

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 25 1977

DATE ENTERED

MAR 30 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC



Father Elias Bond District

AND/OR COMMON

Bond District (preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

SE of Kapaau off Highway 27

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Kapaau

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Hawaii

CODE

15

COUNTY

Hawaii

CODE

001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

 DISTRICT PUBLIC OCCUPIED AGRICULTURE MUSEUM BUILDING(S) PRIVATE UNOCCUPIED COMMERCIAL PARK STRUCTURE BOTH WORK IN PROGRESS EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS OBJECT IN PROCESS YES: RESTRICTED GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC BEING CONSIDERED YES: UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION NO MILITARY OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple See Continuation Sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bureau of Conveyances

STREET & NUMBER

1151 Punchbowl Street

CITY, TOWN

Honolulu

STATE

Hawaii

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Hawaii Register of Historic Places - 10-02-7100
2. National Register of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE

1. Survey, June, 1973
2. 1962

2
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

1. State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 621
2. N.P.S. U.S. Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN

1. Honolulu

2. Washington

STATE

1. Hawaii

2. D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
		<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bond District is located in the rural, agricultural area south of the town of Kapaaau. The surrounding land consists of rolling hills with macadamia nut orchards, sugar cane fields, and small forested areas. The buildings are grouped in three sections - The Bond Homestead, Kalahikiola Church and vicinity, and Kohala Seminary (Kohala Girl's School).

The heart of the Bond District is the Bond Homestead located in the northern portion of the nominated property. The Homestead consists of two residential buildings, one doctor's office, and eleven out buildings. The buildings contain many historic furnishings and artifacts dating from 1844 up until more recent times. None of the buildings are occupied at present.

The Homestead buildings are constructed around the perimeter of a two-acre open space. Most of the perimeter is edged with a stone wall (as seen in Sketch Map 2). The area is described in an 1849 account as follows: "It stands in the center of an area of some five or six acres, enclosed with a neat stone wall, and having a part of it cultivated as a garden, adorned with flowering shrubs and trees, as the pineapple, guava, acacia, mimosa, tamarind, kukui, mulberry, geranium, banana, Pride of China, sugar cane, etc. The house is thatched with long leaves of the hala-tree (Pandanus), and has a very pretty, neat appearance, in connection with that tasteful keeping of the walks and grounds, like the pictures we have of thatched cottages and rural scenes of Old England."¹ Much of that character remains in spite of the numerous changes. The thatch was replaced in the 19th century, in most cases only several years after its original application. Changes in vegetation have occurred due to the introduction of the coconut, Norfolk Pine, and other trees planted by members of the Bond family. The last buildings constructed in the Homestead area are out-buildings in the southern part of the compound, dating from about 1900.²

The structures in the Homestead area are small scale, one-story buildings with gable and shed roofs. The visual continuity of the rambling structures and the consistency of materials, scale, and form, create a harmony in the architectural fabric of the Homestead.

The activity center of the Homestead was located in the three buildings to the north - the main house, the doctor's office, and the cottage - all of which are connected by breezeways to shelter the residents during inclement weather.

The main house (Building 1) of the Bond Homestead was constructed in at least three stages. The first and largest section was built in 1841, of heavy timber frame construction. This generally rectangular section measures approximately 40' x 60'. The gable roof, comprising more than one-half the height of the structure is oriented

1. Henry T. Cheever, Island World of the Pacific, New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1851, p. 152
2. Interview with Charles Bond

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITCS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Elias Bond and Others

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bond District in Kohala, Hawaii includes a well preserved homestead established in 1841 by Boston missionary Reverend Elias Bond, a church with outer structures completed in 1855, and a school complex founded in 1872 by the Reverend Bond. The forms of these buildings come directly out of the rural New England building tradition, which has been adapted to the local climate and building materials. The buildings display a variety of construction techniques ranging from field stone and burned coral masonry, to heavy timber construction with mortise and tenon joints, to double and single wall frame construction.

Bond was born in Hollowell, Maine on August 19, 1813. He graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine in 1837, and from Bangor Theological Seminary, Maine in 1840. He was ordained in Hollowell, Maine on September 30, 1840 and married Ellen Mariner Howell in the same year. The Bonds had 10 children, all of them born in Hawaii. Reverend Bond died in 1896 and his wife in 1881.

The Reverend and Mrs. Bond sailed with the Ninth Company of Missionaries from Boston and settled at Kohala, Hawaii. Bond arrived in Honolulu in May of 1841. He observed the construction of Kawaiahao, a coral block church. Reverend Isaac Bliss, an elderly missionary to Kohala, had already completed the main house (Building #1) of what is now known as the Bond House compound when Bond arrived in Kohala in June, 1841. The impression of Kawaiahao Church were perhaps still fresh in Bond's memory, since his immediate addition to his home employed stone work. Fieldstone and burned coral mortar were used in the construction of the wash house, archway and walls, and foundations of the woodshed and carpenter sheds. Kalahikiola Church, dedicated on October 11, 1855, was also a stone and mortar structure.

Rev. Bond built a doctor's office after the return of his son, Dr. Benjamin Bond from medical school in the later part of the 19th century, and a cottage was added in 1889 at the east end of the main house for Dr. Bond and his wife. In addition, a small shed that had been erected some years before to shelter a carriage and single horse stall was utilized by Dr. Bond for his horse and carriage for emergency calls.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Iole" The Bond Complex, a feasibility study by Frost and Frost prepared for Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, August, 1969.
Damon, Ethel M., Father Bond of Kohala, Honolulu, 1927
Interview and personal notes of Charles Bond, summer 1977.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 61.827

UTM REFERENCES

A	0 5	2 0 8 0 7 0	2 2 3 9 4 9 0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
C	0 5	2 0 7 3 5 0	2 2 3 8 7 7 0

B	0 5	2 0 7 6 2 0	2 2 3 8 6 3 0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
D	0 5	2 0 7 7 7 0	2 2 3 9 6 2 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Bond District boundary is defined by the Bond access road on the east and south. From the SW boundary corner proceed N along the water pipeline passing the Kohala Seminary grounds on the East and Western boundary of parcel 5-3-05:26, continue Northward along the Eastern boundary of parcel 5-3-05:17 turning eastward at Parcel 5-3-05:18 and running on the Southern boundary of 5-3-05:18 and 5-3-05:21 until it joins the Bond access road.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Laura Soulliére - Architectural Historian

Nathan Napoka - Historian

ORGANIZATION

State Historic Preservation Office

DATE

September 30, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 621

TELEPHONE

(808) 548-6408

CITY OR TOWN

Honolulu

STATE

Hawaii

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Lane A. Silverman

DATE

February 21, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST

Patricia Cole

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

3-13-78

DATE

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Tax Map Parcel

Owner

5-3-05:4	Hawaii Conference for the United Church of Christ 2103 Nuuanu Avenue Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
5-3-05:5	Hawaii Conference for the United Church of Christ
5-3-05:17	Iole Development Corporation c/o Bishop Trust Co. Limited P.O. Box 2390 Honolulu, Hawaii 96804
5-3-05:19	Iole Development Corporation
5-3-05:20	Iole Development Corporation
5-3-05:26	Iole Development Corporation
5-3-05:27	Iole Development Corporation

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east-west, is pierced with dormer windows on the north and south. The original roofing material of this portion of the building was thatch which rotted very quickly in the wet climate. The roofing material which replaced the thatch, and the date of that replacement are unknown at this time. The present roofing material is corrugated metal. The foundation consists of stone walls and piers. The exterior of the building is sheathed with drop siding, and shingles in the west gable end. The corners are finished with cornerboards. The windows are twelve-light, fifteen-light, and twenty-four light double hung sashes. A recessed corner porch is located at the northwest corner of the building, sheltered with a shed roof.

A kitchen (Building 2) of heavy timber construction is attached to the southwest side of the building. This wing, actually a small saltbox, measures approximately 20' x 20'. The gable and shed roof are finished with corrugated metal. The foundation is stone. The exterior of the kitchen is finished with wood shingles and drop siding. The corners of the addition are edged with cornerboards. Probable date of construction is 1845.

Directly east of the main wing is the third addition (Building 3), constructed in 1853. The stone masonry walls of this wing are fastened with mud and lime mortar, finished on the interior and exterior with lime plaster. The wing measures approximately 20' x 40'. The gable roof is finished with corrugated metal. The windows throughout this section are twenty-four light double hung sashes. A veranda is located along the south side of this wing.

The Doctor's Office (Building 4) is a separate structure which is attached to the northeast corner of the main house. The office is a rectangular wood frame building, measuring approximately 20' x 25'. The gable roof is finished with wood shingles. The windows are twelve-light double hung sashes. The building was constructed in 1884.

The cottage (Building 5) located to the south of the Doctor's office, is a wood frame building with a stone foundation. The building was constructed in the 1880s. The exterior is finished with drop siding. The gable roof, oriented north-south has arched ventilated louvers at the gable ends. A central projecting gable is located on the west (front) of the structure. The windows are shuttered, and have pedimented lintels. A veranda with a hip roof, located at the front of the structure, connects the building to the eastern side of the main house. The railing of the

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veranda is made up of decorative jigsaw work. The foundation is camouflaged by a latticework skirting. The roof is finished with corrugated metal sheets. The building has had several additions on the north and south, which have upset the original symmetry of the structure.

Directly south of the cottage is a one-story building used as a workshop (Building 6). The walls and foundation are rubble masonry fastened with lime and mud mortar. The exterior is finished with lime plaster. The heavy timber frame roof structure with queen-post truss system is constructed of hand-hewn beams. The steep roof is finished with wood shingles. The building probably dates back to 1842, although the exact date is unknown. The building originally had a thatch roof. Notches for attaching the thatch to the roof structure are visible under the eaves.

A rectangular lily pond (Structure 7), measuring 20' x 50' is located 100' north of the main house. Originally the pond was constructed of earth, however, the stone masonry lining was added soon afterwards. The lily pond was constructed in 1887.

The "old wood house" (Structure 8) is a stone and frame structure, with mud mortar and lime plaster finish. The structure has a steeply pitched gable roof finished with wood shingles. The roof structure is heavy timber framing. The building was probably constructed during the 1840s, although the exact date is not known.

Just south of the "old wood house" and connected to it is a one-horse stall (Structure 9), consisting of the two parallel frame walls running north-south which connect the side walls of the adjacent buildings (Buildings 8 and 10). The stall is covered with a shed roof.

To the south of the stall is the tack room (Building 10), a small wood frame building with a gable roof. The roof is finished with wood shingles. The exterior finish is board and batten siding. Date of construction is unknown.

Between the tack room (Building 10) and the carriage house (Building 12) is an open paddock measuring approximately 12' x 12'. Directly south of the paddock stands the wood frame carriage house. The building has a gable roof finished with wood shingles. The carriage house was constructed circa 1882.

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Across the front lawn, to the west of these structures, are the chicken house and the wash house. The chicken house (Building 13), probably constructed circa 1840, originally had a thatch roof. The gable roof presently is finished with corrugated metal. The building is of heavy timber construction with hand-adzed timbers fastened by mortise-and-tenon joints. The exterior is finished with shingles and vertical plank siding. The corners are finished with cornerboards.

The wash house (Building 14) to the north of the chicken house, also served as the lūa (outhouse) and ironing house. The building is of frame and masonry construction, and was built in 1886. The exterior finish is wood shingles. The gable roof is finished with corrugated metal. The interior of the building is divided into several sections.

The service area is located in a very shaded site to the south of the main house compound. Some of the buildings in the service area are used as storage facilities for modern agricultural equipment.

The Servant's House (Building 15) is a wood frame building with a stone pad and foundation. The exterior is board and batten. The gable roof is finished with corrugated metal. A recessed veranda is located at the front of the structure. The gable runs front-to-back.

The cook house (Building 16), the blacksmith (Building 17), and the shop and power house (Building 18) are all frame structures, with gable and shed roofs. The foundations of all of these structures consist of stone pads and wood posts. Roofs are finished with corrugated metal. All of the buildings are one-story high. The structures probably date from the turn of the century, although exact dates are not known. The buildings are in fair to poor condition. Most of the buildings have board and batten exterior finish.

Also located in this service area are a rock crusher (Structure 20) and a gas pump (Structure 19).

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Kalahikiola Church (Building 22) is located on a gently sloping site in the south section of the Bond District. The structure is a rectangular building of coarsed rubble masonry, with lime (burned coral and sand) mortar. Interior dimensions of the building are 40' x 80', and the lava walls are scored in imitation of coarsed ashlar masonry. The foundations consist of masonry walls and piers.

The axis of the church is oriented east-west. The main entrance to the building, located on the north side of the structure, leads into the central portion of the audience section. Two other entrances lead into the rear of the audience section, opposite the pulpit.

A central tower of frame construction is attached at the east end of the building. The plan of the tower measures 16' x 16'. The tower is finished with wood shingles, to weather the severities of wind and rain in that climate. The corners of the tower are edged with cornerboards. The corners at the top of the tower are capped with small spires, connected with diamond-patterned railings. The tower is not part of the original structure, but was added about 1858.

The gable roof is finished with corrugated metal sheets. The original roofing materials was thatch, later replaced with wood shingles. Furring strips and the remains of many wood shingles are extant under the corrugated metal finish. The dates of the earlier finish are unknown at the present time. The roof structure consists of both king post and queen post system of structural timber. All of the hand-hewn timber is connected by mortise and tenon joints, and fastened with large wood pegs.

The interior of the building has three sections of koa (Acacia koa) pews in the audience hall. The koa pulpit at the east end of the audience room is enclosed with a diamond-patterned railing and two spires at the corners, echoing the design of the tower. Directly behind the lectern is an arched opening which visually emphasizes the pulpit, just as the Palladian windows emphasized the pulpits in New England churches and meeting houses. The pointed arch provides access to the base of the attached bell tower.

All of the wood frame windows are thirty-five light double hung, with sunburst pattern wood louvers filling the intrados of the arches. The ceiling consists of twelve caissons of plank siding, which are edged with a simple moulding. The floor of the building was originally koa, but this wood recently was removed and replaced with pine planks, then covered with carpeting.

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Originally the structure was surrounded by a lava wall enclosure, constructed during 1845. A masonry bell tower was located in this wall, in a corner approximately 80' southeast of the building. No remains of the wall and bell tower are extant.

An arched gateway (Structure 21) of lava masonry with lime plaster finish is located approximately 75' north of the church. The gateway faces the Bond house compound to the north, and at one time served as the terminus for a road connecting the two. The exact date of this gateway is unknown, although it was constructed prior to 1860, and probably at the same time as the 1845 wall.

The church is not built in one "style". It is constructed with a combination of elements generally taken from New England meeting house forms, adapted to the local materials and the technology available at that time in that location. Among the New England elements are the observed symmetry, the central tower at one gable end, the main side entrance and the two rear entrances, and the pulpit with the wall opening behind it. The choice of pointed arches for windows, doors, and other wall openings could have been the decision of the mason who constructed it or it could have been the decision of Reverend Bond. The Gothic Revival was becoming increasingly popular in New England prior to the construction of the church.

The building has undergone some earthquake damage, but generally is in fair condition.

Located in this section of the Bond District are two wood frame houses, and four out buildings. The first house (Building 23), approximately 100' due south of the church is the parsonage, construction circa 1920. The building is a T-shaped wood frame structure with gable and hip roofs. The second house, the foreman's cottage, is located approximately 75' due south of the parsonage. The foreman's cottage (Building 24) is a rectangular wood frame building, with a hip roof with a small gable at the ridge. The locations of the four wood frame out buildings are plotted on the accompanying sketch map.

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The Kohala Seminary (Kohala Girl's School) is located to the south of Kalahikiola Church, in the southernmost portion of the nominated area. The Seminary consists of six wood frame buildings scattered over approximately 3 acres. All of the buildings are in fair to poor condition. Lush vegetation is rapidly growing up around the buildings.

The main residence building (Building 29) is a generally rectangular two-and-one-half story structure measuring approximately 35' x 75'. The building was constructed in 1874 and was used as dormitory and classroom space. Two projecting wings are located on the south side of the building. The two story southwestern wing houses a bath on the first floor, and an additional room on the second floor. The one story southeastern wing houses the former kitchen. Both were constructed in 1891. A shed roof connects the two wings, and covers a small porch between the two. The main gable roof is oriented east-west. Dormers project from both sides of the main gable, and from the eastern intersecting gable. The foundation consists of boulders and masonry piers. A veranda, covered with a shed roof, is located on the west and north sides of the building. The exterior wall on the weathered west side of the building is finished with shingles. Other exterior walls are finished with vertical plank siding and horizontal bevel siding. Most of the corners of the building are finished with cornerboards. The windows are twelve-light double hung sashes. The building has undergone other interior and exterior alterations since the 1891 additions, however, the exact dates and extent of these are unknown.

The old school hall (Building 30), to the southeast of the dormitory building, is a one and one-half story wood frame building. The intersecting gable and hip roofs of the L-shaped structure are finished with corrugated metal. The corrugated metal has been applied over the wood shingles. Windows are twelve-light double hung, or six-light fixed sash. An addition to the north wing was constructed in 1890.

The dining hall or Industrial Building (Building 31), constructed in 1921, is a one-story rectangular wood frame building. The structure is characterized by formal symmetry and horizontality, emphasized by the exaggerated overhanging eave line, and the low slope of the roof. The main entrance is a central projecting portico supported by Doric columns. The entrance has glazed French doors. Windows are sixteen-light double hung sashes, with four-light transoms above. The

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exterior finish is bevel siding. The intersecting hip roofs of the building and the portico are finished with corrugated metal. The building has a basement, which was used as a laundry room.

The carriage house (Building 32) south of the dormitory, is a rectangular, one story frame building with a gable roof. The roof is finished with rusting corrugated metal sheets. The exterior of the building is finished with vertical plank siding, and the corners are edged with cornerboards. The weathered side of the building is finished with wood shingles. Windows are twelve-light double-hung sashes. An open stall, (for carriage or automobile) is located at the west end of the building. The building was constructed in 1884.

The Auxiliary Building or Carter cottage (Building 33) located to the northwest of the dormitory, is a one-story wood frame building with a gable roof built in 1916. A recessed corner porch is located at the northeast side of the building. The roof is finished with corrugated metal.

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Construction Date	Building	Original Use
1841	#1	Main house (Homestead)
ca1842	#6	Workshop (Homestead)
ca1845	#2	Kitchen (Homestead)
ca1845	#8	Old wood house (Homestead)
ca1845	#13	Chicken house (Homestead)
ca1845	#21	Arched gateway (Church)
1853	#3	Native room (Homestead)
1855	#22	Kalahikiola Church
1874	#29	Main building (School)
1878	#30	School hall (Later chapel)
ca1882	#12	Carriage house (Homestead)
1884	#4	Doctor's office (Homestead)
1884	#32	Carriage house (School)
1886	#14	Ironing house (Homestead)
1887	#7	Lily pond (Homestead)
1889	#5	Cottage (Homestead)
ca1900	#9	Horse stall (Homestead)
ca1900	#10	Tack house (Homestead)
ca1900	#15	Servant's house (Homestead)
ca1900	#16	Cook house (Homestead)
ca1900	#17	Blacksmith shop (Homestead)
ca1900	#18	Power house (Homestead)
ca1900	#19	Gas pump (Homestead)
ca1900	#20	Rock crusher (Homestead)
1916	#33	Auxiliary Dormitory (Carter cottage; school)
ca1920	#23	Parsonage (Church)
ca1920	#24	Foreman's cottage (Church)
ca1920	#26	Wash house (Church)
1921	#31	Industrial Building (School)
unknown	#34	Infirmary (School)
unknown	#27	Outbuilding (Church)
unknown	#28	Outbuilding (Church)
unknown	#11	Open paddock (Homestead)

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Toward the turn of the century the Bond family's affluence was mirrored in the construction of servant's quarters, kitchen and bathhouse. During the early 1900's, the Bonds built larger stables and a blacksmith shop, a power plant for electricity and a rock crushing facility. Dr. Bond used the rock-crusher to provide material to pave the road to the Kohala Girl's School.

After the death of Dr. Bond in 1930, the buildings were maintained by a special trust fund which terminated in 1968. Since that time a family corporation has helped finance the care of the estate. Kenneth Lyman Bond, great grandson of Reverend Elias Bond, resides in Hawi, not far from the compound, and attends to the upkeep of the compound.

The state of preservation of the building and the completeness of the furniture, housewares, books, tools, and general furnishings of the Bond Houses makes the total compound unique and of priority importance for preservation.

Kalahikiola Church is one of the few large stone churches still in use today. For almost a century, Kalahikiola Church was known as a special house of worship for those of Hawaiian ancestry. Although almost all ethnic groups have been represented in its congregation for the past 23 years, many people still call the church the "Hawaiian" Church.

Two church structures preceded the present Kalahikiola (literally translated as "life-giving sun") church in North Kohala. The first Congregational "church building", a thatched structure erected in Nunulu in 1837, was destroyed by a storm in 1844. The second thatched structure built on the present Kalahikiola site, also was demolished by high winds in 1849.

The destruction of the Bond's second thatched church in 1849 moved him to model his new church after the impressive Kawaiahao church which he had seen earlier in Honolulu. For the next six years there unfolded one of the great sagas of the Hawaiian Protestant mission. Bond would not permit construction to begin until all building materials had been accumulated. Special wood, ohia, was cut from Kalahikiola mountain, from which the church acquired its name. Timbers and stones were dragged or carried over ravines and streams. In his journal, Bond wrote that sand for mortar was carried from the beach at Kawaihae, a distance of more than 23 miles.

* (Metrosideros macropus)

* Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel H. Elbert. Place Names of Hawaii. U.H. Press 1966

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The church, completed in 1855, became the most impressive structure in North Kohala at that time. For the next 95 years its services were in Hawaiian and, during that period, the congregation was almost entirely Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. In 1950, Japanese, Caucasian and Chinese, who had long maintained native language churches, joined the predominately Hawaiian congregation at Kalahikiola.

The church is a distinctive structure which has been in continuous use for 122 years and still serves an active congregation. The building suffered damage during the May, 1973 earthquake on the Island of Hawaii and the parishioners diligently are seeking funds for repair work. There is concern about the repair and maintenance of the church to preserve its historic integrity.

Although Bond's primary concern was spiritual, he also assisted his parishioners with more secular pursuits. He started the Kohala Sugar Company as a means of providing employment so as to keep the urban migration down to a minimum and thus keep the people on the land. When the sugar company later began to prosper, Bond received annual profits as large as \$48,000, all of which he gave away, including large anonymous gifts to the American Board. Many of the gifts were for mission work among both Hawaiians and Chinese in Hawaii.

The Kohala Girl's School was Reverend Bond's last major undertaking. For 30 years prior to the 1874 founding of the Kohala Girl's School, Reverend Bond ran a boarding school for boys. His decision to build a separate facility to educate native women in Christian living and housekeeping was made in 1872. He hired a white carpenter, D. F. Sanford from nearby Waimea, and assisted by his boarding school boys cleared the grounds and built the stone foundations for the first building. The school formally opened in December 3, 1874 with an enrollment of 28 women with Miss Lizzie Lyons of Waimea as principal. There were only two buildings on the grounds, the Main Building (#29) which housed dining, sleeping, and all educational facilities, and a washroom and bathroom building which stood apart from this Main Building. The washroom was later destroyed and the lumber was used to build stables.

In 1878, due to over enrollment, the School Hall (#30) was built. This building was later converted to a chapel. In 1884, the Carriage Building (#32) was erected for laundry purpose as well as for carriage storage. In 1891, additions on the

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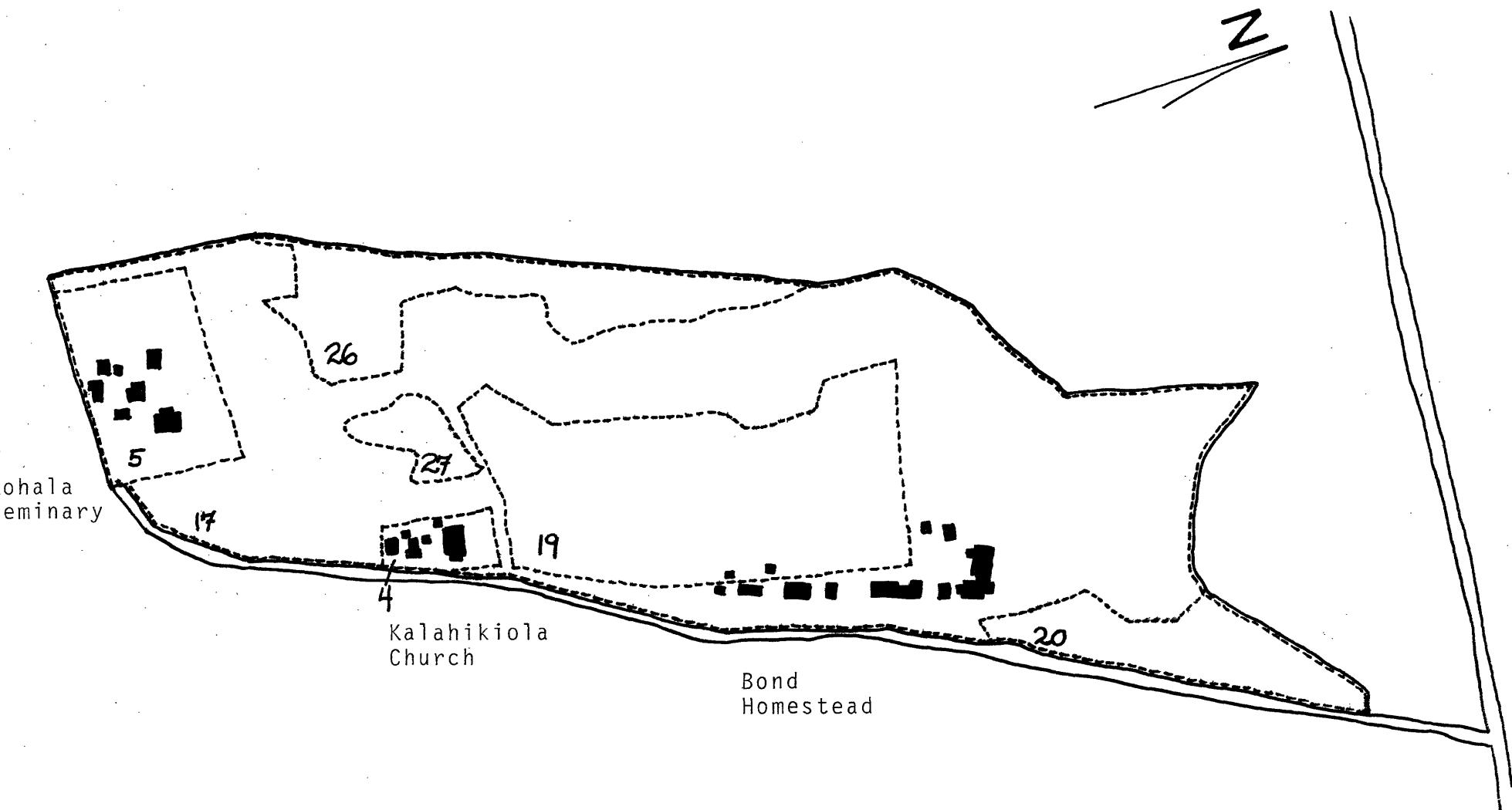
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second floor of the Main Building were built. In the School Hall, two new classrooms for teachers and three rooms on the ground floor were added to the south side of the building.

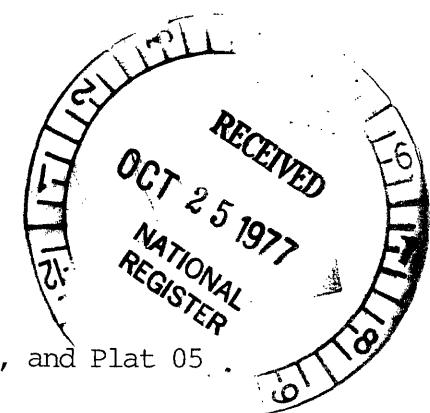
In 1916, the Auxiliary Dormitory (#33) was constructed to house twelve students and one teacher. An Industrial Building was completed in 1921. This building was used for home economics as well as for a dining hall in later years. In 1955, the school stopped functioning. During the summer of 1958, its large classroom was converted to a chapel. For a period of time, the area was used for conferences, retreats, and camping grounds. The buildings now unoccupied and are in poor condition. They are maintained by the present owner, the Hawaii Conference of the United Church of Christ, who obtained this property in trust from the Reverend Elias Bond.



BOND DISTRICT
VICINITY OF KAPAAU, HAWAII

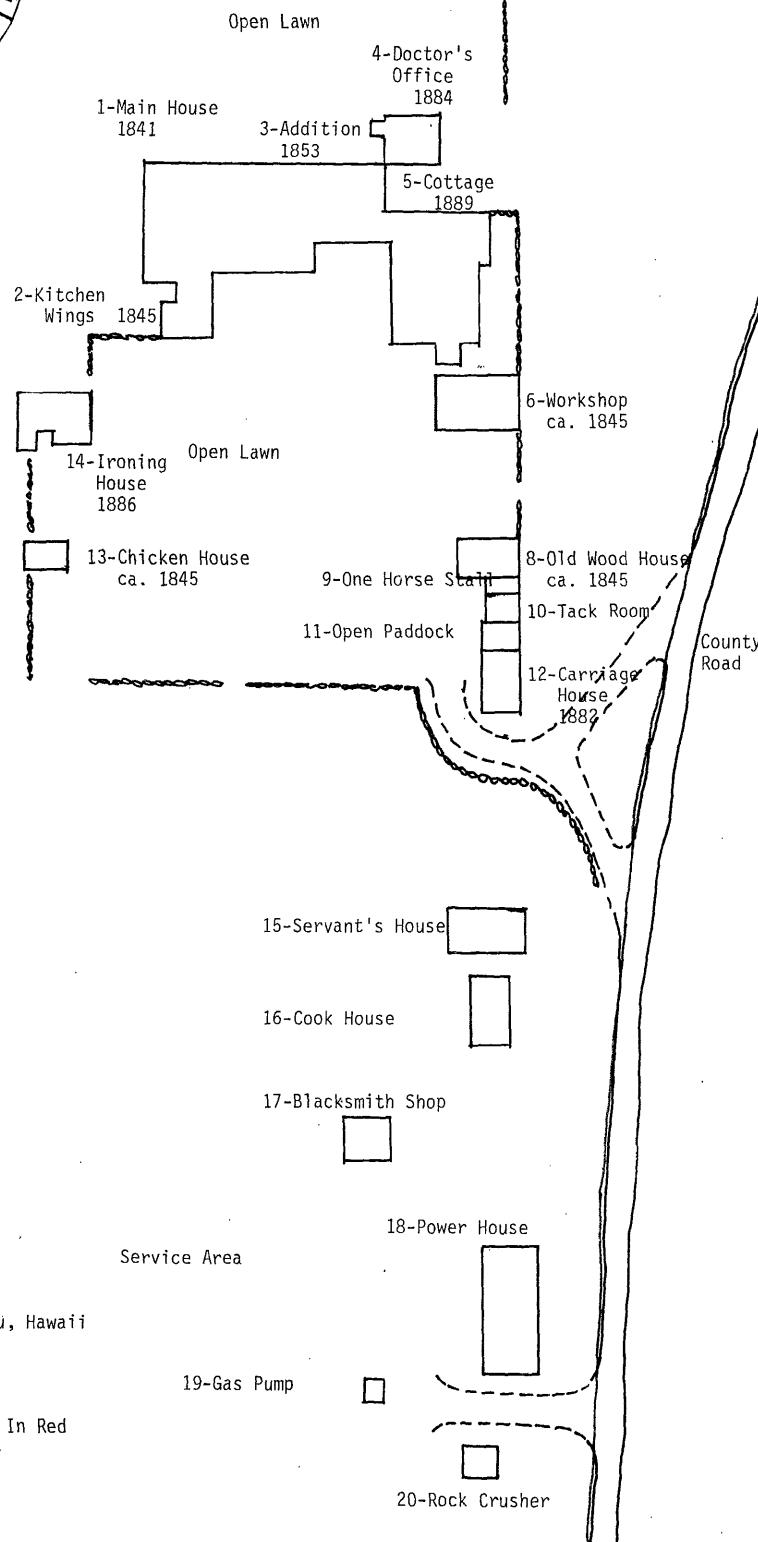
District Boundary and Tax Parcels
Note: Buildings are not to scale
Scale: 1" = 400'
District Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Sketch Map 1 of 4

* Parcel numbers are those defined on Hawaii Tax Map Sheet: Zone 5, Section 3, and Plat 05.





7-Lily Pond
1887



BOND DISTRICT
Vicinity of Kapaa, Hawaii
Bond Homestead

Scale: 1" = 50'
District Boundary In Red
Sketch Map 2 of 4

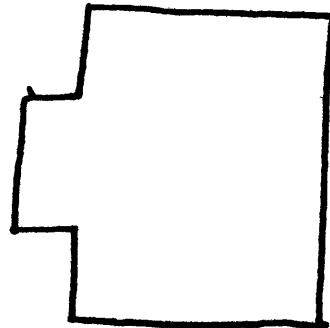
BOND DISTRICT
Vicinity of Kapaau, Hawaii
Kohala Seminary

Scale: 1/8 = 6"
District Boundary In Red
Sketch Map 4 of 4

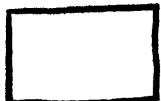


N

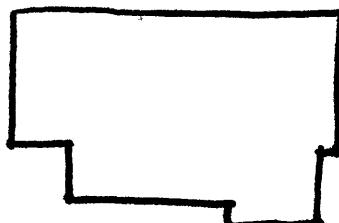
31-Industrial Building
1921



33-Auxiliary Building or
Carter Cottage 1916



29-Main Building 1874



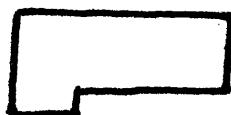
30-School Hall (Later Chapel)
1878



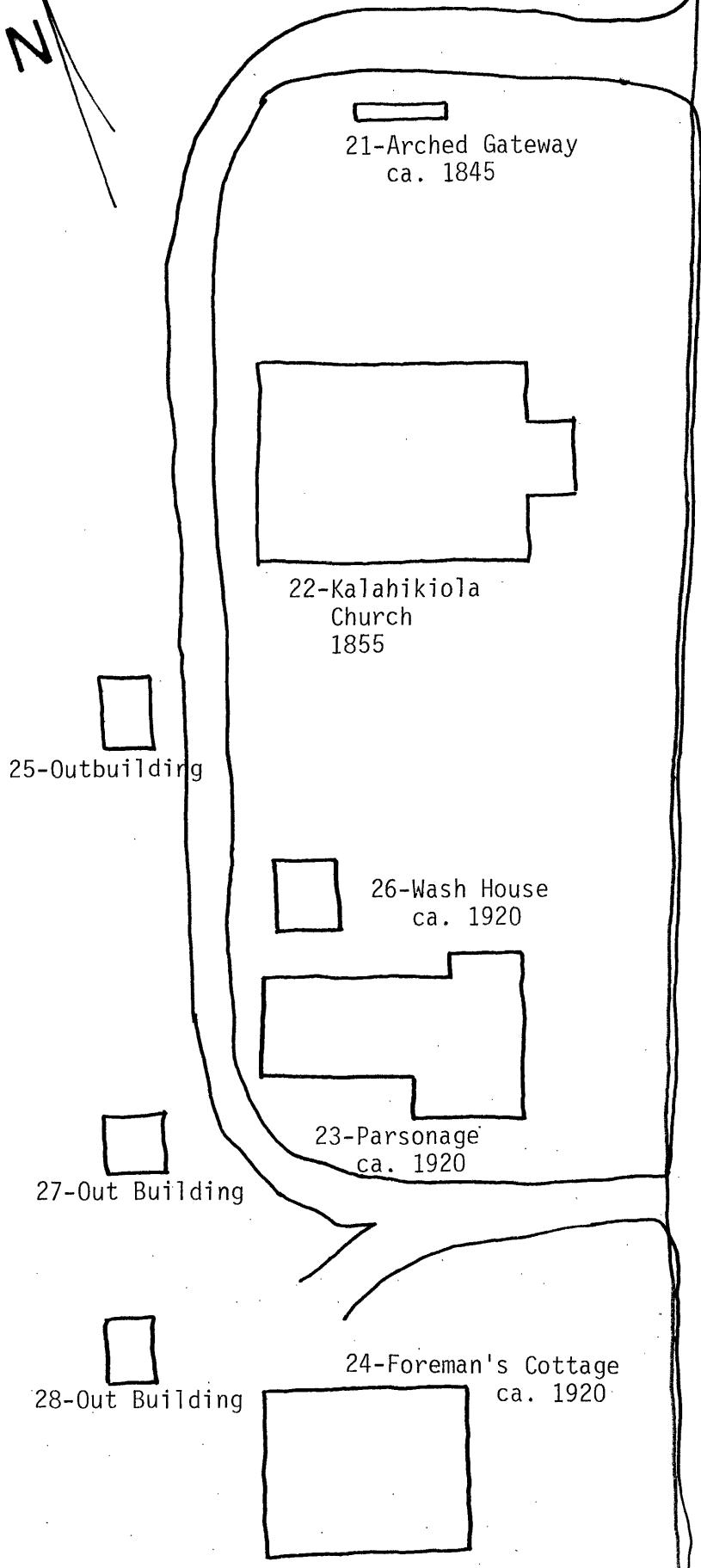
34-Infirmary



32-Carriage House 1884



N



BOND DISTRICT
Vicinity of Kapaau, Hawaii
Area of Kalahikiola Church

District Boundary In Red
Not To Scale
Sketch Map 3 of 4