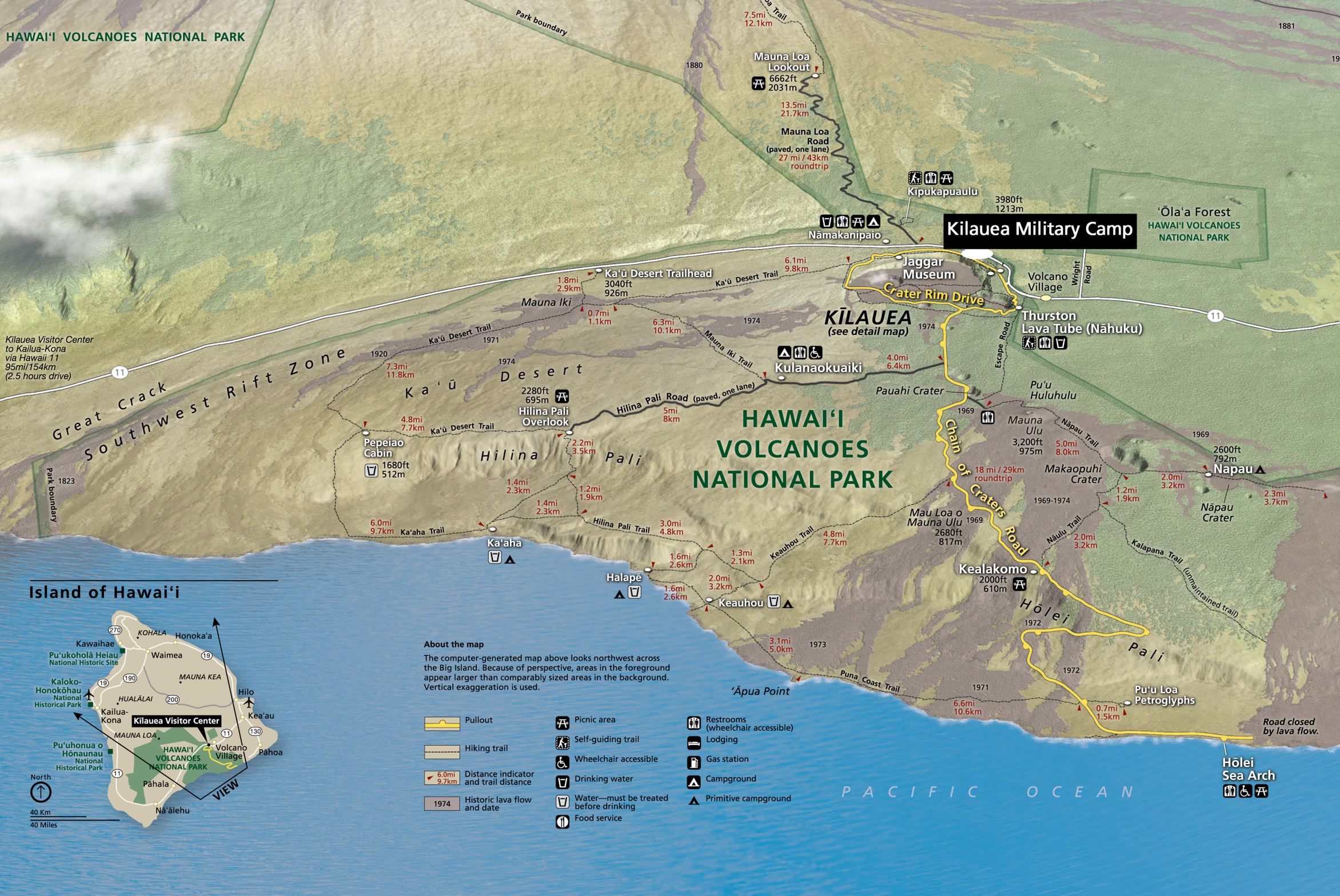
Endnotes

[1] Kilauea Military Camp Lease, April 9, 1936 HAVO archives, KMC: Lease Extension, 1936.
[2] Adapted from the draft National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Kilauea Military Camp (2008), which cited Warshauer, 1998:ch.3 for this quotation.
[3] History of Kilauea Military Camp, National Park Service, 1929, 41.
[4] History of Kilauea Military Camp, National Park Service, 1929, 13.
[5] History of Kilauea Military Camp, National Park Service, 1929, 22.
[6] According to a letter dated December 9, 1925, from Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War to Louis C. Cramton, House of Representatives, "…. The records indicate that on November 1, 1921, a memorandum of agreement was entered into between the Trustees of Kilauea Military Camp and Lt. Col. Howard L. Landers, Field Artillery, representing the Hawaiian Department, whereby the Army was granted the use and occupation of Kilauea Military Camp, together with the Buildings and equipment thereof, for the period until September 1, 1936, free of cost, except that it was agreed that the Board of Trustees would be reimbursed for the annual ground rental paid to the Bishop Estate and for the annual fire insurance premiums on policies covering the buildings."
[7] Correspondence from Thomas Boles, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park to Stephen T. Mather, Director, National Park Service, October 7, 1925. HAVO archives, 9-3-1 [K1].
[8] "Report on Buildings of Kilauea Military Camp," National Park Service, 1929. HAVO archives.
[9] "Report on Buildings of Kilauea Military Camp," National Park Service, 1929. HAVO archives.
[10] Correspondence from E.P. Leavitt, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park to Director, National Park Service, July 6, 1932.
[11] This date marks the earliest indication of the location of the baseball field at KMC. At this time, it was suggested that the baseball field was located adjacent to the west side of the camp on land outside of the established lease. In revised 1936 lease, the Secretary of the Interior agreed "To allow the maintenance and use of the baseball field, water storage tanks and a corral on said premises."
[12] Annual Report of the Commanding Officer of Kilauea Military Camp, June 30, 1933. HAVO archives 9-3-1 [.K4].
[13] Merel S. Sager, "Report on Kilauea Military and Navy Camps, Hawaii National Park," November 3, 1934. (HAVO archives, Box: Land Files, unprocessed material, Folder: Kilauea Military Camp, 9-3-1. [K7]
[14] Memo from Kilauea Military Camp, July 25, 1935. HAVO archives.
[15] Kilauea Military Camp Lease, April 9, 1936 HAVO archives, KMC: Lease Extension, 1936.
[16] "Report on Buildings of Kilauea Military Camp," National Park Service, 1929. HAVO archives.
[17] Correspondence to Major Hilton, Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp to B.F. Moomaw, Jr., Assistant to the Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, March 2, 1940. (HAVO archives, 9-3-1).
[18] Memo to Mr. Moomaw from Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, January 6, 1941. (HAVO archives, 9-3-1).
[19] Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell, World War II Japanese American Internment Sites in Hawaii. Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research, Tucson, Arizona, 2007, 15.
[20] Adapted from the draft National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Kilauea Military Camp (2008), which cited Soga et al., 1983for this quotation.
[21] Department of Land and Natural Resources, Report to the Twenty-Fourth Legislature, State of Hawaii, 2008 Regular Session, Japanese Internment Camps in Hawaii, November 2007, 2-3.
[22] Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell, World War II Japanese American Internment Sites in Hawaii. Trans-Sierran Archaeological Research, Tucson, Arizona, 2007, 11.
[23] Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell, National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Honouliuli Internment Camp, 2011, 45.
[24] Jeffrey F. Burton and Mary M. Farrell, National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Honouliuli Internment Camp, 2011, 46.
[25] Briefing Information from Frank Hays, Pacific Area Director, January 25, 2010.
[26] Department of Land and Natural Resources, Report to the Twenty-Fourth Legislature, State of Hawaii, 2008 Regular Session, Japanese Internment Camps in Hawaii, November 2007, 2-3.
[27] Correspondence to Major O.A. Tomlinson, Regional Director, National Park Service from H. LeR. Muller Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp, November 1, 1944. HAVO archives 609-01.
[28] Correspondence to Edward Wingate, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park from H. LeR. Muller, Representative of the Military Governor, July 11, 1944. HAVO archives. Correspondence suggests that initial planning and

construction efforts for the prisoner of war camp were undertaken without the knowledge or consent of the park Superintendent.
[29] Correspondence to Edward Wingate, Superintendent, Hawaii National Park from H. LeR. Muller, Colonel, Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp, August 10, 1944. HAVO archives.
[30] Memo to Superintendent, Hawaii National Park from Paul H. Baldwin, Acting Superintendent, Hawaii National Park, March 7, 1945. HAVO archives 609-01.
[31] Kilauea Military Camp in Hawaii National Park, February 7, 1947. (HAVO archives).
[32] Correspondence to Robert F. Patterson, Secretary of War from the Secretary of the Interior, received October 16, 1946. HAVO archives, 906-01.4.
[33] Correspondence to the Director from Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director, Region Four, December 16, 1952. HAVO archives.
[34] David K. Norris, "The History of Native Plant Propagation and Re-introduction in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park," Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, November 12, 1967, 11.
[35] Canec panels, similar to drywall panels, were used to line interior surfaces of many homes, classrooms, and military installations in Hawaii in the mid twentieth century. Canec panels were made from the byproducts of sugar cane production and often contained arsenic, which was added to the product to discourage mildew and insect damage. For more information about canec, see Hawaii Green Matters at <http://hawaiigreenmatters.wordpress.com/2009/12/29/arsenic-use-in-canec-panels/>
[36] David K. Norris, "The History of Native Plant Propagation and Re-introduction in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park," Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, November 12, 1967, 35.
[37] Correspondence to Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army from Assistant Secretary of the Interior, April 16, 1953 (date stamped), Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park archives.
[38] Memo to Park Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanos National Park from Robert L. Montague, Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp, February 6, 1967.
[39] Memo to Regional Director, Western Region from Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanos, February 1967. HAVO archives.
[40] Correspondence to Major Robert L. Montague, Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp from Daniel J. Tobin Jr., Superintendent Hawaii Volcanoes, February 23, 1967. HAVO archives.
[41] Memo to Regional Director, Western Region from Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanos, July 14, 1967. HAVO archives.
[42] Correspondence to Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp from David B. Ames, Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanos National Park, January 12, 1984. HAVO archives.
[43] Jane M. Buchanan-Banks, "Structural Damage and Ground Failures from the November 16, 1983, Kaoiki Earthquake, Island of Hawaii," in *Volcanism in Hawaii,* (United States Government Printing Office, Washington: 1987).
[44] Correspondence to Major Larry Robertson, Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp from David B. Ames, Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanos National Park, April 23, 1985. HAVO archives, N1617 KMC Planting Program, 1985-1996, 542.
[45] Correspondence to Captain Hendricks from Dennis E. Footer, Acting Superintendent, Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park, December 2, 1987. HAVO archives, N1617 KMC Planting Program, 1985-1996, 542.
[46] Memo to Jim Vandenberg from Tim Tunison, Acting Chief of Resources Management, Hawaii Volcanos National Park, September 10, 1996. HAVO archives, N1617 KMC Planting Program, 1985-1996, 542.
[47] William D. Thomson, "643rd Eng. Co. constructs retaining wall to preserve KMC's history," Hawaii Army Weekly, January 5, 2012.
[48] Briefing information on Kilauea Military Camp prepared by Cindy Orlando, Superintendent, Hawaii Volcanos National Park, August 11, 2010.
[49] Tom Hughes, "Tips for Beginners: How to Prune Evergreen Azaleas," <http://www.rhododendron.org/v47n3p136.htm> March 7, 2012.

Supplemental Information

Site Plans


HAWAIʻI VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
Park boundary
Mauna Loa Lookout
6662ft
2031m
13.5mi
21.7km
Mauna Loa Road
(paved, one lane)
27 mi / 43km
roundtrip
Kīpukapuaulu
3980ft
1213m
Nāmakanipaio
Kilauea Military Camp
ʻŌlaʻa Forest
HAWAIʻI VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
Jaggar Museum
Crater Rim Drive
Volcano Village
Wright Road
Thurston Lava Tube (Nāhuku)
Kaʻū Desert Trailhead
3040ft
926m
Kaʻū Desert Trail
Mauna Iki
Mauna Iki Trail
KĪLAUEA
(see detail map)
Escape Road
Kulanaokuaiki
Pauahi Crater
Puʻu Huluhulu
Kīlauea Visitor Center
to Kailua-Kona
via Hawaii 11
95mi/154km
(2.5 hours drive)
Great Crack
Southwest Rift Zone
Kaʻū Desert
2280ft
695m
Hilina Pali Overlook
Hilina Pali Road (paved, one lane)
Pepeiao Cabin
1680ft
512m
Hilina Pali
HAWAIʻI VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK
Chain of Craters Road
Mauna Ulu
3,200ft
975m
Napau Trail
Makaopuhi Crater
Napau
2600ft
792m
Nāpau Crater
Mau Loa o Mauna Ulu
2680ft
817m
Nāulu Trail
Kalapana Trail (unmaintained trail)
Kaʻaha
Kaʻaha Trail
Hilina Pali Trail
Keauhou Trail
Halapē
Keauhou
Kealakomo
2000ft
610m
Hōlei Pali
Puna Coast Trail
ʻĀpua Point
Puʻu Loa Petroglyphs
Road closed by lava flow.
Hōlei Sea Arch
PACIFIC OCEAN
Island of Hawaiʻi
KOHALA
Honokaʻa
Kawaihae
Puʻukoholā Heiau National Historic Site
Waimea
MAUNA KEA
Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park
HUALĀLAI
Hilo
Kailua-Kona
Kīlauea Visitor Center
Keaʻau
MAUNA LOA
Puʻuhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park
Volcano Village
Pāhoa
Pāhala
Nāʻālehu
VIEW
North
40 Km
40 Miles
About the map
The computer-generated map above looks northwest across the Big Island. Because of perspective, areas in the foreground appear larger than comparably sized areas in the background. Vertical exaggeration is used.
Pullout
Hiking trail
Distance indicator and trail distance
Historic lava flow and date
Picnic area
Self-guiding trail
Wheelchair accessible
Drinking water
Water—must be treated before drinking
Food service
Restrooms (wheelchair accessible)
Lodging
Gas station
Campground
Primitive campground

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

KMC Historic District - Site Plan (Page 1 of 2)

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LEGEND

21-23	Officer's Cottages (C)
26	Motor Shed and Shop (C)
35a	Building 35a (NC)
36	Enlished Men's Barracks (C)
36a	Building 36a (NC)
38	Utility Building (C)
39	Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters (C)
43	Fire Station (C)
44	General's Quarter's (Eisenhower House) (C)
45	Post Chapel (C)
46	Movie Theater (C)
51	Movie Theater Latrine (C)
59	Building 59 (NC)
73-74	Officer's Cottages (C)
76	Stables and Storage Shed (C)
78	Water Treatment Building (C)
79	Pump House (NC)
80	Shed (NC)
80a	Shed (NC)
80b	Pump House (NC)
80c	Tank House (NC)
81	Housekeeping (NC)
82	Storage Shed (C)
83	Storage Shed (C)
84	Vehicle Storage Shed (C)
85	Gas Station (C)

88	Guest House (C)
89	Officer's Cottage (C)
90	Barn (C)
91	Shop/Garage (C)
92	Storage Shed (C)
93	WWII Quonset Hut (NC)
97-99	Officer's Cottages (C)
100	100 FH SR NCO (C)
107	Basketball Court (NC)
108	Handball Court
112	Playground
115	Concrete Playground (NC)
118c	Barbeque/Picnic Shelter (NC)

Water Tanks:

201	(NC)
203	(C)
204	(NC)
209	(NC)
211a	(NC)
212	(NC)
213	(NC)
215	(C)
217	(NC)
218	(NC)
219	(NC)

R-5	Road R-5 (C)
R-6	Road R-6 (C)
R-7	Road R-7 (C)
R-8	Road R-8 (C)
R-9	Road R-9 (C)
R-10	Road R-10 (C)
R-11	Road R-11 (NC)
(C)	Contributing
(NC)	Non-contributing
(U)	Undertermined
■	Contributing Bldg./Structure
□	Non-contributing Bldg./Structure

0 60 120 240 Feet

Cultural Landscape Boundary

Hawaii State Highway 11 (Hilo - Kona Belt Road)

UTM Points

Fence (U)

Access Road (NC)

Motor Pool Road (NC)

Unpaved Road (NC)

Parking Area (NC)

Walkways (C)

Tsugi Pine (C)

Housekeeping Cart Paths (NC)

Flower Garden (NC)

Continues on Next Page

Continues on Previous Page

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

KMC Historic District - Site Plan (Page 2 of 2)

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LEGEND

1-21	Officer's Cottages 1-21 (C)	40	Headquarters/Officer's Club (C)	70-72	Officer's Cottages (C)	111	Shed (C)	R-4	Road R-4 (C)
22-24	Non-Commissioned Officers Cottages (C)	41-42	Officer's Cottages (C)	77	Garage (C)	112	Playground (NC)	R-5	Road R-5 (C)
25	Garage (C)	43	Fire Station (C)	81	Housekeeping (C)	113	Flag Pole (U)	R-6	Road R-6 (C)
26	Motor Shed and Shop (C)	44	General's Quarter's (Eisenhower House) (C)	84	Vehicle Storage Shed (C)	114	Anchor Monument (NC)	R-7	Road R-7 (C)
27-32	Enlisted Men's Cottages (C)	47	Dispensary (NC)	85	Gas Station (C)	116	Rock Planters (C)	R-8	Road R-8 (C)
33	Health and Fitness Center (C)	48	Officer's Cottage (C)	85a	Shed (C)	117	Stone Culvert Headwall (C)	R-9	Road R-9 (C)
34	Enlisted Men's Mess Hall (C)	55	Storage Shed (C)	86	Utility Building 86 (C)	118	Barbeque/Picnic Shelter (NC)	R-10	Road R-10 (C)
35	Activities Lodge (C)	56	Building 56 (NC)	94-96	Officer's Cottages (C)	118a	Barbeque/Picnic Shelter (NC)	A-H	UTM Points
35a	Bowling Alley (NC)	59	Building 59 (NC)	104	Tennis Courts (NC)	119	Stone Barbeque Pit (NC)	(C)	Contributing
36	Enlisted Men's Barracksng (C)	62	Building 62 (C)	106	Baseball Field (C)	215a	Water Storage Tank (C)	(NC)	Non-contributing
37	Supply Depot/General Store (C)	63	Officer's Quarters (C)	107	Basketball Court (NC)	R-1	Road R-1 (C)	(U)	Undetermined
38	Utility Building (C)	64	Laundromat (C)	109	Unknown Building (U)	R-2	Road R-2 (C)	■	Contributing Bldg./Structure
		65-68	Officer's Cottages (C)	110	Greenhouse (NC)	R-3	Road R-3 (C)	□	Non-contributing Bldg./Structure

Appendix A: KMC Repeat Photography



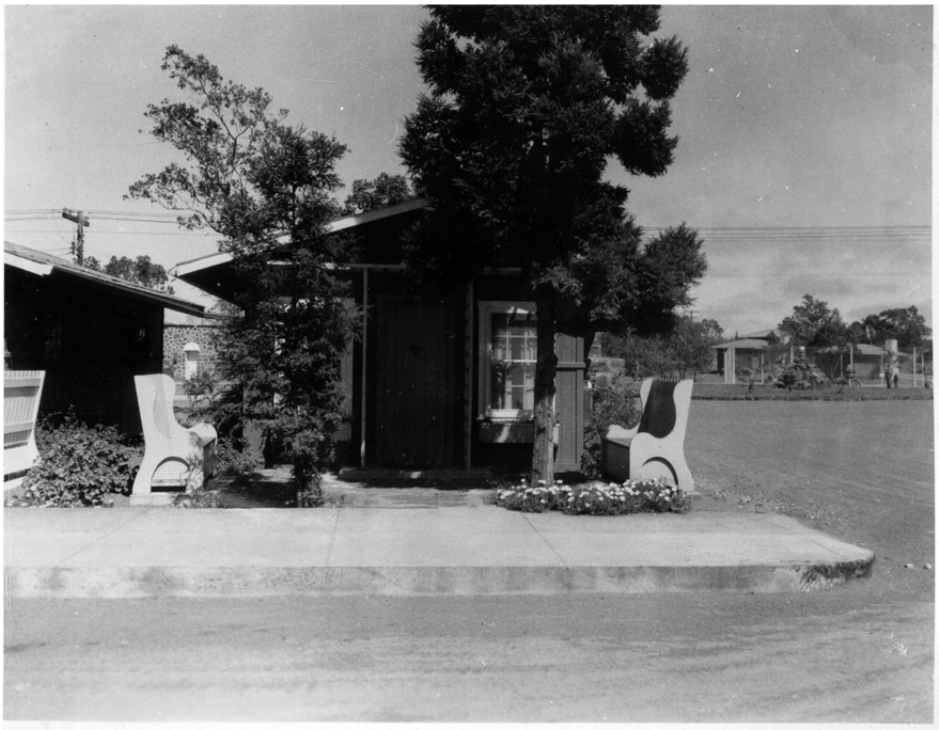
Current view of headquarters building at Kilauea Military Camp (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



View of headquarters building in 1929 (HAVO archives).



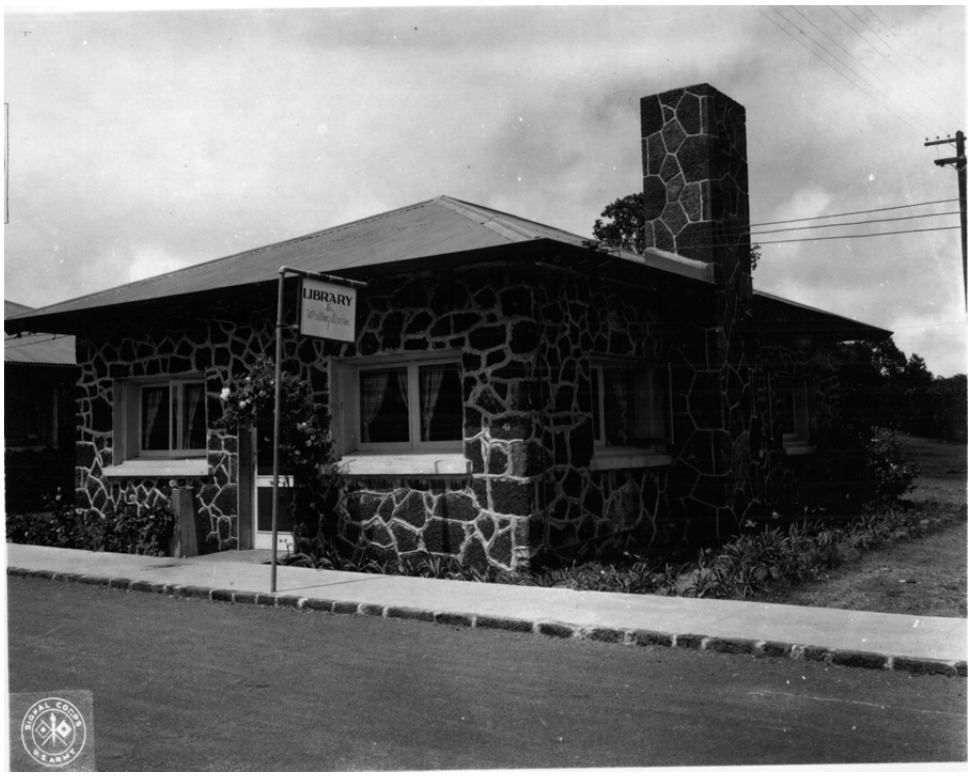
Current view of Building 19 (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of Building 19 (HAVO archives, n.d.).



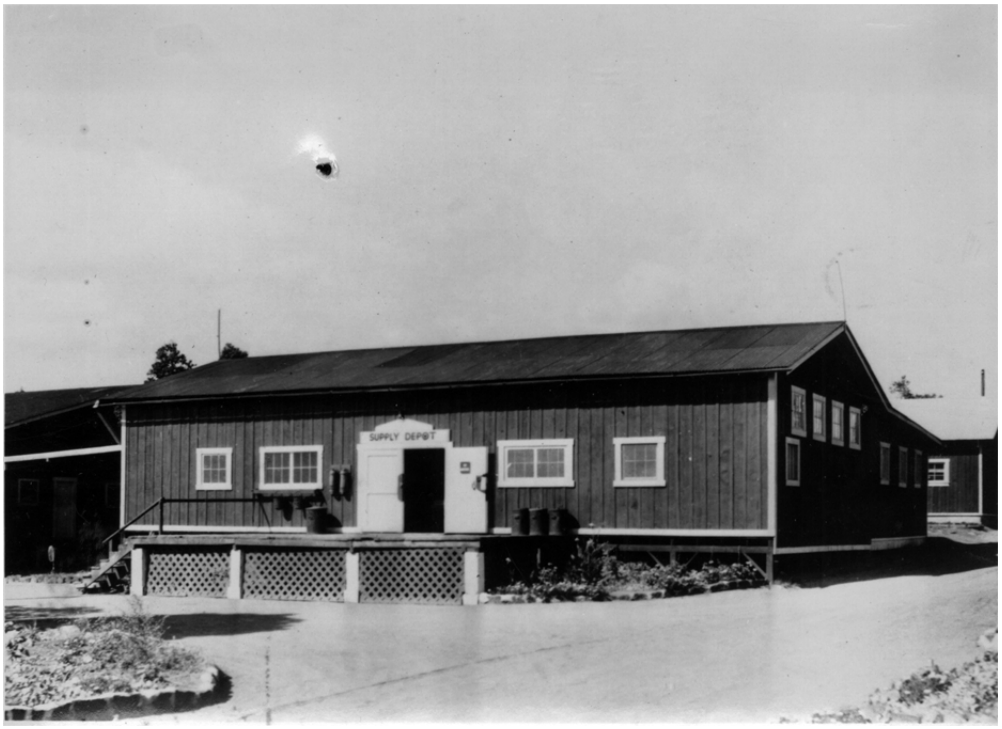
Current view of the library building (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of the library building (HAVO archives. n.d.).



Current view of Building 37, the General Store (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of Building 37 at KMC (HAVO archives, n.d.).



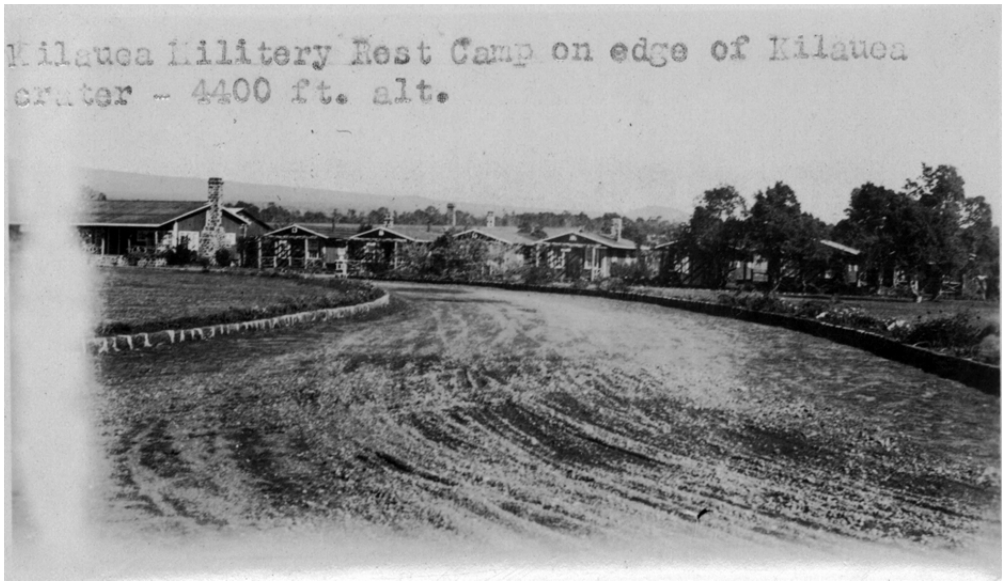
Current view of the stone cottages (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of the stone cottages (HAVO archives, n.d.).



Current view of the entry drive, looking northwest (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of the entry driveway (HAVO archives, n.d.).



Current view of the pedestrian entrance into Kilauea Military Camp from the south side of the Crater Rim Drive (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view from the south side of the road (HAVO archives, n.d.).



Current view of the entry into Kilauea Military Camp, looking northwest (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of the entry in 1928 (HAVO archives).



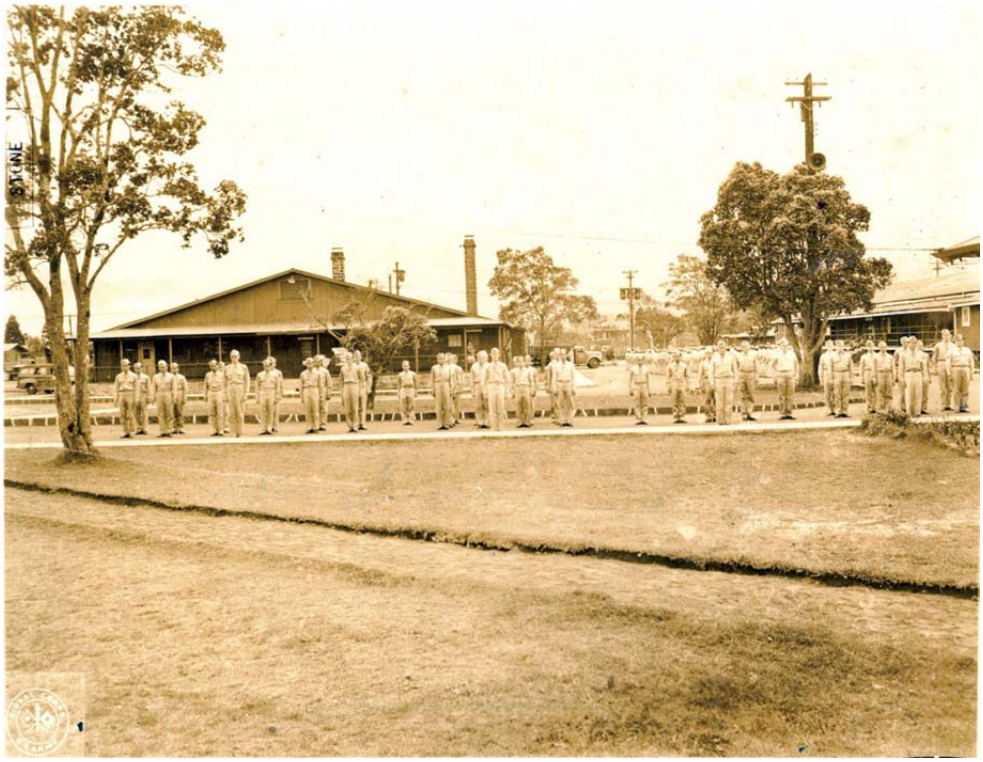
Current view of Kilauea Military Camp (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of Kilauea Military Camp in 1929 (HAVO archives).



Current view of Building 34, looking west (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



View of Building 34 in the 1940s (HAVO archives).



View of street between the café (left) and recreation center, looking southwest from the General Store (PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011).



Historic view of KMC in 1946 (HAVO archives).

Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features Photos

Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 1
LCS ID: 58297
Structure Number: 1



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 2
LCS ID: 58298
Structure Number: 2



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 3
LCS ID: 58300
Structure Number: 3



KMC Officer's Cottage No.4
LCS ID: 58301
Structure Number: 4



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No.5
LCS ID: 58302
Structure Number: 5



KMC Officer's Cottage No.6
LCS ID: 58303
Structure Number: 6



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No.7
LCS ID: 58304
Structure Number: 7



KMC Officer's Cottage No.8
LCS ID: 58305
Structure Number: 8



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 9
LCS ID: 58306
Structure Number: 9



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 10
LCS ID: 58307
Structure Number: 10



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 11
LCS ID: 58308
Structure Number: 11



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12
LCS ID: 58436
Structure Number: 12



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12A
LCS ID: 58437
Structure Number: 12A



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 14
LCS ID: 58309
Structure Number: 14



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 15
LCS ID: 58310
Structure Number: 15



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 16
LCS ID: 58311
Structure Number: 16



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 17
LCS ID: 58312
Structure Number: 17



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 18
LCS ID: 58313
Structure Number: 18



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 19
LCS ID: 58314
Structure Number: 19



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 20
LCS ID: 58315
Structure Number: 20



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 21
LCS ID: 58316
Structure Number: 21



KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 22
LCS ID: 58317
Structure Number: 22



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 23
LCS ID: 58318
Structure Number: 23



KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 24
LCS ID: 58319
Structure Number: 24



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Garage
LCS ID: 58320
Structure Number: 25



KMC Motor Shed and Shop
LCS ID: 58321
Structure Number: 26



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 27
LCS ID: 58322
Structure Number: 27



KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 28
LCS ID: 58323
Structure Number: 28



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 29
LCS ID: 58324
Structure Number: 29



KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 30
LCS ID: 58325
Structure Number: 30



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 31
LCS ID: 58326
Structure Number: 31



KMC Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 32
LCS ID: 58327
Structure Number: 32



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Health and Fitness Center
LCS ID: 58328
Structure Number: 33



KMC Enlisted Men's Mess Hall
LCS ID: 58329
Structure Number: 34



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Enlisted Men's Barracks
LCS ID: 58330
Structure Number: 35



KMC Enlisted Men's Barracks
LCS ID: 58331
Structure Number: 36



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Enlisted Men's Barracks
LCS ID: 58331
Structure Number: 36A



KMC Supply Depot/General Store
LCS ID: 58332
Structure Number: 37



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Utility Building
LCS ID: 58333
Structure Number: 38



KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters No. 39
LCS ID: 58334
Structure Number: 39



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Headquarters and Officer's Club
LCS ID: 58334
Structure Number: 40



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 41
LCS ID: 58335
Structure Number: 41



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 42
LCS ID: 58336
Structure Number: 42



KMC Fire Station
LCS ID: 58337
Structure Number: 43



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC General's Quarters (Eisenhower House)
LCS ID: 58338
Structure Number: 44



KMC Post Chapel
LCS ID: 58339
Structure Number: 45



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Movie Theater
LCS ID: 58340
Structure Number: 46



KMC Dispensary
LCS ID: 58341
Structure Number: 47 and 47a

Building 47



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

Building 47A



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 48
LCS ID: 58342
Structure Number: 48



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Movie Theater Latrine
LCS ID: 58343
Structure Number: 51



KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58344
Structure Number: 55



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Building No. 62
LCS ID: 58345
Structure Number: 62



KMC Officer's Quarters No. 63
LCS ID: 58346
Structure Number: 63



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Laundromat
LCS ID: 58347
Structure Number: 64



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 65
LCS ID: 58348
Structure Number: 65



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 66
LCS ID: 58349
Structure Number: 66



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 67
LCS ID: 58350
Structure Number: 67



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 68
LCS ID: 58351
Structure Number: 68



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 70
LCS ID: 58352
Structure Number: 70



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 71
LCS ID: 58353
Structure Number: 71



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 72
LCS ID: 58354
Structure Number: 72



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 73
LCS ID: 58355
Structure Number: 73



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 74
LCS ID: 58356
Structure Number: 74



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Stables and Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58357
Structure Number: 76

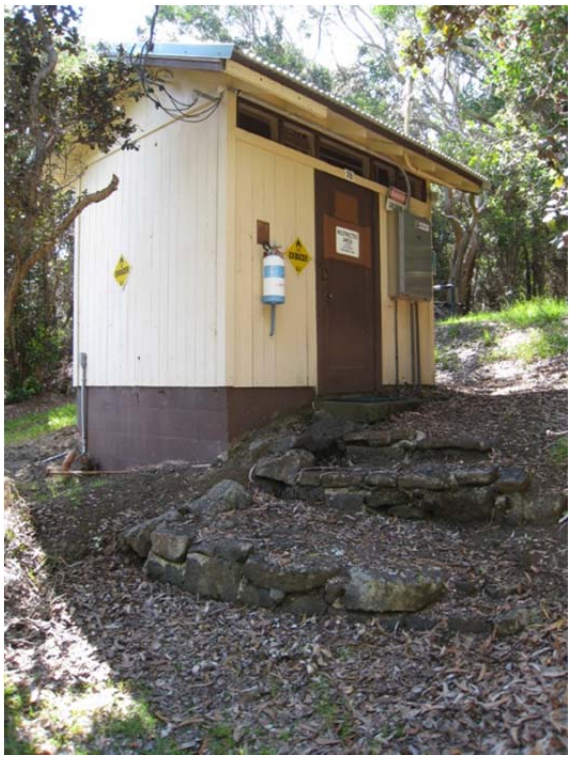


KMC Garage Apartments
LCS ID: 58358
Structure Number: 77



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Water Treatment Building 78
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 78



KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58361
Structure Number: 82



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58362
Structure Number: 83



KMC Vehicle Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58363
Structure Number: 84



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Utility Building No. 86
LCS ID: 58365
Structure Number: 86



KMC Guest House
LCS ID: 58366
Structure Number: 88



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 89
LCS ID: 58367
Structure Number: 89



KMC Barn
LCS ID: 58368
Structure Number: 90



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Shop/Garage
LCS ID: 58369
Structure Number: 91



KMC Storage Shed
LCS ID: 58370
Structure Number: 92



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 94
LCS ID: 58371
Structure Number: 94



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 95
LCS ID: 58372
Structure Number: 95



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 96
LCS ID: 58373
Structure Number: 96



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 97
LCS ID: 58374
Structure Number: 97



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Officer's Cottage No. 98
LCS ID: 58375
Structure Number: 98



KMC Officer's Cottage No. 99
LCS ID: 58376
Structure Number: 99



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Building 100 and FH SR NCO
LCS ID: 874814
Structure Number: 100



KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 203
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 203



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 215
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 215



KMC Roads R-3 with R-2 splitting off to the right.



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Road R-4



KMC Road R-5



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

KMC Road R-6



Road R-7



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

Road R-8



Road R-9



Appendix B: KMC Contributing Features

Road R-10



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features Photos

Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Enlisted Men's Barracks
LCS ID: 58330
Structure Number: 35A



KMC Building 56
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 56

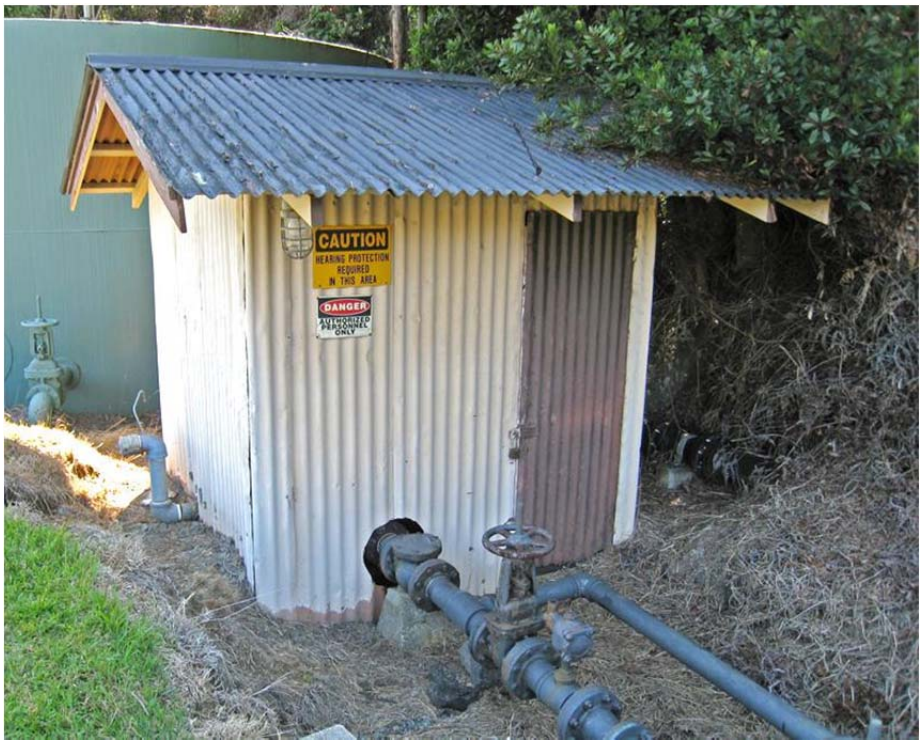


Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Building 59
LCS ID: n/a
Structure Number: 59



KMC Pump House
LCS ID: 58359
Structure Number: 79

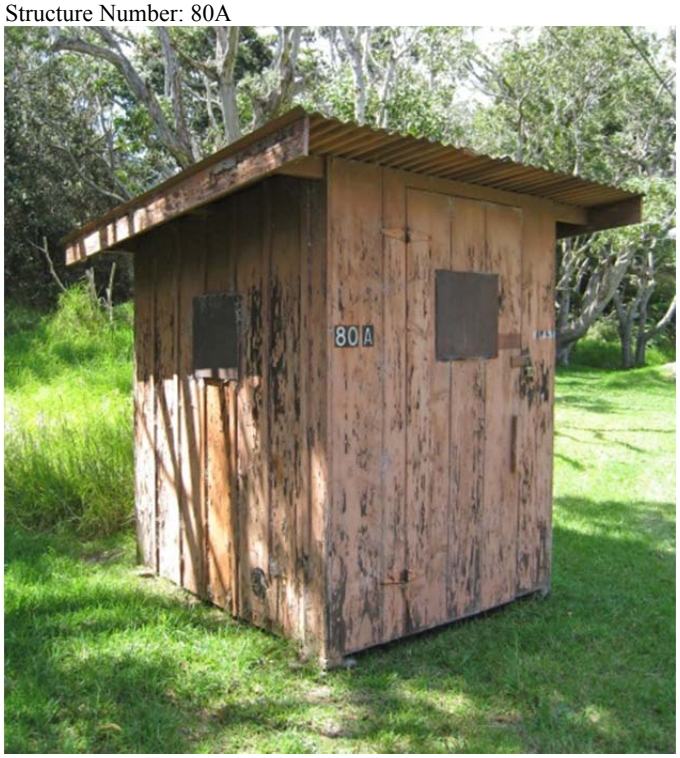


Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Building 80
LCS ID: 58359
Structure Number: 80



KMC Building 80A
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 80A



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Building 80B
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 80B



KMC Building 80C
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 80C



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Housekeeping
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 81



KMC Gas Station
LCS ID: 58364
Structure Number: 85



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Building 85A
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 85A



KMC WWII Quonset Hut
LCS ID: tbd
Structure Number: 93



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Tennis Court
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 104



KMC Basketball Court
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 107



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Buildings 109 (center)
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 109



KMC Greenhouse (right) and Building 111 (left)
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 110 and 111



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 201
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 201



KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 204
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 204



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 209
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 209



KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 212
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 212



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 213
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 213



KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 211A
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 211A



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 215A
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 215A



KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 217
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 217



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 218
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 218



KMC Playground
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 112



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Anchor Monument
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 114



KMC Concrete Playground
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 115



Appendix C: KMC Non-Contributing Features

KMC Picnic Shelter
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 118a



KMC Picnic Shelter and Barbeque Pit
LCS ID: N/A
Structure Number: 118 and 119



Appendix D: KMC Undetermined Features Photos

Appendix D: KMC Undetermined Features

KMC Flagpole
LCS ID: 58379
Structure Number: KMCFL3



KMC Motorpool Fence
LCS ID: 58379
Structure Number: KMCFL3



Appendix E: KMC Contributing and Non-Contributing Features List

NUMBER	NAME	ORIGINAL YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	LCS NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
1	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 1	1925	Contributing	58297	Recreation Billets	
2	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 2	1925	Contributing	58298	Recreation Billets	
3	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 3	1925	Contributing	58300	Recreation Billets	
4	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 4	1925	Contributing	58301	Recreation Billets	
5	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 5	1925	Contributing	58302	Recreation Billets	
6	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 6	1925	Contributing	58303	Recreation Billets	
7	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 7	1924	Contributing	58304	Recreation Billets	
8	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 8	1924	Contributing	58305	Recreation Billets	Aerial photographs from 1929 and 1936 shows cottages 8, 9, and 10 with their gabled roofs oriented perpendicular to the adjacent cottages (parallel to the roof line of Building 40). It appears that these structures were later enlarged on the back side and the roofs re-oriented to be similiar to that of the adjacent cottages. These three cottages are now larger than the others.
9	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 9	1924	Contributing	58306	Recreation Billets	
10	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 10	1923	Contributing	58307	Recreation Billets	
11	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 11	1923	Contributing	58308	Recreation Billets	
12	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12	1924	Contributing	58436	Recreation Billets	
12A	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 12A	1924	Contributing	58437	Recreation Billets	
13	No Building 13		N/A	N/A		
14	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 14	1924	Contributing	58309	Recreation Billets	
15	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 15	1924	Contributing	58310	Recreation Billets	
16	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 16	1924	Contributing	58311	Recreation Billets	
17	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 17	1924	Contributing	58312	Recreation Billets	
18	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 18	1924	Contributing	58313	Recreation Billets	
19	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 19	1926	Contributing	58314	Recreation Billets	
20	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 20	1933	Contributing	58315	Recreation Billets	Concrete plastered chimney was added in 1943 on the north side of the building.
21	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 21	1934	Contributing	58316	Recreation Billets	The building was originally rectangular in plan, and additions were constructed on the back in 1948.
22	KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 22	circa 1925	Contributing	58317	Recreation Billets	
23	KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 23	1934	Contributing	58318	Recreation Billets	
24	KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Cottage No. 24	1945	Contributing	58319	Recreation Billets	Constructed in 1945, this building is of the same construction style as the 1930s cottages.
25	KMC Garage	1925	Contributing	58320	Storage	A portion of this structure was built in 1925, and was rebuilt and possibly extended in 1933. The east wall was likely constructed at different times due to varying mortar and stone types used.
26	KMC Motor Shed and Shop	circa 1926	Contributing	58321	Cold Storage	This structure was built in several stages, with the southern and central portions built in 1926, and the northern portion built most likely in the 1930s. In the circa 1940s the central portion was altered and expanded on the back side.

NUMBER	NAME	ORIGINAL YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	LCS NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
27	Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 27	1933	Contributing	58322	Recreation Billets	The entry door was originally at the center on the south side.
28	Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 28	1933	Contributing	58323	Recreation Billets	The entry door was originally at the center on the south side.
29	Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 29	1933	Contributing	58324	Recreation Billets	The entry door was originally at the center on the south side. Shiplap wood addition on south side added.
30	Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 30	1933	Contributing	58325	Recreation Billets	The entry door was originally at the center on the south side.
31	Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 31	1933	Contributing	58326	Recreation Billets	The entry door was originally at the center on the south side. Shiplap wood addition on south side added.
32	Enlisted Men's Cottage No. 32	1933	Contributing	58327	Recreation Billets	The entry door was originally at the center on the south side.
33	KMC Health and Fitness Center	1936	Contributing	58238	Physical Fitness Center	Constructed in 1936, this building was converted to a bakery before 1942, and was still serving that function in 1950.
34	KMC Enlisted Men's Mess Hall	1916	Contributing	58329	Cafeteria	Originally built in 1916. In 1919, and again in 1922, function of building changed. The interior was completely remodeled in 1957 into a cafeteria. Today, the building has expansions on the northeast and northwest sides and many windows have been removed, infilled or replaced.
35	KMC Activities Lodge	1916	Contributing	58330	Recreation Center	Constructed in 1916, this building was original the men's mess hall. In 1919, the building function changed. In 1935, the walls were sealed with canec and a new floor was installed by FERA workers. In 1945, the building became the recreation hall, called the "Circus House."
35A	Bowling Alley	post-1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		The present day building 35A is not on the 1951 map. However, the smaller building between 35 and 35A is present. Noted in narrative.
36 and 36a	KMC Enlisted Men's Barracks and Building 36A	1938	Contributing	58331	Recreation Billets	Renovations were completed on the building in 1957.
37	KMC Supply Depot/General Store	circa 1929	Contributing	58332		The rear (north) side of the building was extended; the roof changes slope and extends out over this addition. A small roof has has also been extended over the loading dock on the rear side. Wood ramp constructed over one set of stairs.
38	KMC Utility Building	1938	Contributing	58333	Storage	The building appears to be unaltered on the interior, and maintains its exterior historic character and integrity.
39	KMC Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters No. 39	1931	Contributing	58334	Housing	This building was originally a duplex structure.
40	KMC Headquarters and Officer's Club	1916	Contributing	55038	Rec Support Facility	Original portion built in 1916. Function changed in 1919. In 1926, the mess space was doubled in size by extending the building at the east end. In 1937, the east wing was extended, the dining hall enlarged and the front veranda was probably enclosed. In the 1945, the building was extended on the north side. Although the building has undergone many changes since its original construction in 1916, it has had its current exterior appearance since 1945.
41	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 41	1936	Contributing	58335	Recreation Billets	
42	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 42	1940	Contributing	58336	Recreation Billets	
43	KMC Fire Station	1942	Contributing	58337	Recreation Billets	Relatively recently, this structure was renovated into a six-bedroom, three-bathroom guest cottage.

NUMBER	NAME	ORIGINAL YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	LCS NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
44	KMC General's Quarter's (Eisenhower House)	1934	Contributing	58338	Recreation Billet (Eisenhower House)	
45	KMC Post Chapel	1925	Contributing	58339	Chapel	Originally a mess hall rectangular in shape, but converted to chapel in 1945.
46	KMC Movie Theater	1925	Contributing	58340	Auditorium	Originally a dormitory rectangular in plan, but converted to a theater in 1935 by FERA workers.
47 and 47A	KMC Dispensary	1930/1944	Contributing	58341	Hospital/Recreation Billets	Hospital was extended in 1937. Staff Officers' Quarters at east end were added in 1944.
48	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 48	1930	Contributing	58342	Recreation Billets	
49	No Building 49		N/A	N/A		
50	No Building 50		N/A	N/A		
51	KMC Movie Theater Latrine	1925	Contributing	58343	Toilet/Shower	
52	No Building 52		N/A	N/A		
53	No Building 53		N/A	N/A		
54	No Building 54		N/A	N/A		
55	KMC Storage Shed	1944	Contributing	58344	Storage	Building was part of POW camp.
56	KMC Building 56		Non-Contributing	N/A		
57	No Building 57		N/A	N/A		
58	No Building 58		N/A	N/A		
59	KMC Building 59		Non-Contributing	N/A		Noted in NR as non-contributing. This the fire department/emergency services building (59) constructed in 1991.
60	No Building 60		N/A	N/A		
61	No Building 61		N/A	N/A		
62	KMC Building No. 62	1945	Contributing	58345	Recreation Billets	Roof extended over the front lanai at an uknown date
63	KMC Officer's Quarters No. 63	1944	Contributing	58346	Recreation Billets	
64	KMC Laundromat	1945	Contributing	58347	Laundry/Dry Cleaning	Noted in draft NR nomination as non-contributing. Note: As of 3-20-2009, Building 64 was undergoing a complete renovation of building materials and is being added onto at the north elevation.
65	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 65	1945	Contributing	58438	Recreation Billets	Bedroom addition circa 1948
66	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 66	1945	Contributing	58349	Recreation Billets	Bedroom addition circa 1948
67	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 67	1944	Contributing	58350	Recreation Billets	Bedroom addition circa 1948
68	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 68	1944	Contributing	58351	Recreation Billets	Bedroom addition circa 1948
69	No Building 69		N/A	N/A		
70	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 70	1944	Contributing	58352	Recreation Billets	Bedroom addition circa 1948
71	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 71	1944	Contributing	58353	Recreation Billets	
72	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 72	1944	Contributing	58354	Recreation Billets	
73	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 73	1944	Contributing	58355	Recreation Billets	Expanded on north side circa 1948
74	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 74	1944	Contributing	58356	Recreation Billets	Replaced an NCO quarters cottage that burned down.
75	No Building 75		N/A	N/A		
76	KMC Stables and Storage Shed	1944	Contributing	58357	Storage (Stable)	Converted to supply room and warehouse in 1948.

NUMBER	NAME	ORIGINAL YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	LCS NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
77	KMC Garage Apartments	1944	Contributing	58358	Recreation Billet	
78	KMC Water Treatment Building 78	1945	Contributing	TBD	Water Supply/Treatment Building/Chlorinator Facility	Building 78 was also known as Crater Lodge, which burned in 1978.
79	KMC Pump House	1947	Non-Contributing	58359	Water Supply/Treatment Building	
80	KMC Building 80	1947	Non-Contributing	N/A		
80A	KMC Building 80A	1953	Non-Contributing	N/A		
80B	KMC Building 80B	post 1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		Confirm construction date
80C	KMC Building 80C	post 1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		Confirm construction date
81	KMC Housekeeping	pre-1947	Non-Contributing	N/A		Noted in draft NR nomination as non-contributing. Building 81 is a contemporary, non-contributing building located within a complex of ancilliary buildings west of the billets and support buildings. 1996 proposed site plan shows building 81 as "housekeeping" constructed in 1994.
82	KMC Storage Shed	1946	Contributing	58361	Storage/Art Studio	Vietnam War laboratory.
83	KMC Storage Shed	1946	Contributing	58362		
84	KMC Vehicle Storage Shed	1946	Contributing	58363		
85	KMC Gas Station	1947/1948?	Non-Contributing	58364	Exchange Auto Service	Plans say Sept. 1948 on them. Where did 1947 come from?
85A	KMC Shed	1946/1953	Non-Contributing	TBD	Flammable Materials Storage	1948 plan does not have this shed on it. Where did 1946 come from?
86	KMC Utility Building No. 86	1945	Contributing	58365	Heat Plant Building	
87	No Building 87		N/A	N/A		
88	KMC Guest House	1945	Contributing	58366	Recreation Billets(Driver's Quarters)	Originally constructed in 1945. Renovated in 1960 and 1998.
89	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 89	1936	Contributing	58367	Recreation Billets	
90	KMC Barn	1945	Contributing	58368	Storage	
91	KMC Shop/Garage	1945	Contributing	58369	Eng/Housing Maintenance	
92	KMC Storage Shed	1946	Contributing	58370	Eng/Housing Maintenance	
93	KMC WWII Quonset Hut	post-1960	Non-Contributing	N/A		Draft NR nomination did not note this as a non-contributing feature. But it has been determined through research that the hut was moved on site for the Hwy 11 construction.
94	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 94	1947	Contributing	58371	Recreation Billets	
95	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 95	1947	Contributing	58372	Recreation Billets	
96	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 96	1947	Contributing	58373	Recreation Billets	
97	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 97	1947	Contributing	58374	Recreation Billets	
98	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 98	1947	Contributing	58375	Recreation Billets	
99	KMC Officer's Cottage No. 99	1947	Contributing	58376	Recreation Billets	
100	KMC Building 100 and FH SR NCO	1947	Contributing	874814	Recreation Billets	
101	No Building 101		N/A	N/A		
102	No Building 102		N/A	N/A		

NUMBER	NAME	ORIGINAL YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	LCS NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
103	No Building 103		N/A	N/A		
104	KMC Tennis Court	1938	Non-Contributing	N/A	Court Area	Surface may have been repaved and fence is not original. Noted as Structure 104.
105	No Building 105		N/A	N/A		
106	KMC Baseball Field	1938	Contributing	N/A	Baseball Field	Not a building or structure
107	KMC Basketball Court	1947	Non-Contributing	N/A	Court Area	
108	KMC Handball Court		Contributing	58384		
109	Utility Building	post 1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		
110	Greenhouse	post 1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		
111	Shed	post 1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		
112	KMC Playground	post 1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		
113	KMC Flagpole	circa 1929?	Undetermined	58379	Structure 40A, Flagpole	Flagpole consists of metal pipe pole, sunk into concrete slab base, and supported by two shorter metal poles with large metal bolts passing through all three poles. (III-104). Unlikely that this is the original pole?
114	KMC Anchor Monument	post 1951	Non-Contributing	58385		
115	KMC Concrete Playground	post 1951	Non-Contributing	N/A		
116	KMC Lava Rock Planters		Contributing	58381		Round tiered lava rock planter (pre 1935)
117	Stone Masonry Culvert Headwall		Contributing	TBD		
118-118b	Barbecue/Picnic Shelters (3)		Non-Contributing	N/A		
119	Stone Barbecue Pit(2)		Non-Contributing	N/A		
201	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 201		Non-Contributing	N/A	Water Storage Tank Potable	newer replacement
203	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 203	1937	Contributing	TBD	Water Storage Tank Potable	
204	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 204		Non-Contributing	N/A		
209	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 209		Non-Contributing	N/A		
211	No structure 211.		N/A	N/A		
211A	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 211A		Non-Contributing	N/A		
212	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 212		Non-Contributing	N/A		
213	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 213		Non-Contributing	N/A		
215	resevoir		outside historic district	N/A		no integrity to warrant inclusion as discontiguous district
215	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 215		Contributing	TBD		
215A	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 215A		Non-Contributing	N/A		
217	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank 217		Non-Contributing	N/A		

NUMBER	NAME	ORIGINAL YEAR CONSTRUCTED	CONTRIBUTING STATUS	LCS NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank					
218	218		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Potable Water Storage Tank					
219	219		Non-Contributing	N/A		
R-1	Road R-1		Contributing			
R-2	Road R-2		Contributing			
R-3	Road R-3		Contributing			
R-4	Road R-4		Contributing			
R-5	Road R-5		Contributing			
R-6	Road R-6		Contributing			
R-7	Road R-7		Contributing			
R-8	Road R-8		Contributing			
R-9	Road R-9		Contributing			
R-10	Road R-10		Contributing			
	KMC Lava Rock Walkways and Paving		Contributing	KMCLF1		
	KMC Concrete Sidewalks		Contributing	KMCLF2/6/7		
	KMC Paved Parking Areas		Contributing	TBD		
R-11	Road R-11		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Unpaved roads		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Housekeeping Cart Paths		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC unpaved parking areas		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Lava Rock Walls		Contributing	TBD		
	KMC Entry Portals	1938	Contributing	58379	Entry Stone Pilons	
	KMC Stone Curbing		Contributing	TBD		
	KMC Stone Light Bollards (7)		Contributing	TBD		
	KMC Entrance Wall	2005	Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Steam Vent Fence		Non-Contributing	58380		
	KMC Path Lighting		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Concrete Brick Planters		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Picnic Tables and Benches		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Propane Tanks		Non-Contributing	N/A		
	KMC Motorpool Fence		Undetermined	N/A		

Appendix F: KMC Preservation Maintenance Recommendations



PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011.

Resource Name: **Tree Fern (*Cibotium ssp.*)**

LCS ID: n/a

CLI ID: n/a

Deficiency: The tree ferns along the foundation of Building 47 are in poor condition and are exhibiting signs of environmental stress. The goal is to improve the growing conditions and allow the ferns to recover.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Consult with a horticulturalist to assess the tree ferns and make recommendations for immediate reinvigoration and long term maintenance of the ferns.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Regular watering and fertilization is recommended. Tree ferns benefit from a steady supply of water and occasional light applications of a complete fertilizer containing slow-release nitrogen. To avoid potential harm to Nene, liquid fertilizer may be used at KMC; however, granular fertilizer should be avoided. Old and injured fronds should be pruned. See UH Manoa Publication OF-16, located at the end of Appendix F, for additional information.



PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011.



PWR, Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **Tsugi Pine (*Cryptomeria Japonica*)**

LCS ID: n/a

CLI ID: n/a

Deficiency: Tsugi Pines appear in declining in health. Individual limbs appear dead and may be hazardous. The goal is to stabilize the structural integrity of the trees and increase the conditions that promote healthy growth.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Consult with a horticulturalist or certified arborist to inspect and assess the Tsugi Pine trees, and make recommendations for immediate stabilization and long term maintenance.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Regular watering and mulching at the base of the trees is recommended.









PWR, Gjesfjeld and Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **Ohia (*Metrosideros polymorpha*)** LCS ID: n/a CLI ID: n/a

Deficiency: Poor drainage and improper pruning has left some Ohia trees in poor health. In addition, some Ohia Trees appear to be in decline as a result of an unknown stressor. Consult with a horticulturalist or certified arborist to inspect and assess the Ohia trees, and make recommendations for long term maintenance. The goal is to create conditions that support the growth of healthy trees.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Remove tree wells and mulch beds from under the canopy of the Ohia trees. Aerate the area around the canopy. These trees should be inspected by a horticulturalist or certified arborist to determine the cause for the leaf discoloration and prescribe both immediate guidance for stabilization and long term procedures for maintenance.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Regular irrigation and well drained soils are recommended. See UH Manoa Publication OF-11, located at the end of Appendix F, for details.



PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Stone Posts**

LCS ID: TBD

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: The stone posts have lichen growing on them, stones are missing from portions of the posts, and mortar is crumbling from in between stones. The goal is to preserve the existing stones in place until the posts can be restored to add missing stones and replace light fixtures.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Remove lichen from the stones by gently brushing the stones with a nylon brush. To ensure that the posts remain intact, repoint mortar joints using a gray portland cement-based mortar with aggregate matching the original.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Check mortar joints for loose stones and crumbling mortar annually and repair joints with appropriate compatible material as needed.



PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011.



PWR, Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Lava Rock Planters**

LCS ID: TBD

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: The lava rock planters have lichen growing on them, stones are missing or loose, and mortar is crumbling or missing from in between stones. Mortar joints have been repaired with different color mortar. The goal is to preserve the existing stones in place.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Remove lichen from the stones by gently brushing the stones with a nylon brush. Reset loose stones in original alignment and repoint mortar joints using a gray portland cement-based mortar with aggregate matching the original.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Check mortar joints for loose stones and crumbling mortar annually and repair joints as needed.



PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Handball Court**

LCS ID: TBD

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: The concrete court has soil build-up along the edges and has grass growing through cracks in the concrete. The goal is to preserve the concrete court in stable and clean condition.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Remove grass from the edges and cracks of the concrete court using a string trimmer. Remove soil build up along the edges of the concrete court with a flat-head shovel.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Annually remove soil build-up from the court, and regularly trim the grass growing through the cracks. Check the back of the handball court each year and remove any vegetation growing on the stone wall.



PWR, Gjesfjeld, 2011.



PWR, Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Housekeeping Cart Paths**

LCS ID: TBD

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Gravel and concrete have been added to some lawn areas to allow hard surface access for housekeeping carts. The goal is to reduce the profile of these paved and hardened surfaces and restore lawns to better reflect historic character.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Reduce and define the extent of the hard surface for access. Remove gravel from edges of path and work soils to create a better planting medium for reestablishment of grasses. Add nutrients in worn or restored areas prior to reseeding grass or laying sod.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Annually or as needed, rake gravel onto path and reseed grass along edges of path as needed. Ensure that no additional paths are created within the lawn by reseeding grass as needed.






PWR, Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Stone Curbing**

LCS ID: TBD

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Stone curbing has areas of missing or broken stone and mortar joints that have failed. Some stone curbing is covered in asphalt paving. Sections of stone paving have been replaced with concrete curbs. The goal is to preserve the existing stone curbing by resetting the stones and repointing the mortar joints.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Clean areas where stones are dislodged or loose and reset stones in original alignment. Remove any vegetation growing within mortar joints. Repoint mortar joints where mortar is missing or crumbling using gray portland cement-based mortar with aggregate matching the original.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Annually inspect for loose stone curb members and crumbling mortar joints and repair with in kind material as needed. Do not replace stone curbs with concrete curbs. Do not pave over stone curbing with asphalt.



PWR, Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Lava Rock Walkways**

LCS ID: 58377, 58378

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Lava rock walkways have missing mortar joints and vegetation growing within joints. The goal is to preserve the existing lava stone walkways by cleaning and repointing the mortar joints.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Remove any vegetation growing within mortar joints. Repoint mortar joints where mortar is missing or crumbling using gray portland cement-based mortar with aggregate matching the original.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Annually inspect mortar joints for loose stones and crumbling mortar and repair in kind joints as needed.





PWR, Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Concrete Sidewalks**

LCS ID: TBD

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Concrete sidewalks are deteriorating in some areas, and in many cases, repairs to original walkways reflect a mix of incompatible treatments and finishes. The goal is to preserve the original character of the concrete sidewalks by repairing the existing concrete and patching completely failed sections with compatible materials.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Patch failed sections of sidewalk with concrete patches made with gray portland cement with aggregate matching the original. When the patch becomes excessive, replace the section with a new section using compatible materials and finishes. Reinstall stone curbing at these sections, rather than replacing curb with concrete.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Annually inspect concrete sidewalks and repair as needed.



PWR, Germano, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Motor Shed and Shop (Building 26)**

LCS ID: 58321

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Wood board and batten siding has deteriorated due to soil build-up against the wall.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: The goal is to preserve the existing siding on the building by removing the soil that is resting against the building's siding, and creating drainage that diverts water from building foundations and exterior walls.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Annually inspect building foundation for soil build up and remove as needed.



PWR, Hartzler, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Dispensary (Building 47 and 47A)**

LCS ID: 58341

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Wood board and batten siding, doors and windows have peeling paint. The goal is to preserve the existing siding and other exterior wooden elements on the building from water damage by painting.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Scrape deteriorating paint from the wood siding and other wooden elements, prime the wood with a high quality acrylic primer, and finish with a high quality acrylic exterior paint in an approved color, ensuring that the ends of the wood are coated with paint to ensure a complete seal against moisture.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Inspect every three years for peeling paint and repaint as needed. (Note: All wooden structures at KMC are at risk for deterioration due to failing exterior finishes. These recommendations apply to all wooden KMC structures.)



PWR, Hartzler, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Motor Shed and Shop (Building 26)**

LCS ID: 58321

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Deteriorating wooden windows

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Remove the glazing, and scrape deteriorating paint from the wooden window elements. Prime all wood surfaces with a high quality acrylic primer, re-glaze the windows (replacing any broken glass) and finish with a high quality acrylic exterior paint in an approved color.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Check every three years for peeling paint and repaint as needed. Replace broken glazing and deteriorating putty as required.



PWR, Hartzler, 2011.

Resource Name: **KMC Officer's Cottage (Building 74)**

LCS ID: 58356

CLI ID: TBD

Deficiency: Clogged rain gutters.

Deferred Preservation Maintenance need: Clean debris from clogged rain gutters.

Recurring Preservation Maintenance need: Make an initial and comprehensive inspection of all rain gutters and downspouts to ensure they are free-flowing. Remove all obstructions and repair any leaks. When routine structure inspections are scheduled, include an inspection of gutters and downspouts, checking for leaks and obstructions.

Appendix G: KMC Lease/MOA Information (1916, 1921, and 1936)

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Historical Kilauea Lease Agreement Information
1916-1936

General Lease 1280, October 2, 1916[1]

THIS INDENTURE OF LEASE, made this 2nd day of October, 1916, by and between WILLIAM O. SMITH, E. FAXTON BISHOP, ALBERT F. JUDD and ALFRED W. CARTER, all of the city and county of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Trustees under the will and of the estate of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, hereinafter called the "Lessors", of the first part, and GENERAL R.H. EVANS, United States Army, Commanding Department of Hawaii, GENERAL SAMUEL I. JOHNSON, Commanding National Guard of Hawaii, LORRIN A. THURSTON, JOHN T. MOIR and G.H. VICARS Trustees of the Kilauea Military Camp, hereinafter called the "Lessees", of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the lessors, in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants hereinafter contained and on the part of the lessees to be observed and performed, do hereby demise and lease unto the lessees:

All that certain piece and parcel of land, containing an area of 49 acres, a little more or less, (part of Apana 11 of the land mentioned or described in Land Commission Award No. 7713 to V. Kamamalu, Royal Patent No. 4475), situated at Keauhou, District of Kau, Island, County, and Territory of Hawaii, and thus bounded and described:

Beginning at a stake and ahu on the north line of the Government Hilo-Kau Road, the co-ordinates of said stake and ahu referred to Government Survey Trig. Station "Volcano House Flag" being 827 feet north and 4589 feet west, and thence running by true azimuths as follows:

1. 179˚ 12" 1800 feet, a little more or less, to a fault at the foot of a bluff;
2. Thence following the line of fault and bluff in a southwesterly direction for a distance of 1600 feet more or less, along Bishop Estate Lease 923 to O.T. Shipman;
3. 359˚ 12" 1200 feet, a little more or less, to a stake and ahu on the north line of the Government Hilo-Kau Road, the co-ordinates of said stake and ahu referred to Government Survey Trig Station "Volcano House Flag" being 740 feet north and 5987 feet west;
4. Thence in an easterly direction along the north line of the Government Hilo-Kau Road to the point of beginning; which said described premises shall, for the purposes of this lease, be known as the "Kilauea Military Camp".

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAME, together with all rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appurtaining [sic], unto the lessees from the first day of September, 1916, for the term of twenty (20) years thence next ensuing, the lessees paying for the said premises yearly and every year during the said term unto the lessors the rent of FIFTY DOLLARS ($50.00), payable yearly in advance at the office of the lessors in Honolulu, without any deductions or notice or demand, the first payment to be made upon the execution hereof;

[1] History of Kilauea Military Camp, Hawaii National Park, 1929, General Lease 1280, pages 1-6 (HAVO archives, 9-3-1).

AND THE LESSORS hereby covenant with the lessees that, upon payment by the lessees of the rent as aforesaid and upon observance and performance of the covenants by the lessees hereinafter contained, the lessees shall peaceably hold and enjoy the said demised premises for the term herby demised, without hindrance or interruption by the lessors or by any persons lawfully or equitably claiming by, through or under them; and that they will not commence nor institute against the lessees or any of them any action or suit for the recovery of the rent hereby reserved, in case of non-payment thereof, or of damages for breach of any other of the covenants herein contained and on the part of the lessees to be observed or performed; but nothing herein contained shall restrain the lessor exercising any other remedy hereby reserved to them in case of any such non-payment or any such breach as aforesaid;

AND THE LESSEES hereby covenant with the lessors as follows:

That they (the lessees) will pay all taxes, rates, assessments, impositions, duties, charges and other outgoings of every description to which the said premises or any part thereof or the lessors or lessees in respect thereof are now or may during the said term become liable and whether the said taxes, rates, assessments, impositions, duties, charges, and other outgoings are or shall be assessed to or be payable or discharged by law by either the lessees or lessors;

That they will, during the whole of the said term, make, build, maintain and repair all fences, sewers, drains, roads and sidewalks which may be required by law to be made, built, maintained and repaired upon or adjoining or in connection with or for the use of the said premises or any part thereof;

That they will, during the whole of the said term, keep the said premises in a strictly clean and sanitary condition and observe and perform all of the rules and regulations of the Health Authorities for the time being applicable to the said premises, and will indemnify the lessors and the estate and effects of the said Bernice P. Bishop against all actions, suits, damages and claims by whomsoever brought or made by reason of the non-observance or not-performance of the said rules and regulations and of this covenant;

That they will, at their own expense, from time to time and at all times during the said term, will and substantially repair, maintain and keep all buildings and improvements now or hereinafter built on the land hereby demised with all necessary reparations and amendments whatsoever, and will keep the said buildings and the land hereby demised in good order and condition;

That they will permit the lessors, or their agents, at all seasonable times during the said terms, to enter the said premises and examine the condition thereof;

That they will, whenever requested by the lessors to do so, deliver up to the lessors peaceable possession of all land which now is or hereafter during the continuance of the said term may be required or condemned for public roads or road purposes, with indemnity or reduction of rent;

That they will not use, or will not allow to be used, the said premises except as a site for a camp and drill and maneuver station for the National Guard of Hawaii and/ or as a recreation and health recruiting station for the United States Army and/ or Navy, and/ or other public or semi-public purposes not inconsistent therewith, without the consent in writing of the lessors;

That they will not cut down, fell or injure, or suffer to be cut down, felled or injured, any trees or saplings now or hereafter growing upon the land hereby demised, except only in the way of good

husbandry or for the purpose of cleaning the ground necessary for the erection of buildings, making roads, parade grounds or parking, and/ or the planting of trees;

That they will not make or suffer any strip of waste or unlawful, improper or offensive use of said premises;

That they will not, with the consent in writing of the lessors, assign this lease nor sublet or part with the possession of the whole or any part thereof;

That they will not permit or suffer the said premises or any part thereof, to be used for or in connection with the manufacture or sale of ale, beer, wine, spirits, or other alcoholic liquors;

That they will forthwith constructed on the land which forms the western boundary of the land demised, or in such other locality as may be mutually agreed upon, a road suitable for use, in the place of the present Shipman Ranch Road, which courses the land hereby demised, by all persons now or hereafter entitled to use the said Shipman Ranch Road and

That at the end of the said term or other sooner determination of this lease the lessees will peaceably deliver up to the lessors possession of the premises hereby demised;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, and this demise is upon this condition, that if the lessees shall fail to pay the said rent or any part thereof within thirty days (30) after the same becomes due, whether the same shall or shall not have been legally demanded, or shall fall faithfully to observe or perform any of the covenants herein contained and on their part to be observed and performed, or shall abandon the said premises, or any part thereof in the name of the whole, and at their option terminate this lease without service or notice of legal process and without prejudice to any other remedy or right of action for arrears of rent or for any proceeding or other breach of contract;

AND IT IS HEREBY expressly agreed and declared that the acceptance of rent by the lessors shall not be deemed to be a waiver by them of any breach by the lessees of any covenant herein contained; and that the term “lessors” in these presents shall include the lessors, their successors and assigns, and also that the term “lessees” shall include the lessees, the General or other officers for the time being commanding the National Guard of Hawaii, and the successors in office of the said L.A. Thurston, John T. Moir and G.H. Vicars, as trustees for the said “Kilauea Military Camp” and their permitted assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto, and to another instrument of the same date and tenor, set their hands and seals the day and year before written.

Signed (Trustees under the will and of the Estate of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased).
W.O Smith
F.F. Bishop
Albert F. Judd

Signed (Trustees “Kilauea Military Camp”)
Samuel I. Johnson
L.A. Thurston
John T. Moir
G.H Vicars

Memorandum of Agreement, November 1921[2]

Memorandum of Agreement, entered into this first day of November, A.D. 1921 between John T. Moir, Chairman, on behalf of the Trustees of the Kilauea Military Camp, on the one part, and Lieut. Col. H.L. Landers, Education and Recreation Officer, Hawaiian Department, United States Army, on behalf of the Hawaiian Department, United States Army, on the other part, covering the matter of the occupation of the Kilauea Military Camp by the United States Army, as a Vacation and Health Recruiting Station.

It is agreed as follows.

1. The army shall be permitted to use and occupy the Kilauea Military Camp as a Vacation and Health Recruiting Station, together with the present buildings and equipment at said camp without the payment of any rental whatsoever for the same; but the Army undertakes to pay, however, the amount of rental payable by the Trustees of the Kilauea Military Camp to the Trustees of the Bishop Estate which rental amounts to $50.00 per year.

2. The Army further undertakes to insure the present buildings and contents thereof at the Kilauea Military Camp, in the sum of not less than $14,000.00 and to keep the same insured in that amount, for the benefit of the Trustees of the Kilauea Military Camp, and to pay the premiums on such insurance.

3. The foregoing items of ground rental and insurance shall be payable by the Army in equal monthly installments, and the obligation to pay the same shall commence as of November 1, 1929.

4. The Army further undertakes to keep and maintain the present buildings and their contents at the said camp in good condition and repair according to their present state of preservation, and to be responsible for damage to and breakage of furniture and other equipment, and to indemnify the Trustees of the Kilauea Military Camp and hold them harmless against loss or damage thereby.

5. In the event that any additional structures, equipment, supplies, etc., are desired or required for the proper accommodation and comfort of troops occupying the said camp, the Army undertakes to erect, provide and maintain the same at its own expense, but it is agreed and understood that in case of the use of the said camp as aforesaid by the Army is discontinued the Army may remove or otherwise dispose of any and all structures, equipment, supplies, etc., permanent or otherwise, so erected, provided and maintained by it.

6. This memorandum of agreement is based upon the understanding that the Army will use the Kilauea Military Camp continuously and properly maintain the same, but should the Army desire to vacate the said camp and not to use the same for the period of one month or more, this agreement covering the use of the said camp shall be subject to further consideration and such amendment or modification as may be agreed to.

[2] History of Kilauea Military Camp, Hawaii National Park, 1929, Section II, pages 3-5 (HAVO archives, 9-3-1).

7. It is agreed that this memorandum of agreement shall not be construed or misunderstood to impose a personal liability upon the parties executing the same.

In WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have herewith set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed: John T. Moir, Chairman
Signed: H.L. Landers, U.S. Army, Dept. E. & R. Officer.

Kilauea Military Camp: Permit from the Secretary of the Interior to War Department to use land in Hawaii National Park for Military Camp, April 1936[3]

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR hereby authorizes the WAR DEPARTMENT to use the following described land in the HAWAII NATIONAL PARK, Territory of Hawaii:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, containing an area of forty-nine (49) acres, more or less, (part of Apana 11 of the land mentioned or described in Land Commission Award No. 7713 to V. Kamamalu, Royal Patent No. 4475), situated at Keauhou, District, District of Kau, Island, County and Territory of Hawaii, and thus bounded and described:

Beginning at a stake and ahu on the north line of the Government Hilo-Kau Road, the co-ordinates of said stake and ahu referred to Government Survey Trig. Station "Volcano House Flag" being 827 feet north and 4589 feet west, and thence running by true azimuths as follows:

1. 179˚ 12" 1800 feet, a little more or less, to a fault at the foot of a bluff;
2. Thence following the line of fault and bluff in a southwesterly direction for a distance of 1600 feet more or less, along Bishop Estate Lease 923 to O.T. Shipman;
3. 359˚ 12" 1200 feet, a little more or less, to a stake and ahu on the north line of the Government Hilo-Kau Road, the co-ordinates of said stake and ahu referred to Government Survey Trig Station "Volcano House Flag" being 740 feet north and 5987 feet west;
4. Thence in an easterly direction along the north line of the Government Hilo-Kau Road to the point of beginning, together with the buildings and improvements located thereon and the utilities and appurtenances to the same belonging and appertaining:

For a period of twenty (20) years beginning September 1, 1936, with the understanding that the provisions contained herein will be adhered to at all times during the life of this agreement and with the further understanding that the park is to be preserved in its natural state, and the above described property or any of the rights or privileges herein granted will not be used to except, and to such extent only, as may be needed and intended to be used in good faith in carrying out the true intent and meaning of this agreement.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AGREES:

1. To utilize only the land above described and for the sole purpose of operating and maintaining a rest and health recuperation camp for the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel, their wives and members of their immediate families and guests; permanent civilian employees of the Army and Navy; members of the National Guard, members of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and like Federal services; the Governor of the Territory and his family; and visiting Federal officials.
2. To insure that improvements conform with the landscape scheme, type and design adopted for the Hawaii National Park, no material changes in the terrain shall be made and no buildings shall be constructed or exterior alterations or extensions of a material nature made to existing buildings, until plans are submitted to an approved by the Director, National Park Service

[3] Kilauea Military Camp: Permit from the Secretary of the Interior to War Department to use land in Hawaii National Park for Military Camp, April 1936. (HAVO archives, File No. 609-01).

through the Superintendent, Hawaii National Park. All painting of the exterior of the buildings shall conform to the color scheme approved for the Hawaii National Park.

3. To allow the premises to be landscaped by the National Park Service, in accordance with plans approved by its Branch of Plans and Design, and after consultation with the Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp.
4. To build, maintain and repair fences, sewers, drains, roads, trails and sidewalks insofar as funds are available, and without expense to the National Park Service, and in a manner that will meet the standard adopted for the Hawaii National Park.
5. To at all times keep said premises in a strictly clean and sanitary condition, to observe and comply with the rules and regulations of the health authorities applicable to the said premises, and not to dispose of garbage, refuse and waste of off the said premises, and not to dispose of garbage, refuse and waste off of the said premises except at a place or places indicated by the said Superintendent, or his agent.
6. To allow said premises to be inspected by the said Superintendent or his agent at all seasonable times in connection with ascertaining whether there has been compliance with the established rules and regulations for the government of the Hawaii National Park and this lease.
7. To refrain from cutting, felling or inuring or suffering to be cut, felled or injured, any trees or saplings now or hereafter growing on the said premises, except only in a way of good husbandry, and then only with the approval of the said Superintendent or his agent, and to adequately protect trees and saplings which are apt to be injured by live stock and/or traffic.
8. To deliver up, without being compensated with additional land, any portion of said premises which may be needed for public roads.
9. To refrain from conducting any mining operations, removing and sand, gravel or kindred substances, or permitting the same to be done by others, without the consent in writing of the said Superintendent.
10. To refrain from gathering or suffering to be gathered, fallen wood on other than said premises, except when and at such places as are indicated in writing by the said Superintendent.
11. To keep on file a register of all visitors to the Kilauea Military Camp, said register to be available to the said Superintendent and to show at all times the names of all visitors and personnel of the camp during the period of six months immediately preceding the day on which the said Superintendent may have occasion to refer thereto.
12. To keep posted in conspicuous places the rules and regulations for the government of Hawaii National Park, and to call the attention of visitors, and all personnel of Kilauea Military Camp, to said rules and regulations.
13. To be governed by and inform all visitors to and personnel of the Kilauea Military Camp that they must observe and comply with the rules and regulations of the National Park Service and such special rules and regulations as are now, or hereafter may be applicable to the Hawaii National Park.
14. To cooperate with the authorities of Hawaii National Park in emergencies in the fighting of fires, police protection and other extraordinary conditions.
15. To assign a responsible representative of the camp to be in charge of groups of visiting enlisted men making excursions over park territory.
16. To extend to civilian personnel and Federal employees of the Hawaii National Park the same free medical treatment that is within the legal authorization of exiting law and Army regulations.
17. That it will not, without the consent in writing of the Secretary of the Interior, assign or sublet or part with the possession of the whole or part of said premises.

18. That should the premises be abandoned or not used for a continuous period of six months or longer, then the Secretary of the Interior or his agent may enter upon and take possession of said premises and at his option terminate this agreement.
19. That at the expiration of the period of this agreement or sooner determination, the War Department will deliver up to the Secretary of the Interior or his agent possession of the said premises; provided that in the event the Secretary deems it inexpedient or undesirable to renew this agreement, the War Department may remove from said premises any or all physical improvements thereon.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AGREES:

1. To allow the Kilauea Military Camp to maintain men's bath house upon the said premises, said bath house to be in its existing location or at a place approved and maintained according to plans approved by the Branch of Plans and Design of the National Park Service.
2. To allow the maintenance and use of the baseball field, water storage tanks and a corral on said premises.
3. To keep the Kilauea Military Camp supplied with copes of the general rules and regulations of the National Park Service and the rules and regulations of the Hawaii National Park.
4. To allow the said camp to cultivate exotic plants of such species on said premises as are approved by the Branch of Plans and Design of the National Park Service.
5. To landscape the said premises according to plans approved by the Branch of Plans and Design of the National Park Service after consultation with the Commanding Officer, Kilauea Military Camp.
6. To turn over to the military authorities at the Kilauea Military Camp for disciplinary action any of the military personnel who violate park rules and regulations or commit other crimes, with the understanding that in all such cases where disciplinary action is necessary, punishment by or through the Commanding Officer of the Camp of any who merit it will be swift, sure and sufficiently drastic, and with the understanding that the above is to be followed as a general rules subject to such changes in any special cases as may arise.
7. To render services of protection and educational recreation to the visitors to and personnel of Kilauea Military Camp in so far as time and staff permit.
8. To build and maintain a public road along and near the west boundary of the said Kilauea Military Camp, said road to make available to the public the golf course and Keauhou Ranch.

DATED this 8th day of April 1936.
/s/ T.A. Walters
First Assistant Secretary of the Interior

ACCEPTED this 30th day of April 1936.
/s/ Harry H. Woodring
The Asst. Secretary of War