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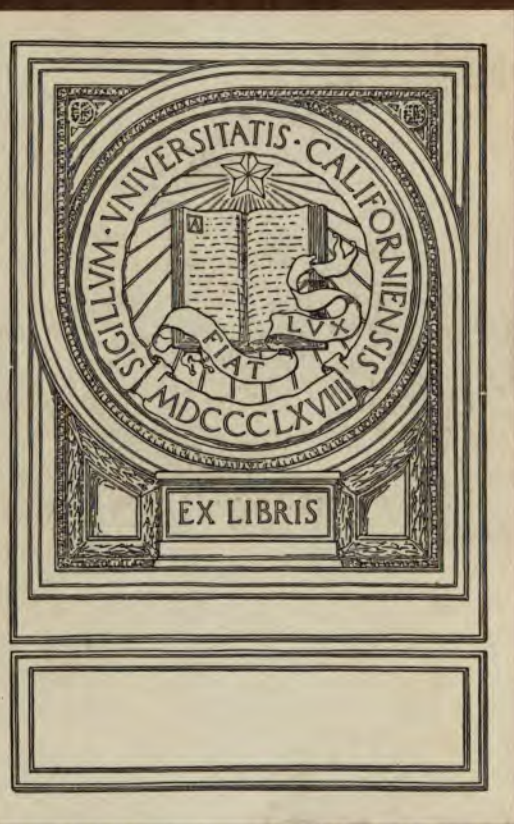


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THE MOLOKAI SETTLEMENT

(ILLUSTRATED)

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

VILLAGES

KALAUPAPA AND KALAWAO



ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE TERRITORY OF
HAWAII

1907

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TO WHOM
APPROPRIATE

The Molokai Settlement.

Honolulu, Hawaii, January 1st, 1907.

This pamphlet is issued by the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii, that, through its illustrations and information, those interested, both at home and abroad, may have an accurate idea of the Molokai Leper Settlement, which is known the world over and concerning which so much has been written, often erroneously.

Few visitors are allowed within the Settlement, none from motives of curiosity, for the place is inaccessible, communication at times difficult or impossible, steamer stay short, and accommodations limited.

Leprosy in itself is a tragic disease, more notably from the awful social ostracism and shunning exercised against the leper elsewhere than in Hawaii, where the disease is treated and regulated more rationally and public protection is secured in the most humane manner. The separation, which the disease causes in families and among friends, is the most distressing feature, but that distress wears away.

The lepers enjoy many of the courtesies and attentions common among friends. The writer esteems highly some of these people with whom he has become well acquainted.

It is a high honor to be accorded the friendship of the devoted Mother Superior and Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, as well as that of the Clergy and Brothers, all of whom serve the inmates of the Settlement.

The Superintendent not only performs his duties as administrator, but takes a fatherly interest in the personal affairs of his wards, and unceasingly endeavors to make life as bright as possible.

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A variety of entertainments and luaus (feasts) occur from time to time. Races are run, field sports are enjoyed, shooting clubs test their skill at the butts and chess tournaments have disclosed, in a blind lawyer, one of the most remarkable chess players ever known.

On a visit to the Settlement in July, 1906, it was my privilege, with the Superintendent, to enjoy a special entertainment given in our honor, the like of which has probably never before been witnessed.

Twenty-four girls, inmates of the Bishop Home for Girls, gathered in its assembly hall and presented a flag drill, with accompanying figure marching and singing. The pianist was a leper girl. The girls were all dressed in white, each carried an American flag, and executed all figures with precision and without a mistake, while the singing was most creditable. Some faces were pretty, some showed their affliction, but all were attractive to the Superintendent and myself.

When the Settlement is represented as a place of confinement, abandoned hope, a chamber of horrors, the impression is very incorrect. A large correspondence with the outside world is carried on, all letters, however, being disinfected.

Persons not diseased may, from time to time, take short leaves of absence from the Settlement.

The Settlement contains ten square miles, an area larger than the ordinary city man avails himself of.

- It has been the aim of the present President of the Board of Health to improve the appearance of the Settlement by erecting a higher class and more attractive style of buildings, that the villages may compare favorably, if not excel, those having a healthy population of like numbers. In the end economy, as well as increased comfort, will result, and the inmates be made more hopeful and ambitious.

We often see in the public press notices of cures of leprosy. Reputable scientific men are eager to announce a "cure" when only an improvement or temporary arrest of the disease has taken place. Were the Board of Health to pursue such a course "cures" would be rather frequently announced, incorrectly, however, for

the disease often lies quiescent and unprogressive for quite a time and then renews its progress.

Dr. Rost of Rangoon, Burmah, was in 1903 quite sure he had discovered a cure, which attracted wide attention and was tried on a great number of cases, but early in 1906 he was obliged to admit failures.

Dr. Wilkinson of Manila, thought a six months' longer treatment with X-Rays would have cured certain lepers. We prefer to await further developments in the above experiment as we fear damage from X-Rays. We, however, have under consideration another treatment by rays less severe in their effect.

The Chaulmoogra Oil treatment practiced by Dr. Dyer in Louisiana we have used for a long time and are employing that treatment continuously. Specifics from Dr. Britton of Paris were unsuccessfully used. Experiments are being made with baths of a solution prepared from the eucalyptus. This treatment seems to be accomplishing much good and is received very willingly by the patients generally.

Other efforts are being quietly made by competent scientific practitioners to solve the problem. Should any reliable discovery be made it will be promptly be made public to the medical world.

There is a class of fakirs who are trying to make money by claiming they have secret remedies for the disease. Patent blood remedies and secret concoctions are continually urged on the Board by persons who never saw and would not know a leper.

Our custom is to ask for references and inform them that, if they will name the ingredients of their remedies we will submit them to competent authorities and consider their use. Invariably they refuse. We can safely conclude they are adventurers seeking only to take a chance at making money.

In January eleven persons will be brought to the Kalihi Receiving Station at Honolulu for re-examination by the Board of Medical Examiners, as their cases are in doubt. I have examined each one physically and conversed with them. If any are found free from the disease I doubt if a single one will accept liberty, but will anxiously request being returned to the Settlement where

all their interests and affections lie. As their services are needed on Molokai their wishes will be respected.

The Operating and Laboratory rooms at the New Dispensary are being completely furnished with the latest and highest class equipment, unexcelled by the operating equipment of any hospital in the Territory. If built the new General Hospital will be similarly furnished.

Minor surgical operations afford great relief and are constantly performed. Where a few years ago patients would not submit, they are anxious to receive and request such treatment.

Dr. W. J. Goodhue deserves special mention for his remarkable work and devotion. His report, in the regular report of the Board of Health for the period ending December 31st, 1906, contains important information as to the treatment of leprosy.

It is time to cease crying "Unclean, Unclean" to the lepers and refrain from painting dark pictures for literary or sensational effect, thus making avoidance and segregation more cruel than necessary.

Intelligent, rational and kindly methods prevail in Hawaii, so the mental distress of the afflicted ones is greatly relieved.

With the great United States Leprosy Investigation Station established at the Settlement with its skilled staff and distinguished scientists giving their aid, and the active efforts of the physicians of the Board of Health and their advisers, the Molokai Settlement will become noted throughout the world. There should be concentrated every effort to solve the mystery of this disease.

[Excerpt from Report of June 30th, 1906.]

LEPROSY.

ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND ADMINISTRATION.

The experience of the Hawaiian race has varied little from that of other aboriginal races. Lacking knowledge of the diseases of civilization, or their control or remedies, this race has suffered accordingly, and become susceptible to certain infections to an

infinitely greater degree than other races dwelling among them.

Between forty and fifty years ago the Hawaiians found numbers of their race affected by a disease the most tragic, socially, that ever afflicted mankind, leprosy, which was undoubtedly brought from the Orient, and was designated by the natives as the "Chinese Sickness."

On January 6th, 1866, was established one of the most remarkable institutions in existence: the Leper Settlement on the Island of Molokai. The village is situated on a tongue of land, of some 6,348 acres, that juts into the sea, which surrounds three sides, and, on the remaining side, perpendicular cliffs, from two to four thousand feet in height, form a natural and practically impassable barrier to exit by land. Communication by sea is limited to one steamer call per week from which no person, the Superintendent excepted, is allowed to land, and on which officials only may depart, except by special permit of the Board of Health. The scenery is notable, impressive and rarely equalled.

The growth of this institution has been gradual in scope and administration. Its record has been one of ever-increasing care and kindness, as well as the carrying out of its mission of protection to the general population of the Islands.

In whatever measure severity may, at times in the past, have been used in apprehending lepers, the process of law is now rarely used, for officials prefer to deal with the afflicted ones not as outcasts of society, but as deserving of the same consideration, care and sympathy accorded to persons suffering from other incurable and lingering diseases.

From Government Physicians, covering nearly every district of the Islands, and other sources, information is lodged with the Board of Health that a certain person has, or is suspected of having, leprosy.

As soon as transportation can be secured the President of the Board of Health usually sends a written invitation, either direct or through the Government Physician, to the person suspected, to call at his office or report at the Receiving Station in Honolulu, stating all expenses will be paid, and if found free from the disease the patient will be promptly returned home. If there is any

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 doubt concerning a case the person is not sent to the Receiving Station until after a preliminary bacteriological examination. The result of this policy is mutual confidence, which is rarely abused. If abused, the process of law is put in motion.

It is now common for afflicted persons to carefully settle their affairs, avoiding contact with others during the few days necessary, and then, unattended officially, to proceed to the Receiving Station at Honolulu. The sensibilities are thus guarded and the state of mind and spirit is that of voluntary surrender of liberty and submission to care and treatment.

The bacilli of leprosy are found in the tissues of the body, and on the disclosures of the microscope, in the hands of the Bacteriologist of the Board of Health, depends the detention of a leper suspect. If the bacilli are not found the person is returned home with a certificate to that effect. If found, the person is held for examination by a board of four additional physicians. At this examination the suspect may be represented by a physician of his own selection and may demand further confirmatory bacteriological examination.

The full Board of Examiners render their decision, in each case declared leprous, to the Board of Health, which confirms the declaration and formally orders transportation to the Leper Settlement on the Island of Molokai.

Within the Settlement the Bishop Home, in charge of five Franciscan Sisters, domiciles 79 women and girls; the Baldwin Home, in charge of Catholic Brothers, domiciles 118 men and boys; and the Bay View Home, for the more helpless, cares for 38 persons; while 593 have homes of their own within the 488 buildings in the Settlement. There are resident 58 helpers (kokuas) and 18 persons, including clergymen, persons of religious orders, officials and physicians.

Six churches and a Young Men's Christian Association building afford religious privileges; several assembly halls, band stand, race track, baseball grounds and shooting ranges furnish means of amusement. Two small brass bands, glee clubs, pianos, organs and smaller instruments furnish music.

A number of the most modern conveniences are being, or about

to be, established consisting of a steam poi (a native substitute for bread) factory, a first-class steam laundry, an ice plant, a power wood-yard, new and enlarged operating dispensary, hospital, enlarged water supply, etc., etc.

The extensive United States Leprosy Investigation Station is within the borders of the Settlement.

Two companies at the Settlement catch fish which are purchased by the Superintendent for consumption by the lepers, and their helpers only, alternating with the meat supply. Other little business enterprises are carried on by the lepers. Agriculture, live stock raising and dairying, for local use, is carried on by the Board. Employment at fair wages is furnished all able and willing to work. None are forced to labor.

Everything necessary for the domiciling, sustenance, clothing, treatment, etc., of these wards is furnished free of cost to the recipients by the Territorial Government.

Excepting the officiating clergymen and one Brother, who for reasons of his own refuses to accept anything save subsistence, the Board of Health pays moderate salaries to all persons engaged in the work of the Homes.

Relatives are allowed, by special permit, to visit the Settlement for a stay of several days by entering a new and attractive Visitors' House, which is arranged for complete segregation and interview facilities, and where they may see and converse with their leper friends.

As the lepers have the franchise, are voters and take much interest in politics, political speakers, at election times, visit and address them from the segregated visitors' enclosure.

Leprosy has various physical manifestations, is usually slow in progress, and, in many cases, leaves the person vigorous and capable of the usual exertion incident to labor and sports.

The medical treatment of specific leprosy has been more or less intermittent from the fact facilities have been lacking for hospital detention and discipline, and from the fact the sufferers have not been inclined to submit to restraint or persevere in medication. The work of the Resident Physician in caring for general health and relieving the oppression of the disease, has been unremitting and arduous, so much so an assistant physician is now resident.

It is hoped, with the renewed efforts of the United States government and the Territorial Board of Health, many will conclude to perseveringly submit to necessary hospital conditions and treatment, that the disease may be better understood and a cure be sought.

Hope is not denied to those sent to Molokai, for where the evidence justifies re-examinations are held and, if found free from the bacilli, liberty is restored. And here comes the strange fact that for a number of years not one single person so freed has been willing to accept liberty and leave the Settlement. Yet this fact is not strange. Here is a village possessing public and private comforts and utilities vouchsafed to few villages of one thousand inhabitants; that has much that is pleasing and attractive in the village itself, as well as the influence of a fine climate and superb scenery. While the living is simple, the Territorial Government provides ample homes, food, clothing, attendance and medical care free of cost.

Notwithstanding leprosy is a dread disease, it is doubtful if a more generally contented community exists, or one in which security and freedom from apprehension of future want so pervades the people. Happiness and enjoyment prevails to a surprising extent.

Leprosy rarely attacks white races, and lepers, usually early conscious of their trouble, withdraw from public notice and soon find their way to the Settlement on the rather remote and sparsely populated Island of Molokai, hence neither residents of the Territory nor travellers have any grounds for apprehension of a meeting or of contact with lepers.

The Leper Settlement on Molokai is known the world over and is usually described more on the lines of sentiment than fact. This article is written that the true general aspect and spirit of that community may be known. To them individually, as to all mankind, comes eventually suffering and death. Care and consolation is always at hand for them.

The writer excepts the former custom of one-day visits to the Settlement and chooses to remain days within its borders studying the needs and spirit of the people by personal meeting with

individuals; hence this article is penned by one peculiarly qualified to describe and disclose the true facts as to the Leper Settlement on the Island of Molokai, and its people.

The Territory of Hawaii is entitled to the admiration of the civilized world, for it most willingly bears the burden of this one disease at a cost which would relatively cause the mainland of the United States, if similarly afflicted, to care for 532,513 persons at an annual expenditure of \$72,278,458.00

He who seeks sunshine will find and transmit it, and he who chooses to dwell on the dark spots only will so darken his picture it will be untruthful.

L. E. PINKHAM,
President, Board of Health.

Kalihi Receiving Station, Honolulu, T. H.

To this station are brought from all parts of the Territory, those persons known to be lepers or suspected of having the disease.

As shown in the illustrations this station has been made as attractive as our means allow. There are single rooms for separation. Healthy cooks are employed.

The determining factor in settling the fact of the disease is the finding in the flesh of the patient the bacilli lepreae. This is determined by a microscopical examination by the Bacteriologist of the Board of Health. If the bacilli cannot be found the patient is returned at once to his home, the whole incident being without expense to himself.

If the bacilli is found the patient is held for examination with others before the Board of Examining Physicians, five in number, who independently pass upon each case after thorough examination. If four declare the patient to be a leper he is so declared. Later the Board of Health officially confirms the finding of the Physicians and orders the declared patients to be sent to Molokai, to which place they are transferred at early convenience,

The following rules will show how carefully the rights of the leper or suspected personage guarded.

EXAMINATION OF LEPERS.

WHEREAS, Under Sections 1122, 1126, 1127 and 1129 of the Revised Laws of the Territory of Hawaii authority is given the Board of Health.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That all previous rules for the examination of lepers are hereby repealed; and further

RESOLVED, That all future examinations of any person or persons for the determination as to whether or not they are affected with the disease leprosy, shall be conducted under the following rules:

FIRST: The Board of Examining Physicians shall consist of five physicians, appointed by the Board of Health, one of whom shall be the Bacteriologist of the Board of Health and another of whom shall be skilled in the use of the microscope for the discovery of the bacilli of leprosy, and be designated as the Assistant Bacteriologist.

SECOND: The Bacteriologist of the Board of Health shall promptly make a preliminary examination of each person coming voluntarily or otherwise under the control of the Board of Health under the suspicion of or being alleged a leper. At said preliminary examination should the Bacteriologist fail to find the bacilli of leprosy present within such person, then said person shall be immediately discharged and returned to his home at the expense of the Board of Health. Should the bacilli of leprosy be found present within such person, said person shall be held for examination at the next meeting of the full Board of Examining Physicians.

THIRD: Each person so held shall be given one week's notice of the meeting of the Board of Examining Physicians.

FOURTH: Each person so held shall have the privilege of being represented at said meeting of the Board of Examining Physicians, by a physician selected and employed by such person. Should said physician object to the decision of the Board of Examining Physicians he shall do so in writing, stating his reasons therefor. Upon receipt of such written objection the President of the Board of Health shall direct both bacteriologists of the Board of Examining Physicians to make a re-examination of such person at which re-examination said physician may be present. They shall report to the President of the Board their findings, and he shall transmit a copy of same to the physician representing such person. Should both bacteriologists find the bacilli of leprosy to be present within such person the decree of the Board of Examiners shall be final; otherwise such person shall be treated as a "suspect," and shall be required to report for further examination as the Board may direct.

FIFTH: All persons examined by the Board of Examining Physicians shall be placed in one of the following classifications, viz: Not a Leper; Suspect; Leper.

If in the opinion of three or more of the examiners any person examined is a "suspect" he or she shall be so declared.

If in the opinion of three only of the examiners any person is a "leper," he or she shall be classed as a "suspect" with the condition that he or she report to the Examining Board as it may direct for re-examination.

If in the opinion of four or more of the examiners any person examined is a "leper" he or she shall be so declared.

NOTE: Should any patient require and request medical counsel the Board will furnish same free of cost to the patient, if the case justifies the procedure.

MOLOKAI SETTLEMENT.

Territory of Hawaii.

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J. K. WAIAMAU.....*Asst. Superintendent*

MEDICAL STAFF.

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H. T. HOLLMANN, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF STOCK.

E VAN LIL.

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SISTER M. CRESSENTIA.....*Assistant*
SISTER M. LEOPOLDINA.....“
SISTER M. ELIZABETH.....“
SISTER M. ANTONIA.....“

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JOHN DE GRAVES.....*Superintendent*

BALDWIN HOME FOR BOYS—KALAWAO.

BROTHER JOSEPH DUTTON.....*Superintendent*
BROTHER ALOYSIUS LEISON.....*Assistant*
BROTHER SEVERIN BALTES.....“
BROTHER MATERNUS LASCHET.....“
BROTHER LEBORIUS HENGST.....“

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REV. MR. KAAI

Mormon Elders.

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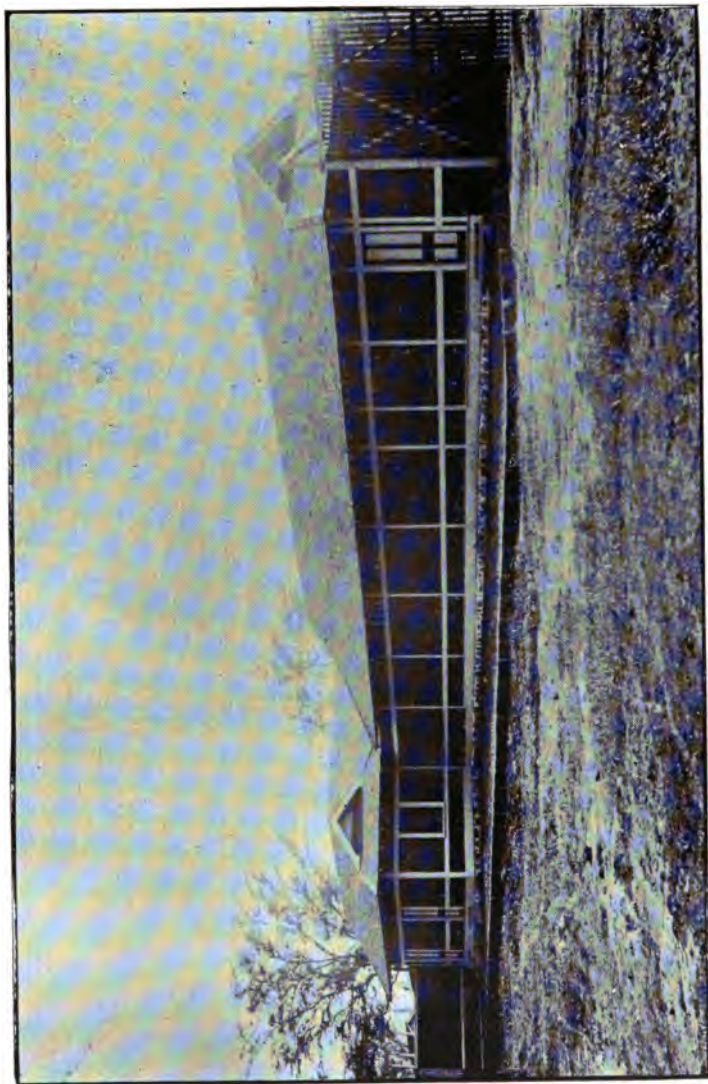
ALBERT S. WILCOX, ESQ.,

W. O. SMITH, ESQ.

And a Friend.

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KALIHI RECEIVING STATION—HONOLULU.

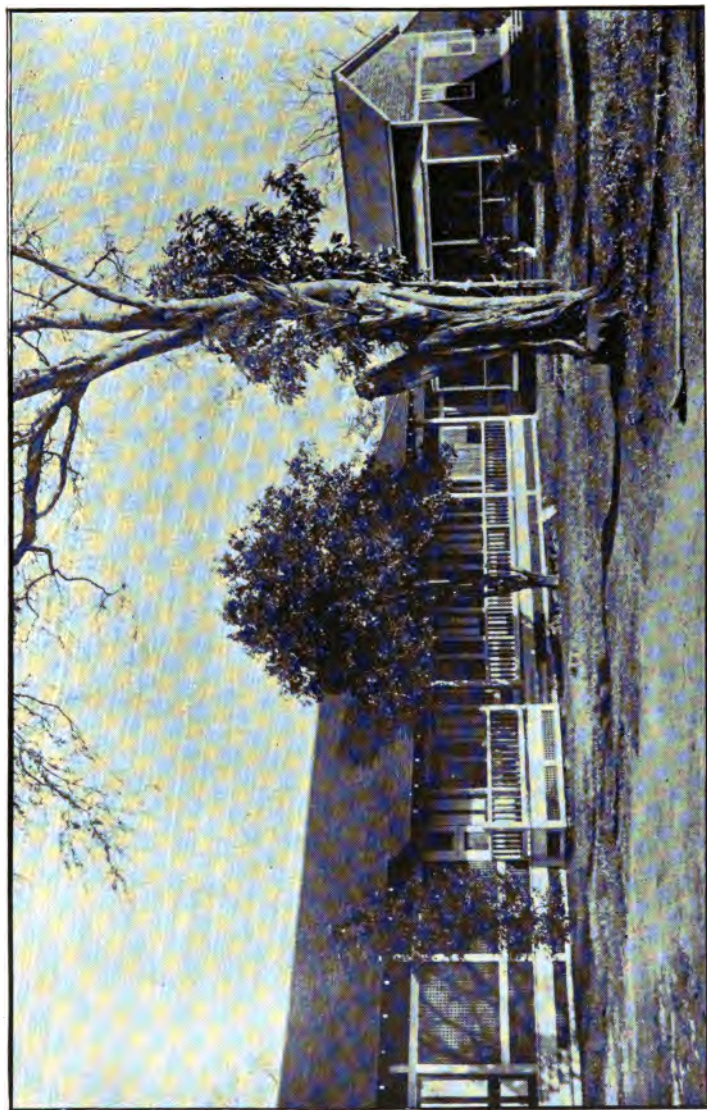


EXTERIOR VIEW.

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KALIHI RECEIVING STATION—HONOLULU.

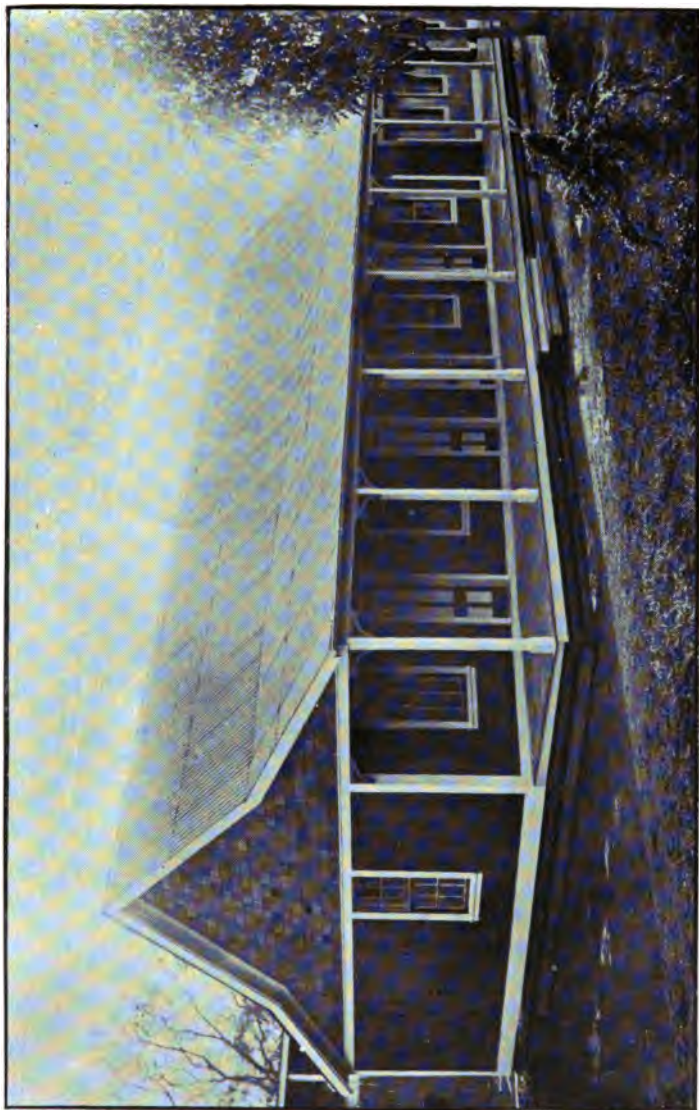


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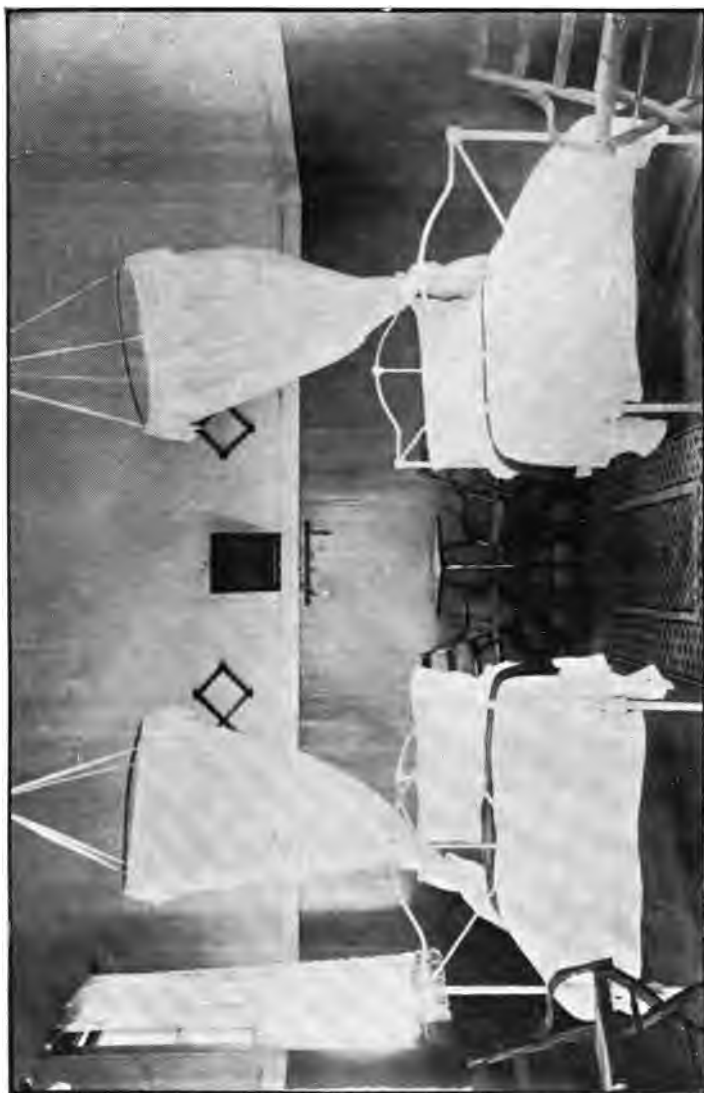


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LANDING KALAUPAPA.



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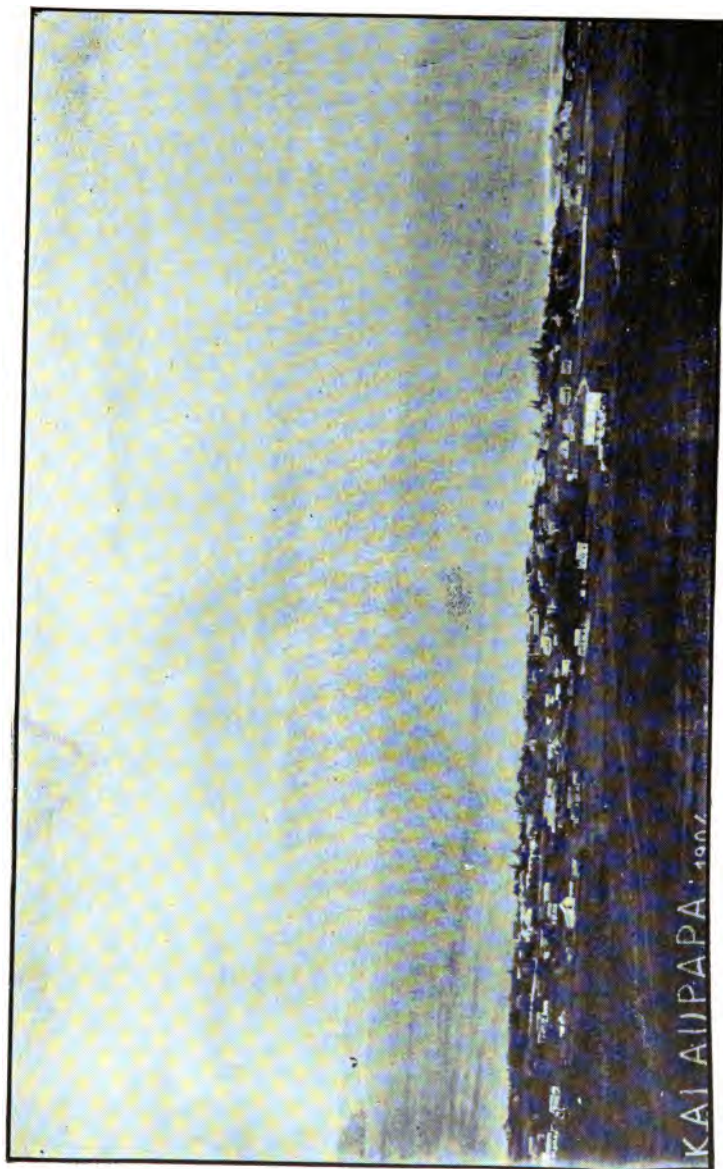
LANDING KALAUPAPA.



ROUGH WEATHER—OFTEN ROUGHER.

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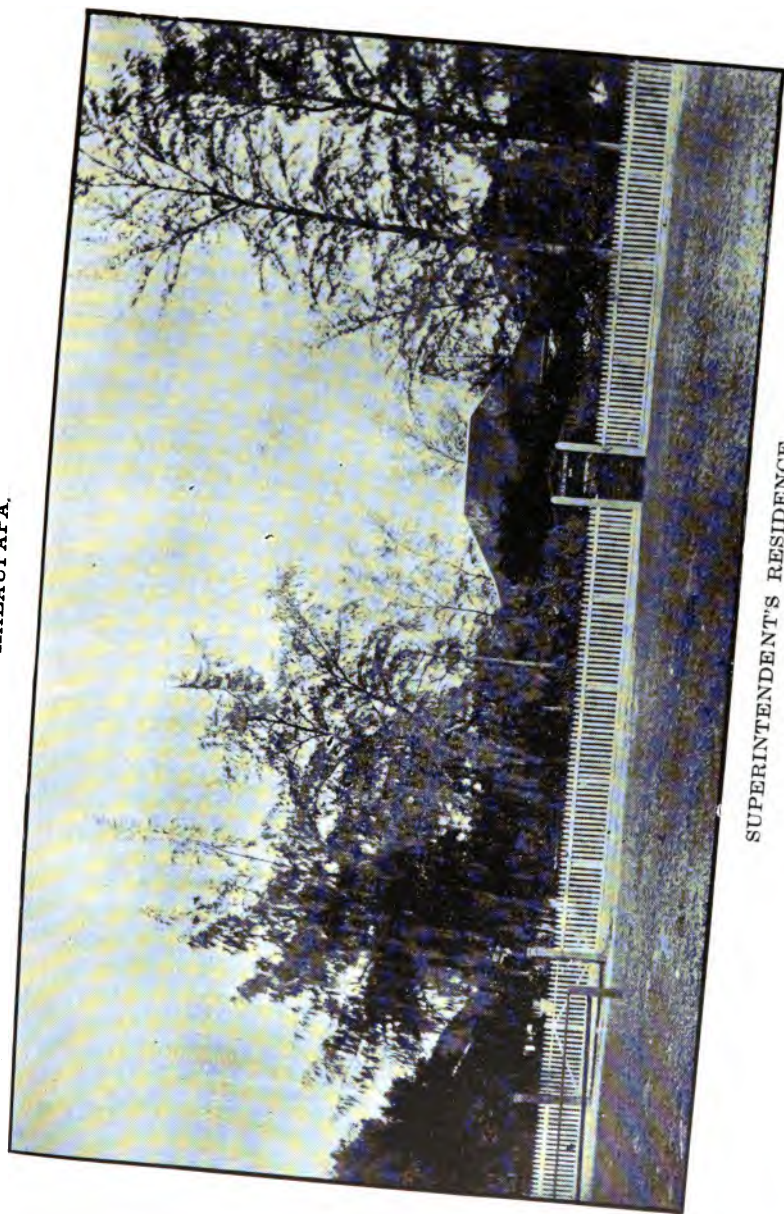
VIEW OF KALAUAPA.



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KALAUAPAPA.



SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE.

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KALAUPAPA—VISITORS' HOUSE.



SEGREGATED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SIX MEN AND SIX WOMEN.

KALAUPAPA.

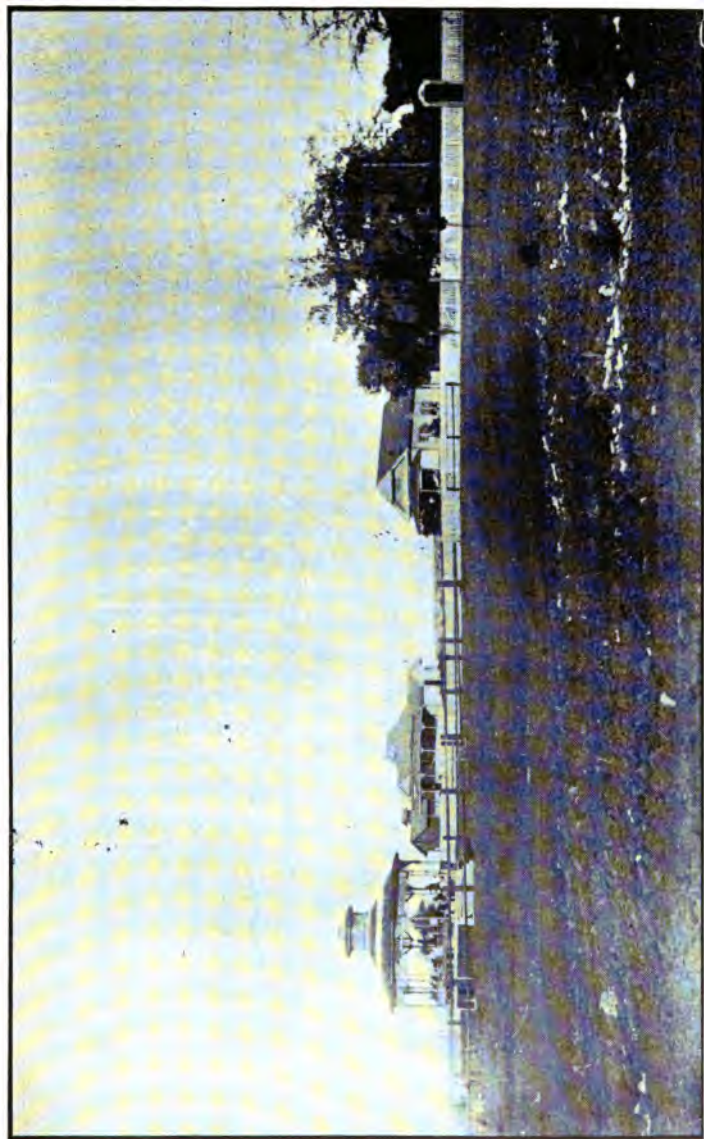


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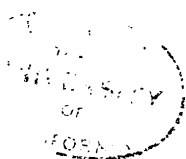


KALAUAPAPA.

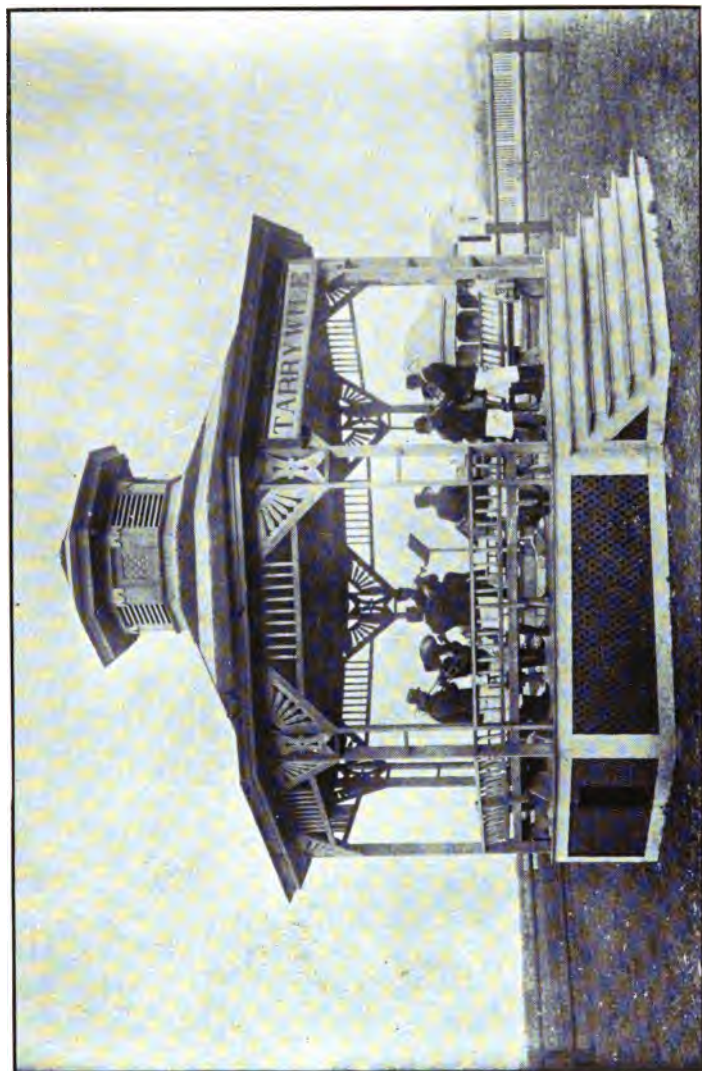


BAND STAND--ASST. PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE--PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE.

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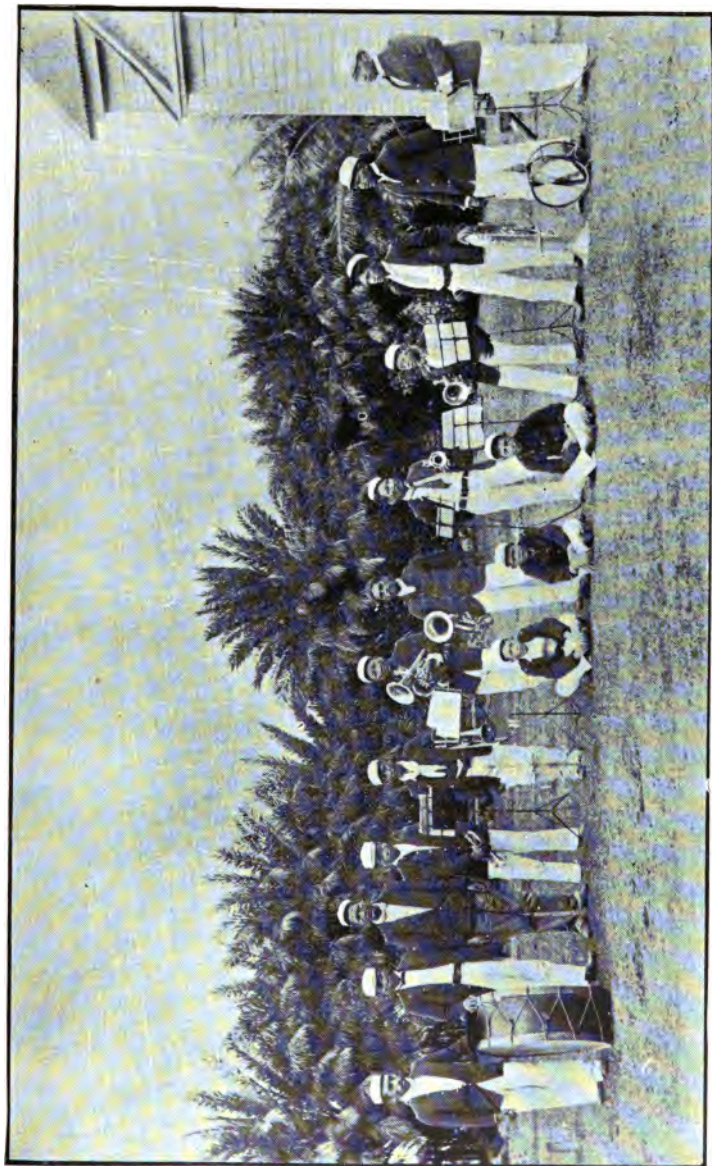
KALAUAPAPA.



BAND STAND AND KALAUAPAPA BAND.

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BAND.



KALAWAO BAND.

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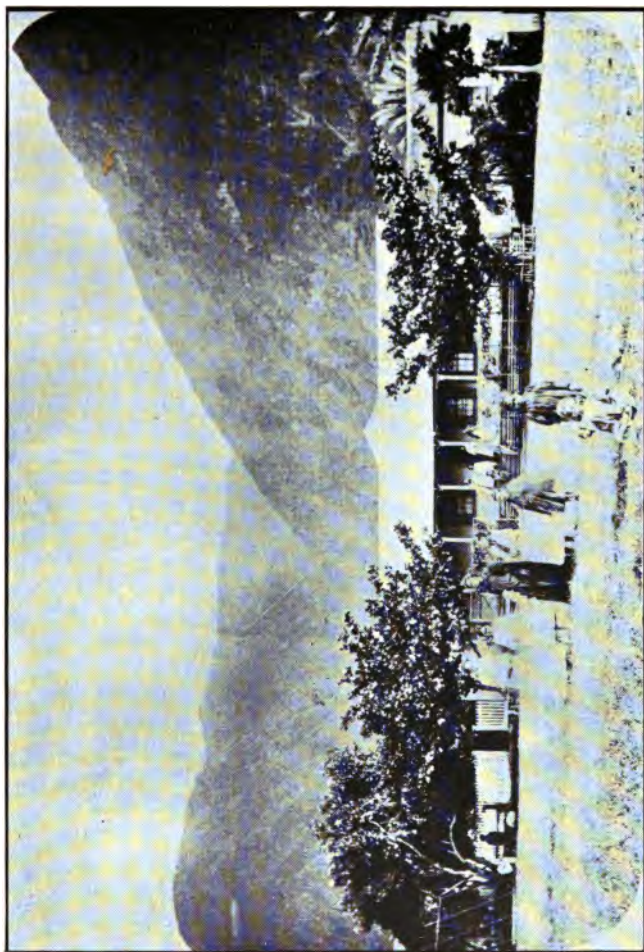
KALAUAPAPA.



BAY VIEW HOME FOR THE FEEBLE AND HELPLESS.

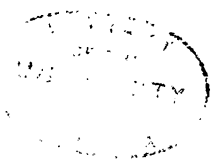
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BISHOP HOME FOR GIRLS—KALAUPAPA.

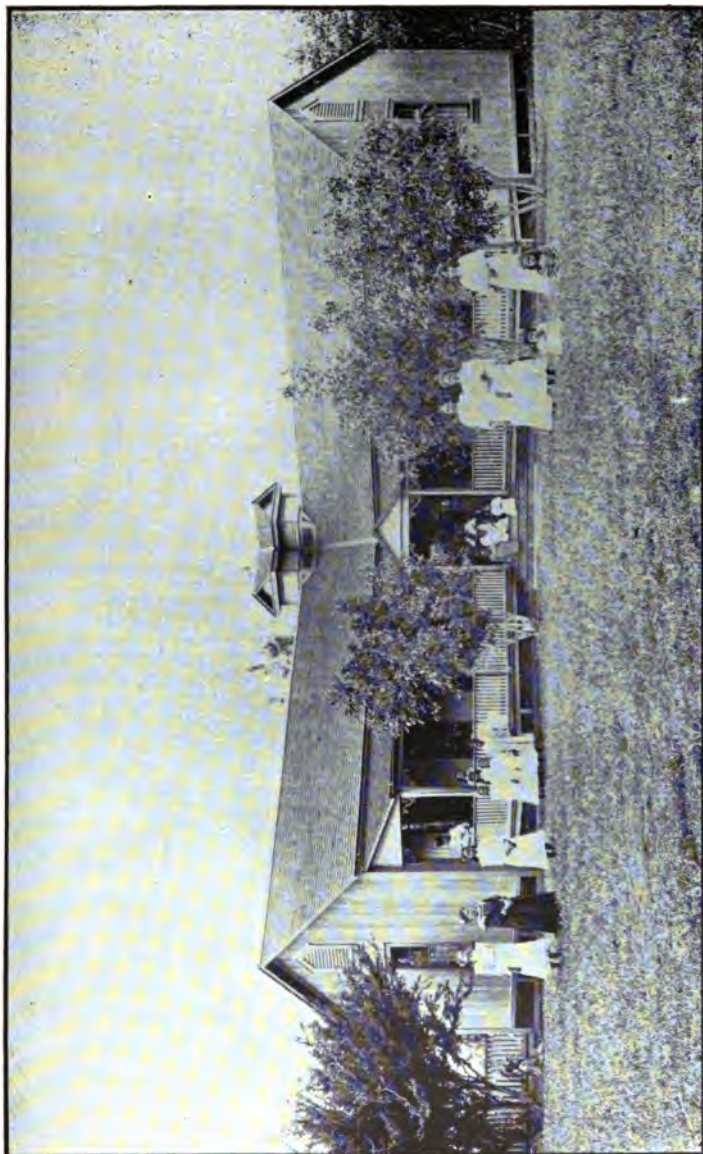


SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS—RESIDENCE HOUSE.

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BISHOP HOME FOR GIRLS—KALAUPAPA.



WARD PRESENTED BY HON. C. R. BISHOP—DUPLICATE JUST BUILT BY THE BOARD.

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ILLUSTRATION OF ONE STYLE OF NEW COTTAGES.

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ELEVEN COTTAGES BUILT DURING PERIOD 1905-1907.

NEW DISPENSARY—KALAUPAPA.

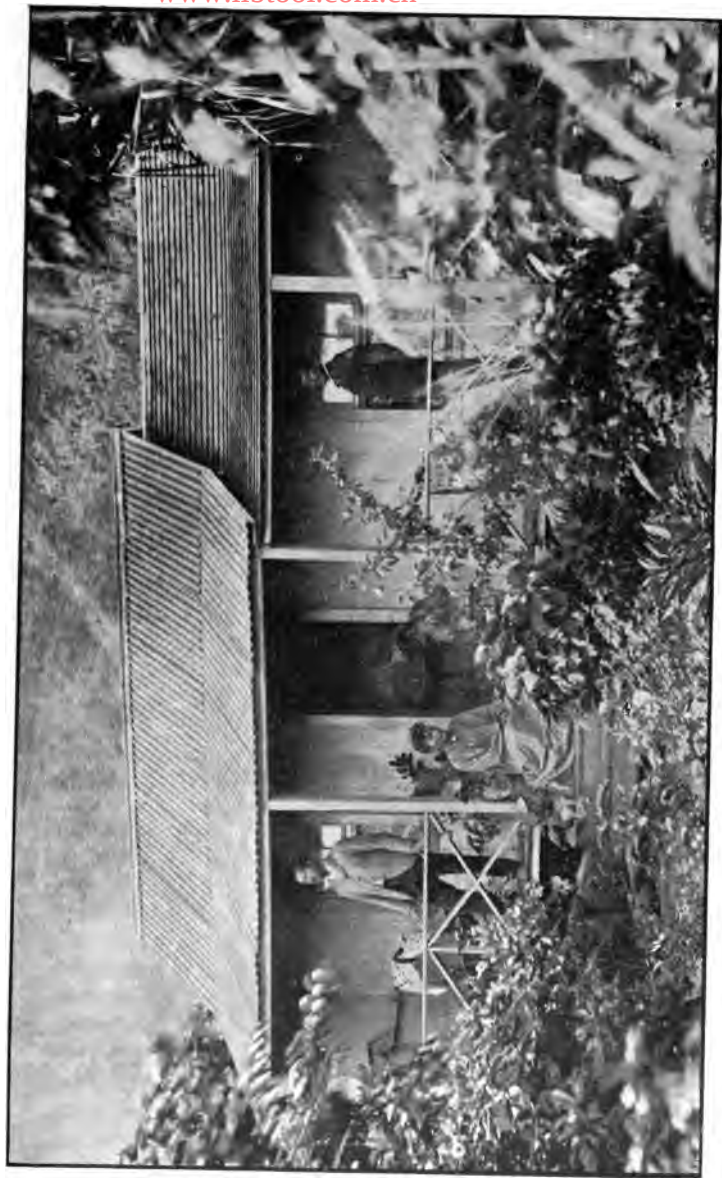


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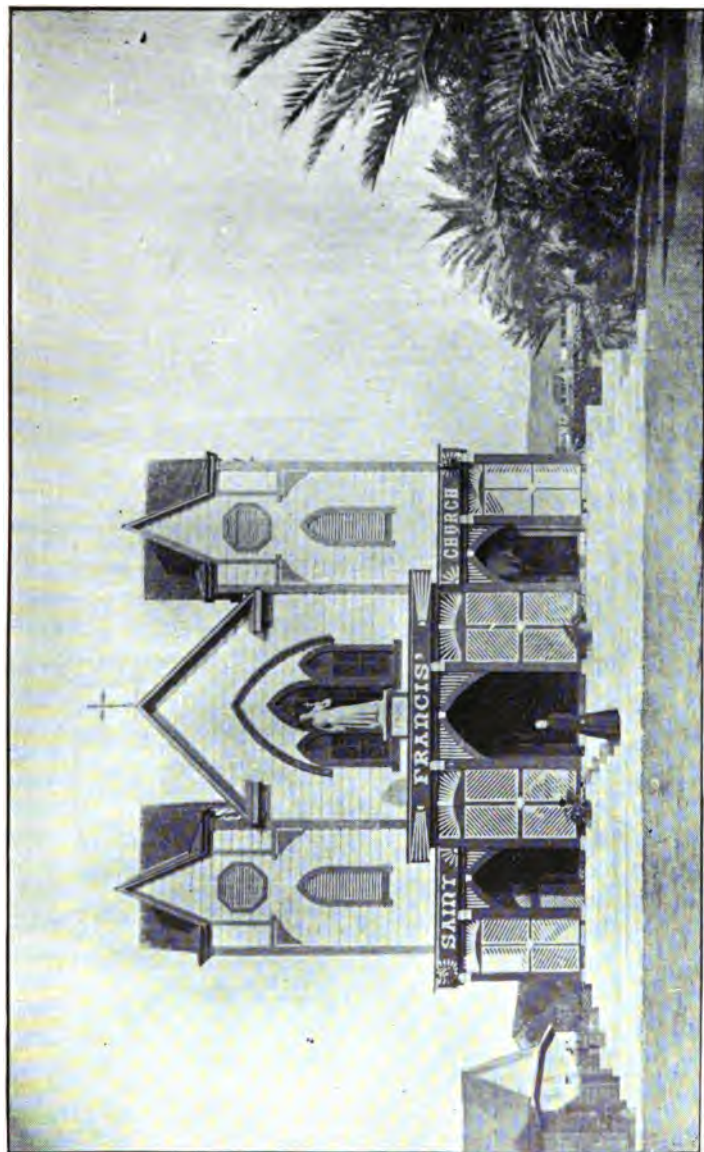


OLD STYLE COTTAGE.



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ST. FRANCIS CHURCH—KALAUPAPA.



RECENTLY BURNED—WILL BE REBUILT.

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KALAUPAPA.



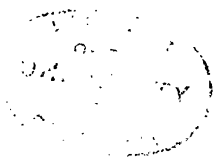
CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, (MORMON.)

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ATHLETIC CLUB—SETTLEMENT.



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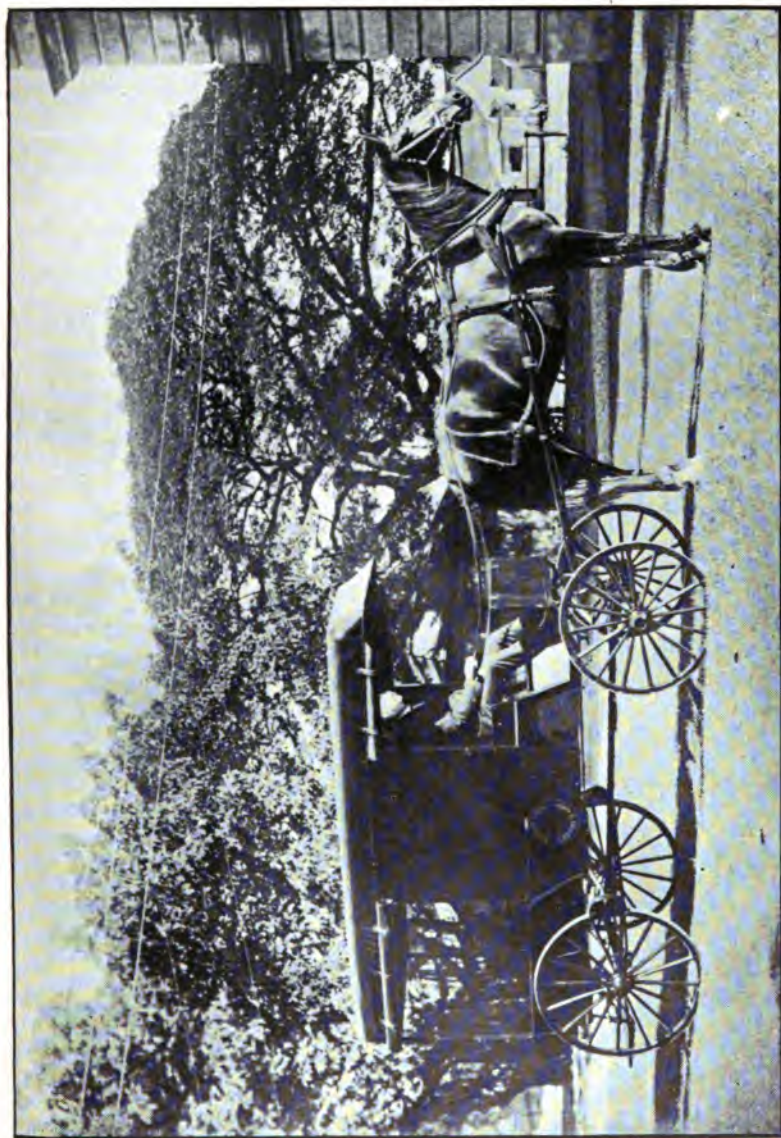
GENERAL VIEW—FROM NEAR LANDING.



CLIFFS 2400 FT. HIGH—STORE—DISPENSARY—VISITORS HOUSE, &c.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—SETTLEMENT.

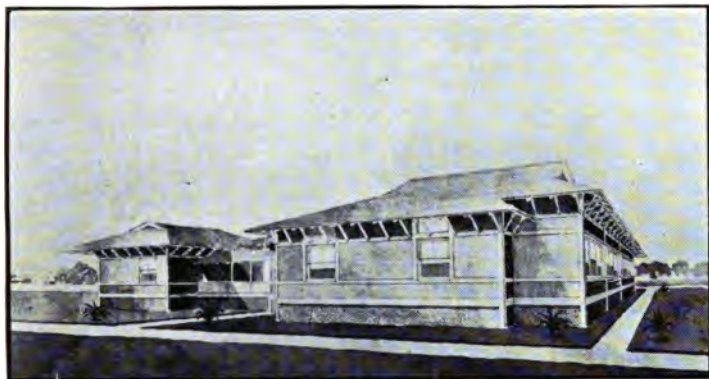


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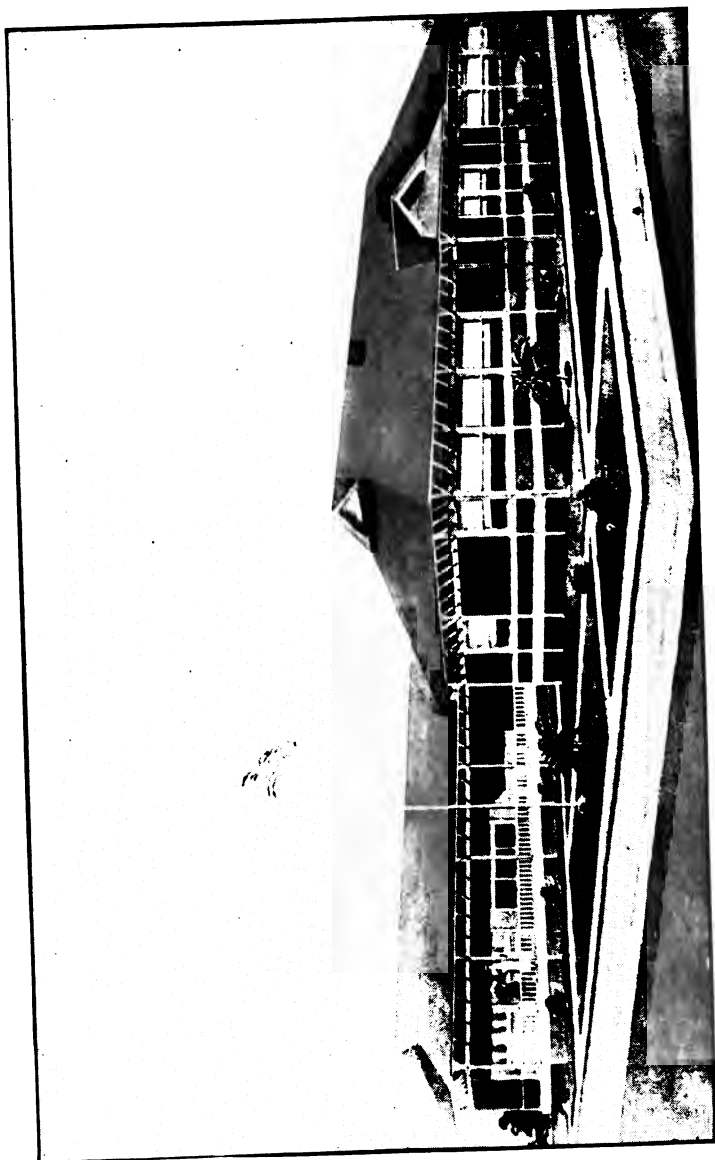
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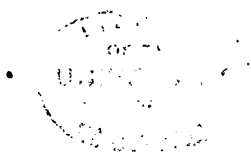
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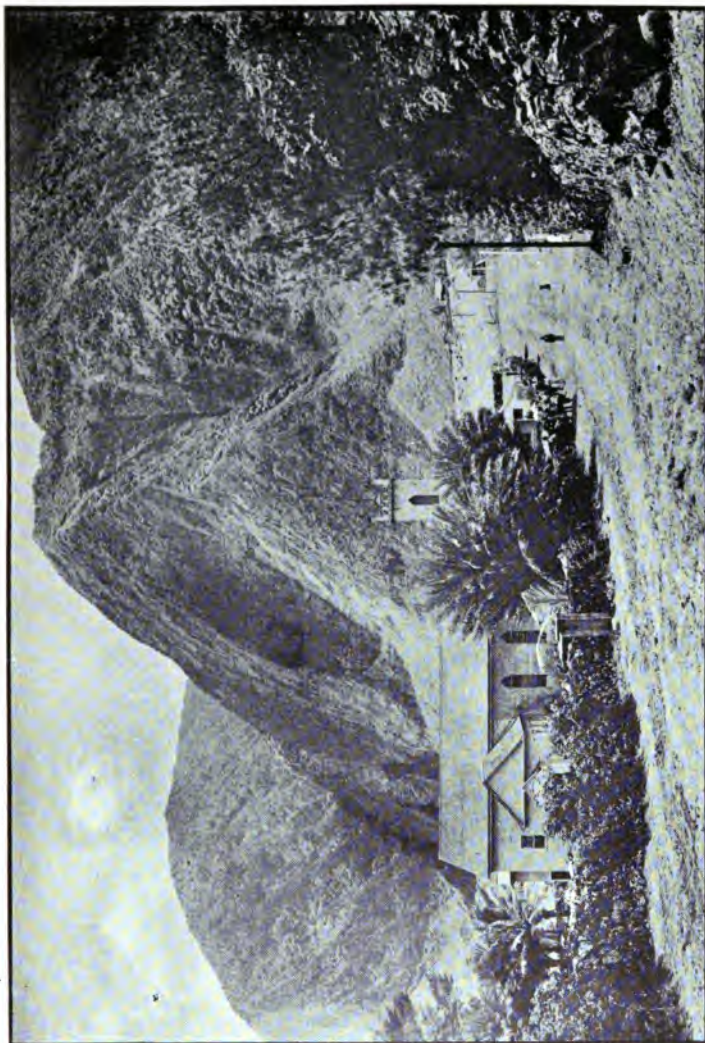
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U. S. STATION GROUNDS AT LEFT NEAR SEA—CLIFFS OVER 4000 FT. HIGH.

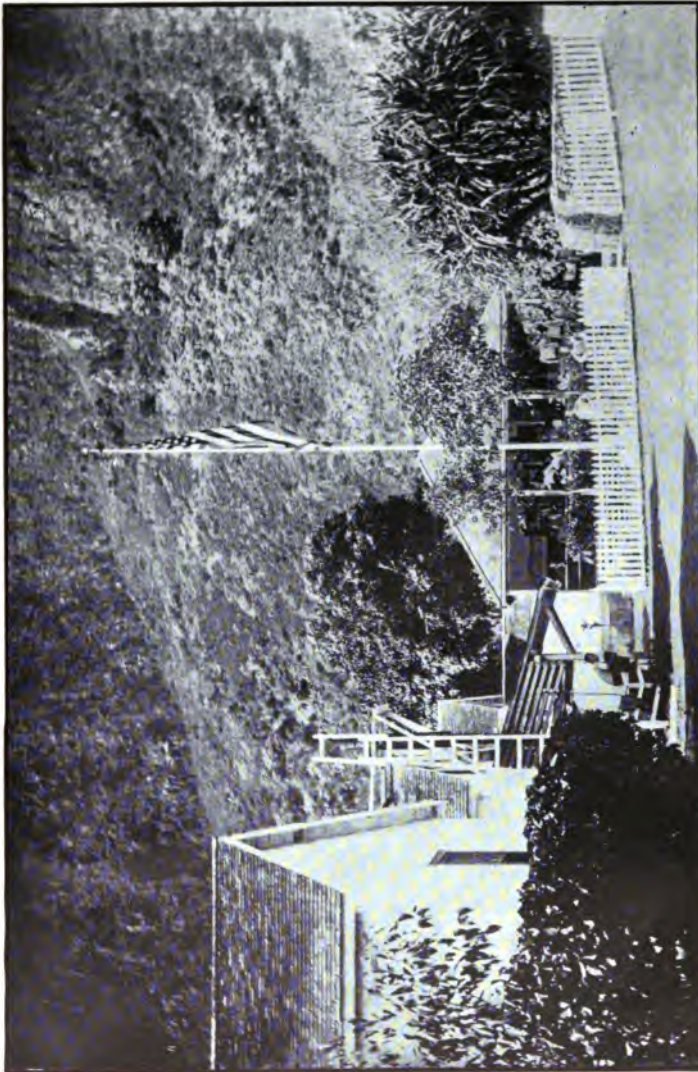
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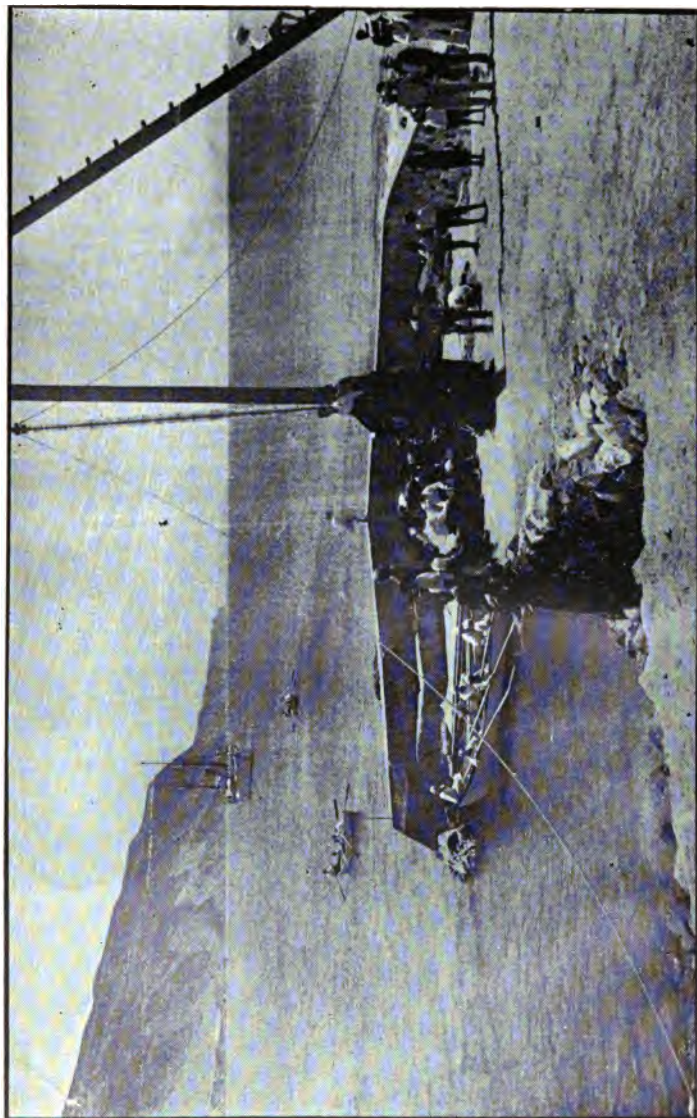
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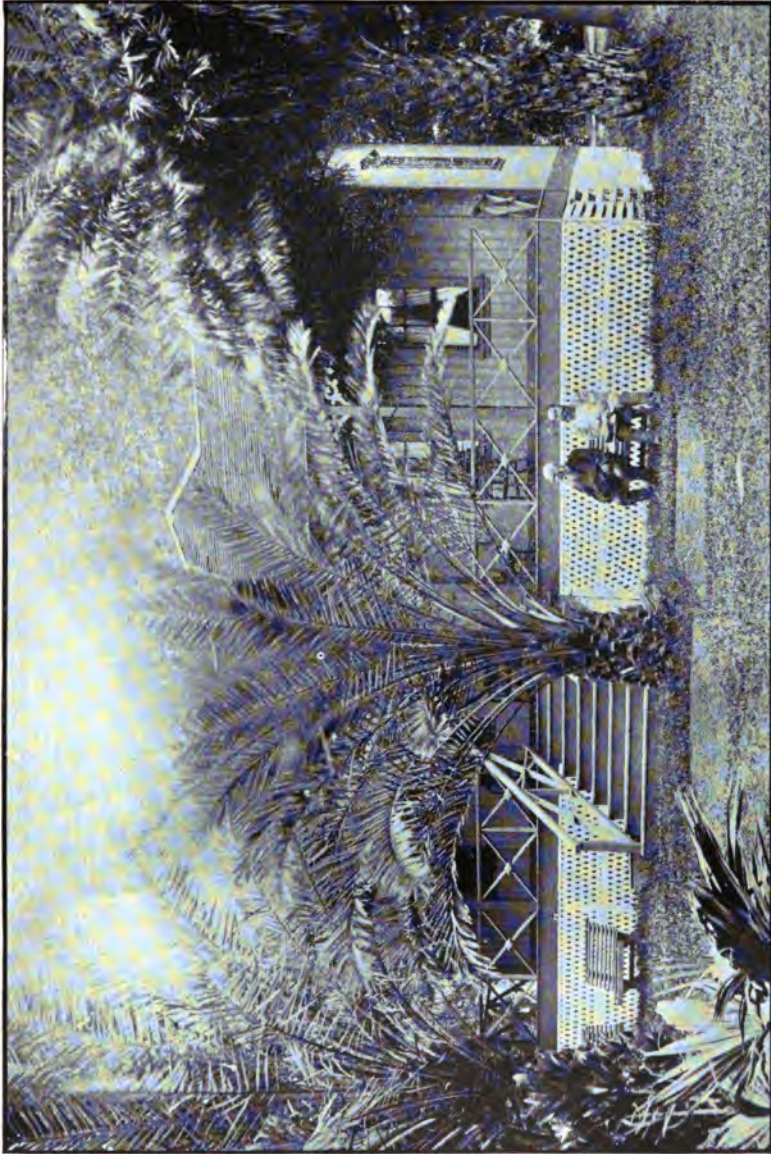
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