

PH 0055115

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|---|
| STATE: Hawaii |
| COUNTY: Hawaii |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY |
| ENTRY DATE JUL 24 1974 |

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

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

2. LOCATION

| | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| STREET AND NUMBER: 30 miles from Hilo on State Rt. 11 ^{SW of Hilo} | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park | | CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 2 | |
| STATE: Hawaii | CODE: 15 | COUNTY: Hawaii | CODE: 01 |

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both | Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Vacant</u> |
| Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | | |

4. AGENCY

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|
| National Park Service, U.S.D.I. | | |
| REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) | STREET AND NUMBER: | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park | STATE: Hawaii | CODE: 1700 |

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

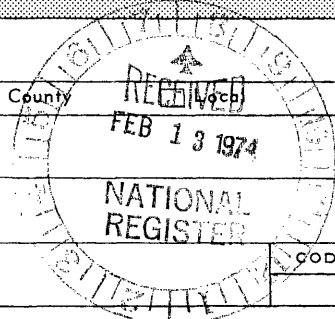
| | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: National Park Service, U.S.D.I. | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: Washington | STATE: D.C. | CODE: 08 |

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| TITLE OF SURVEY: | | | |
| DATE OF SURVEY: | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> State | <input type="checkbox"/> County |
| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: | | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: | | | |
| CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE: | |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| CONDITION | (Check One) | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed |
| | (Check One) | | | (Check One) | | |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved | <input type="checkbox"/> Original Site | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Order of Significance: FirstRecommended Treatment: Partial Restoration

Cost Estimate: I \$4,000
 II \$2,500
 III Unknown

- I. Emergency fire protection--install temporary plastic pipe and sprinkler heads, including pressure pump and tank, with alarm.
- II. Historic Structures Report--historian and historic architect, travel, per diem, miscellaneous.
- III. Partial Restoration--cost to be based on Historic Structures Report, Interpretive Prospectus; includes partial (or full) restoration, exhibits and/or historic house furnishings.

(Interim: \$100 per year operating program--maintenance)

Present: A one-story building of 10 rooms, approximately 110 feet long and 35 feet wide, with several shed-like additions on rear and Hilo sides, porch under roof on crater side approximately 104 feet long; a storage locker occupies the last 6 feet of the porch on the rim end; frame on wooden posts; shingle exterior walls; painted rough lumber interior walls; galvanized metal roof; natural lumber floors; unfinished rough ceiling; wood-burning brick fireplace in main central room.

Original: Built in 1877, a one-story building with six guest bedrooms (capacity three pillows each); two bedrooms for manager and family; combination parlor-dining room (with large wood-burning fireplace, library and medicine chest); porch along entire 110 feet of crater side; shingle roof; wide-board (and batten) exterior walls. Flower and vegetable gardens, stables and paddocks were nearby. Rainwater was collected from roof and stored in wooden tanks. The 1866 thatched structure may have been in use for a period after 1877 as employee quarters. Many guests slept dormitory style when guest bedrooms were full, using parlor, porch, etc., for a capacity of 35 guests. A kitchen probably occupied the Ka'u end, rear side. See I (1877); map: "Locations and Structural Chronology," 5/31/73. The 1866 thatched building may have stood until the late 1800's and called "Hale Hoomaha," when its "Volcano House" name transferred to the 1877 building.

Remodeling and Moving: In 1891, a two-story frame addition was built on the Ka'u end abutting the 1877 structure. The addition added rooms; had a tower in the crater-side Ka'u corner; a large office, ladies parlor; dining hall and observation room; and included 10 or 12 guest bedrooms. The 1877 structure itself was modified. Carpentry included enlarging the parlor-dining area into a social hall. Its fireplace was enlarged

(continued)

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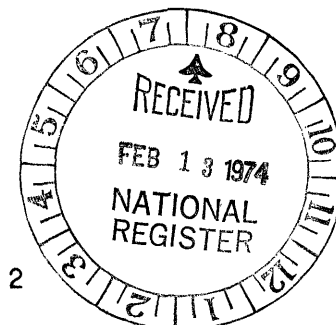
(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

and a billiard table installed. The manager's quarters continued to be in the 1877 structure, but were probably enlarged. The porch of the 1877 structure was widened and rebuilt. During the remodeling, the original porch posts were found to be of naio wood and replaced, perhaps by the square-milled ones existing in 1973. The new capacity of the combined 1877-1891 structures was 50 guests in 18 guest bedrooms and the public rooms. The kitchen was probably in the 1891 structure, with its space in the 1877 structure taken over in the enlargement of the old parlor-dining area into a social room. See II (1891); map: "Locations and Structural Chronology," 5/31/73.

In 1921, the 1877 structure was detached from its 1891 addition and moved farther back from the crater rim to its present location, a distance of perhaps 90 feet. See III (1921); map: "Locations and Structural Chronology," 5/31/73. On its former site, and added to the 1891 structure, a two-story structure was built; and on the Ka'u end of the 1891 structure, another two-story wing was built. By 1921, there were, in addition to guest facilities in the detached 1877 structure, several cottages, with combined capacity for 100 guests. Part of the building materials for the 1921 wings to the 1891 structure came from the dismantled Crater Hotel, which stood on a site just outside the National Park boundary on the inland side of the Hilo road. About \$150,000 was spent making the 1921 additions and changes.

In 1940, the 1891 core structure, with its 1921 wings, burned down, but the 1877 structure nearby was saved. Hotel operations moved temporarily into the 1877 structure while a new Volcano House, in a new location, was being built adjacent to the crater rim. See IV (1941); map: "Locations and Structural Chronology," 5/31/73. When the 1941 Volcano House opened, the 1877 building housed concession employees who worked in the Volcano House. With the construction of a new dormitory for Volcano House employees in 1972 (on the site of former Park Quarters No. 2), the 1877 structure became vacant, the first time since its construction in 1877.



B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Tourism</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A need for hotel-type, overnight quarters and food service at Kilauea crater for the many non-Hawaiian visitors who came to see the volcanic activity resulted in commercial operation of a Volcano House; intermittently 1849 through 1866, and continuously since. The 1877 Volcano House building was the first of Western architecture and replaced the native-style thatched houses previously available.

The locations of the various Volcano Houses from 1849 through the present 1941 building were on a portion of the rim of Kilauea crater that was stable; where abundant rainfall provided water; where steam from cracks provided heat and cooking facilities; and where walking and riding access to the main crater floor was relatively easy down a series of fault steps. The area was along the main post-1819 route between Hilo and the Ka'u district. Trade winds usually swept the area clear of volcanic fumes. From the Volcano House, views of eruptive activity and of the crater itself were good, weather conditions permitting.

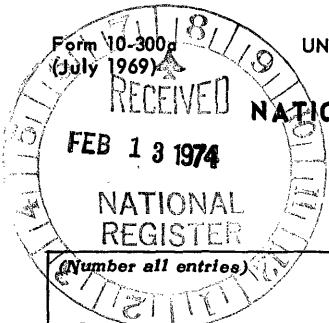
By 1876, George W. C. Jones had bought out his partners (William H. Reed, Charles Richardson and his cousin Julius Richardson, Judge J. G. Kaina, and John C. King) who had operated since before 1865 the pulu industry in Puna and Ka'u districts and who had constructed and operated the 1866 Volcano House (thatched, about 40 by 20 feet, near the site of the 1877 Volcano House).

In 1877, Jones hired William H. Lentz to build (later manage) a larger Volcano House of Western architecture. Mill work, such as doors and windows, hardware, and probably shingles, plus some other building materials and furniture, were landed at Keaouhou landing in Puna and transported via mule and horseback to Ainahou stables (near the present ranch headquarters site), part way between the ship landing and the Volcano House. At Ainahou, the materials were loaded on two-wheel carts and hauled to the construction site. This route was the reverse of that followed in shipping dried pulu from the Volcano area to Keaouhou landing. Rafters, studs, and posts were cut locally from Ohia and naio trees. A sawmill, and perhaps a shingling operation, may have been set up near the construction site. Pulu pickers from the vicinity were employed in the construction under Lentz. After construction 1877, John Kane,

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

a Caucasian, and his Hawaiian wife were resident "host and hostess," under Lentz as manager. Managers and ownership changed occasionally thereafter.

In 1883, James F. Jordan and Oliver T. Shipman became manager-owners. They sold in 1885 to the Wilder Steamship Company, and John H. Maby managed through 1891.

In 1890, Wilder Steamship Company sold to the Volcano House Company, a new company which also acquired the hotel at Punaluu, Ka'u, from its owner-builder and manager, Peter Lee. Lorrin A. Thurston and William R. Castle (both later active in promoting a national park at Volcano) were the principal stockholders. After 1891, Peter Lee managed both hotels.

In 1891, the Volcano House Company employed George A. Howard to build the two-story addition to the 1877 building. Lumber and building materials were landed at Punaluu, Ka'u, and hauled overland to Pahala. Richard Hitchcock had this contract initially. It was later assumed by Judge Henry Martin. Materials moved from Pahala to the Volcano House over the private road built by Peter Lee, who probably handled this movement via mule team over the 24-mile distance. Fog often obscured this road, and over the open lava fields Lee painted rocks along the trail a white color. It took two months to complete the hauling, and lumber was scattered along the trail by incompetent and often drunk mule skimmers. The 1891 addition was completed in October. Peter Lee managed the Volcano House through 1898, when he built and operated the Crater Hotel, halfway houses between Hilo and Volcano, and between Punaluu and Volcano, and stage companies. Fred Waldron was manager of the Volcano House from 1898 through 1900, when he was replaced by St. Clair Bidgood. In 1901, unknown additions were made to structures of the Volcano House complex.

In 1904, the Volcano House Company sold its interests to the Lycurgus family. George Lycurgus was manager for a period in 1904, then replaced by Demosthenes Lycurgus, the principal stockholder. When Demosthenes Lycurgus died in 1919, Peter Anastasopoulos became manager and remained through 1921, when George Lycurgus, then principal stockholder, sold the Volcano House to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Peter T. Phillips was manager (1921-1923) and directed \$150,000 worth of changes and improvements, including the moving of the 1877 building to its present site.

Managers were Channing J. Lovejoy (1923-1927), James N. Gandy (1927-1932), and George Lycurgus (1932-1960) assisted by his son Nicholas (1933-1970). Lycurgus repurchased the Volcano House complex in 1932. When the 1891-1921 structure burned down in 1940, the company built

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(Continuation Sheet)

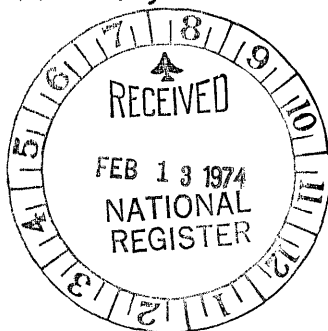
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8. SIGNIFICANCE

the present Volcano House on the rim of Kilauea Crater and opened it for business in 1941. During the period between the fire and the opening of the 1941 building, the 1877 building again served as the Volcano House. A wing was added to the 1941 building in 1958.

In 1969, the Volcano House was sold to C. Brewer & Company. Tony Bruggemans was manager vice Nicholas Lycurgus, 1970-1971, and Al Palayo (1971-19—).



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Apple, Russell A. and Peg Apple
1969 The earliest Volcano Houses. In Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
March 22. p. A-11

Brigham, William T.
1908 Ancient Hawaiian house. Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop
Museum, II, 3. Honolulu. p. 113

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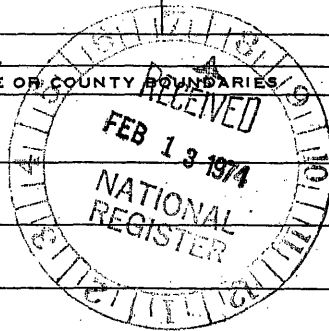
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | O R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|--|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | | N. LATITUDE | W. LONGITUDE | |
| | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | |
| NW | ° ' " | ° ' " | | 19° 26' 02" | 155° 15' 39" | |
| NE | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |
| SE | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |
| SW | ° ' " | ° ' " | | | | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than 1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
| Hawaii | 15 | Hawaii | 01 |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

| | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| NAME AND TITLE: Russell A. Apple, Pacific Historian | | DATE: 6/5/73 |
| BUSINESS ADDRESS: National Park Service, U.S.D.I. | | |
| STREET AND NUMBER: Suite 512, 677 Ala Moana Blvd. | | PHONE: 808/521-3027 |
| CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu | STATE: Hawaii 96813 | CODE: 15 |

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

- Yes
- No
- None

Sunoo Kato
State Liaison Officer Signature

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

Howard D. Chapman
Federal Representative Signature
Regional Director, Western Region

Title

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

R. R. Martensen
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/24/74

ATTEST:
Charles A. Hering
Keeper of The National Register

Date 7-27-74

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1909 The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa. Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, II, 4. Honolulu. pp. 180, 181.

Hirozawa, Shurei
1969 Lycurgus hotel era nears an end. In Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Dec. 27. p. B-12.

Jackson, Frances
1972 An administrative history of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Haleakala National Park. Honolulu. mss. pp. 14-17.

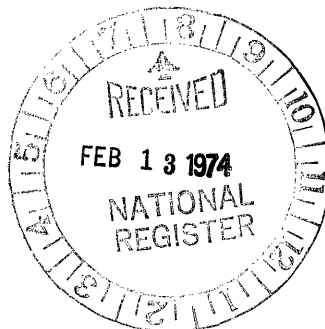
Lee, Gilbert (son of Peter)
1972 Personal interview, Volcano vicinity, by Russell A. Apple, July 26. Tape record, Hawaii Group Office, NPS, Honolulu.

Hilo Tribune Herald
1927 Volcano House is popular Hawaii inn. Oct. 28. pp. 3, 7.

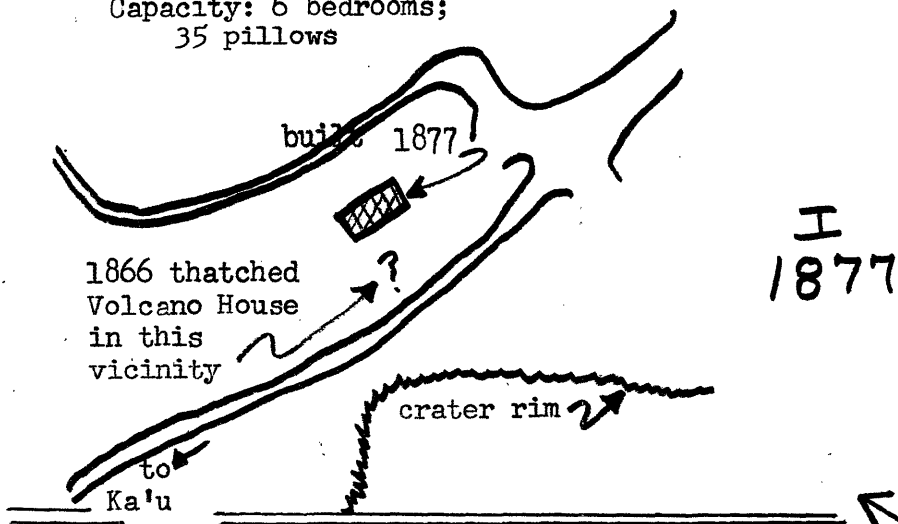
Hitchcock, Charles H.
1911 Hawaii and its volcanoes. Honolulu. pp. 260-261.

Olson, Gunder E.
1941 The hotel by a volcano. In Paradise of the Pacific, 53, Dec. 12. Honolulu. pp. 86-88.

1944 The story of the Volcano House. Honolulu. passim.

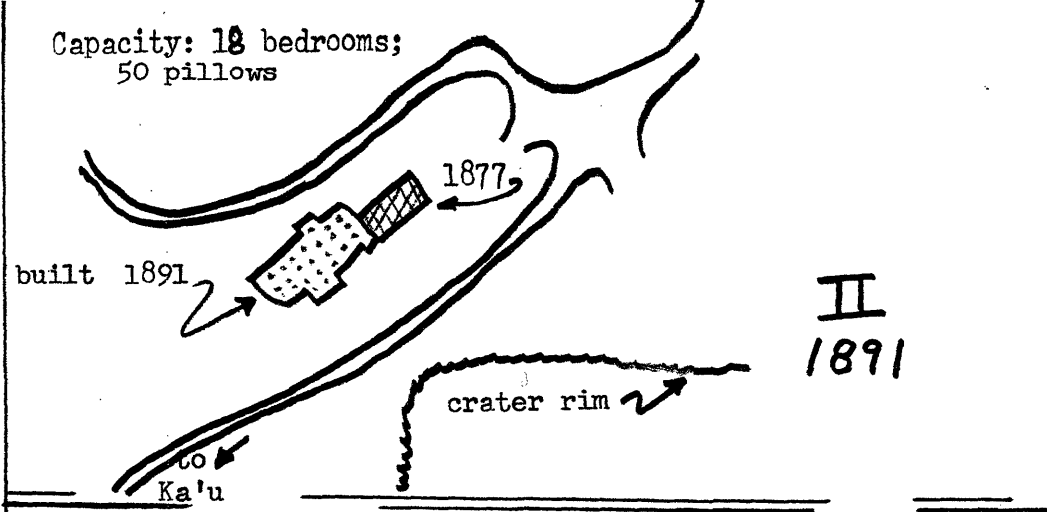


Capacity: 6 bedrooms;
35 pillows



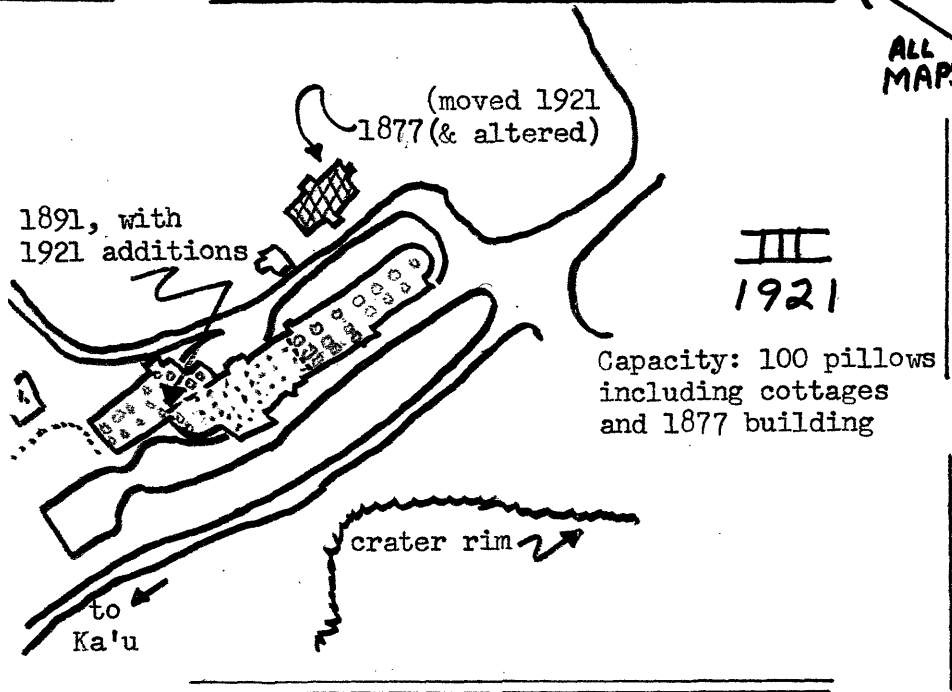
I
1877

Capacity: 18 bedrooms;
50 pillows



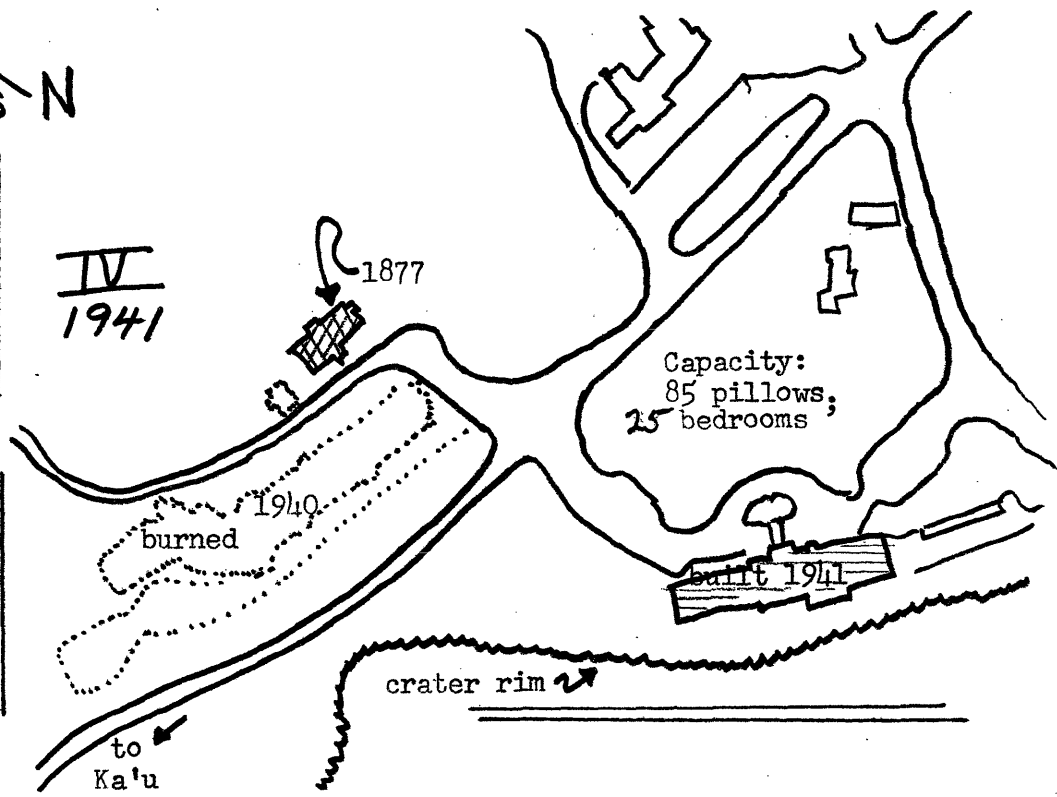
II
1891

ALL MAPS N



III
1921

Capacity: 100 pillows
including cottages
and 1877 building



IV
1941

Capacity:
85 pillows;
25 bedrooms

LOCATIONS AND STRUCTURAL CHRONOLOGY
VOLCANO HOUSES 1866-1941
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
ca. 1940 road system shown on all maps
to aid location identification

(all Volcano Houses had
bed rooms+public rooms)

Scale: 1 inch = 275 feet perhaps

Research and drawn
by Russell A. Apple,
Pacific Historian,
Hawaii Group, NPS,
Honolulu 5/31/73