

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
ALBERT B. FALL, SECRETARY  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

RULES AND REGULATIONS

# HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

HAWAII, U. S. A.



DUST CLOUD AT KILAUEA VOLCANO

---

1923

---

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

# HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

**A Playground of easily accessible marvels, available 365 days in the year. The only National Park a visit to which includes a delightful ocean voyage**

*"There is no place on earth I would rather visit than Hawaii."*—PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING. (President Harding visited Hawaii in 1916.)

Hawaii National Park, perpetually dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States by Act of Congress approved August 1, 1916, was formally accepted by the Federal Government through accredited representatives of the Department of the Interior in July, 1921. It, like all National Parks, differs from the others, and the following pages give an idea of its attractions. Full details, on how to go, cost of trips and time required to make them, can be obtained from your nearest railway, steamship, travel or tourist agency, or from either of the following:

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A., or 521 Monadnock Building, San Francisco.

HAWAII PUBLICITY COMMISSION, Hilo, Hawaii, or Young Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A.



Photo by Carlsmith

"LAVA DRAGON," OVERFLOW OF 1921

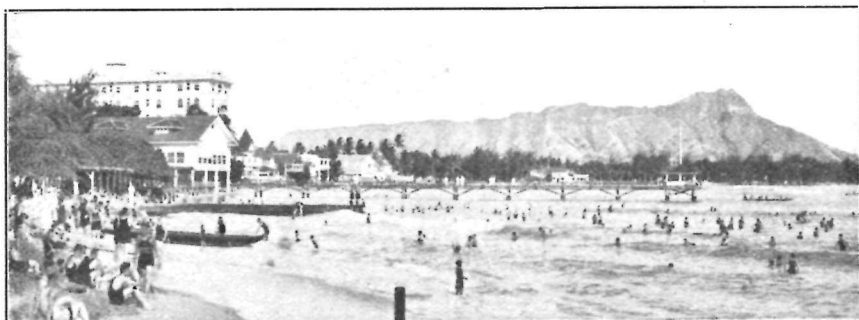


Photo by Edgeworth

WAIKIKI BEACH AT HONOLULU

### GATEWAY A TROPICAL CITY

**H**ONOLULU is a fitting gateway to Hawaii National Park, a beautiful semi-tropical city where the principal steamship lines of the Pacific converge at the "Crossroads of the Pacific." It is the Capital of the Territory of Hawaii, the largest city in the Hawaiian group, with a population of 90,000; a city of cosmopolitan air and western aspect, with every modern improvement, but most appealing of all, a climate that varies but a few degrees the year around, never too hot or too cold, a veritable everlasting spring, with an abundance of native fruits, flowering trees and blossoming bushes and plants.

Surprising as it may seem, beautiful mountains garbed in the brightest of greens the year 'round constitute the most charming feature of Hawaiian scenery. Rising out of the mist they almost startle the first time visitors with their majestic views. The Islands are 2,000 miles west of California. There are eight in the main group with a total area of 6,405 square miles, 4,015 of which make up the Island of Hawaii, the "Big Island," upon which the chief areas of the National Park are located. The Island of Kauai, 100 miles northwest of Honolulu, is known as the "Garden Island." Besides enchanting scenery, it is favored with a number of natural attractions, such as the Barking Sands of Nohili, the Spouting Horn, Haena Caves and numerous pretty beaches and bays, waterfalls and canyons.

Between Honolulu and the Island of Hawaii is Molokai, where great bands of wild deer range, and Maui, the "Valley Island," which contains an area of the Hawaii National Park embracing the largest extinct crater in the world, HALEAKALA, "The House of the Sun."

Not considering beauty, the greatest appeal of the Hawaiian Islands is their all-year-around fitness for outdoor life—hiking, swimming, tennis, golf, hunting, fishing, and, most exhilarating of all, surfing on great boards or in outrigger canoes.

### OVERNIGHT VOYAGE TO VOLCANO

The 200-mile jaunt from Honolulu to Kilauea Volcano on the Island of Hawaii, is an overnight sea voyage which lands the visitor in the pretty



Photo by Carlsmith

## LAVA FOUNTAIN, VOLCANO OF KILAUEA

city of Hilo early in the morning after an entrancing cruise in the first clear light of the sun along the surf-smashed Hamakua Coast, back from which on the slopes of the great 13,825-foot mountain of Mauna Kea, the highest in the Pacific, stretches miles of light green sugar cane. Hilo is the second city of the Territory and the County Seat of the Island of Hawaii. It has a population of nearly 12,000 and is handsomely situated with the placid waters of Hilo Bay laying its front doorstep and the perpetually snow-capped Mauna Kea cooling its back lanai (porch). From Hilo one may take a motor trip to the Puna district, locale of the "Bird of Paradise," or a thrilling railway trip along the precipices and over the deep ravines of the Hamakua Coast, or on another branch may ride to Glenwood, eight



Photo by Hornung

## ROAD THROUGH FERN FOREST



Photo by Hornung

AUTOMOBILES AT RIM OF THE FIRE PIT

miles from the Volcano. The more popular way to visit the crater, however, is in automobiles which receive the visitors at the foot of the steamer landing and two hours later deposit them at the edge of the Crater of Kilauea, after a ride over pavement for considerable distance out of Hilo and along excellent mountain highway bordered first by sugar cane and then by lofty fern trees, tropical flowers, bushes and berries.

Thirty-one miles from Hilo, one obtains first sight of the Crater of Kilauea, a vast lake of nearly 3,000 acres of shiny, black, hardened and cracked lava encircled by grim abrupt bluffs 500 feet in height. This great depression lies at about 4,000 feet elevation, and within is the pit of Halemaumau, the "House of Everlasting Fire," which for years has drawn



Photo by Jaggar

VIEWING LAVA FROM RIM OF THE CRATER

travellers from the four quarters of the earth. This pit, 2,000 feet across, contains the lake of fire, one of the seven wonders of the world. The depth of the lake below the rim changes constantly, its risings being accompanied by brilliant fountains and flows of liquid lava, its lowerings by tremendous avalanches which send up enormous dust clouds. The convenience and accessibility of the fire pit is indicated by the fact that automobiles are driven to the brink of the pit.

Awe-inspiring and powerful as the action of the lava is, there has never been a fatality in viewing it.

The United States Weather Bureau maintains an Observatory in Hawaii National Park through which valuable scientific data concerning earthquakes and volcanoes are being obtained.

### COMMON TREES AND SHRUBS, KILAUEA SECTION

Animal life in Hawaii National Park is scarce, but faunal famine is more than offset by floral abundance, and the student of botany will find much to interest him from the coconut groves of the Coast, to the stunted ohia trees near the timber line of Mauna Loa. Bird Park, with an area of less than 100 acres, contains practically every variety of Hawaiian tree. The road to the Volcano winds through a forest of ferns, many 40 feet high, with single fronds 25 feet long, arching gracefully over the roadway. Thimbleberries and ohelo berries are plentiful along Cockett's Trail and on Byron Ledge. To the amateur botanist the following list will be interesting:

**ALANI**, *Pelea clausiæfolia*—A small tree dedicated to Pele, the Goddess of Volcanoes; the thick leathery leaves occur in whorls of four or three, have a prominent mid-rib, and are somewhat fragrant. The fruit is a small four-lobed, green, woody capsule.

**HAPUU**, Tree Fern, *Cibotium Chamissoi*—Distinguished by its soft, yellow, glossy hair, or pulu, used for stuffing pillows and mattresses.

**HAPUU III**, Tree Fern, *Cibotium menziesii*—The larger tree fern, with stiff, long black hair on the leaf stems.

**ILIAHI**, Sandalwood, *Santalum paniculatum*—Attains a height of 25 feet; thin leaves overcast with a whitish bloom; the blossoms occur in densely flowered panicles. Wood very light and fragrant.

**KOA**, Hawaiian Mahogany, *Acacia Koa*—The most stately tree in Hawaii; readily recognized by its sickle-shaped leaves, and large symmetrical crown when growing in the open. The true compound leaf is found on the young trees and sprouts. Used by the natives in making dug-out canoes and surfboards; now used in making ukuleles and furniture, on account of the fine grain. A magnificent specimen with trunk ten feet in diameter was preserved when a lava flow stopped within twenty feet of it.

**MAMAKI**, Paper Mulberry, *Pipturus albidus*—A small tree with rough variable shaped leaves, usually with red veins and stems. Leaves often riddled by insects. The Hawaiians made their tapa or paper cloth from the inner bark of this tree.

**MAMANI**, *Sophora chrysophylla*—A sturdy tree with compound leaves, belonging to the bean family; bright yellow pea-like blossoms; rough, corky pod, deeply constricted between the seeds. Rough bark on the older trees. Wood very durable, making excellent fence posts, but so hard that special staple must be used.

**MANELE**, A'E, Soapberry, *Sapindus saponaria*—A tall, stately, deciduous tree, with an umbrella-like crown of bright green compound leaves. The fruit is a sticky, brown parchment-like covering, inclosing a small round black seed used in bead work.

**OHELO**, Native Huckleberry, *Vaccinium penduliflorum*—Inconspicuous flowers; very plentiful around the Volcano House, red and yellow berries, excellent for pies.

**OHIA**, **OHIA LEHUA**, *Metrosideros collina polymorpha*—The most plentiful tree in the Islands, varying greatly in size and character of its leaves. Has a scaly bark, and produces a very hard, close-grained wood suitable for beams and railroad ties. Easily identified by its brilliant scarlet pom-pom blossoms.

## TRAILS, TRAMPING, GOLF

**T**HE bracing air and the many interesting trails make Hawaii National Park a paradise for hikers. Golfers will find a sporty nine-hole golf links available all year within a short distance of the hotels. Flannel shirts, sweaters, tramping togs and heavy shoes while not essential will not be amiss.

A most weird and interesting walk is across two miles of recently cooled lava from the Volcano House to the fire pit. The tree molds, the sulphur banks, Bird Park, and the lava tubes are also convenient objectives. More extended hikes are provided by trails across Byron Ledge, down into Kilauea-iki Crater, or along Cockett's Trail, which passes six smaller craters, including the Devil's Throat, and joins the Kalapana Trail near the Cone Crater of Puu Huluhulu, and thence on by other craters, to the coconut groves on the tropical coast of Kalapana.

Hikers' map may be obtained at the office of the park superintendent.

## PARK CREATED IN 1916

**T**HE Hawaii National Park was created by Act of Congress in 1916, and was formally received and dedicated as such in July, 1921. It consists of three sections: Haleakala, comprising 21,150 acres, on the Island of Maui, not formally transferred as yet; the Mauna Loa section, comprising 17,380 acres; the Kilauea Volcano and Kau Desert (lava desert) sections, comprising 79,265 acres, and finally, a section of 360 acres which is to provide for a road connecting the last two named sections, all on the Island of Hawaii. Plans are under way to improve this connecting link between Kilauea and Mauna Loa craters from a rough trail to a road over which light automobiles can be driven to the very summit.

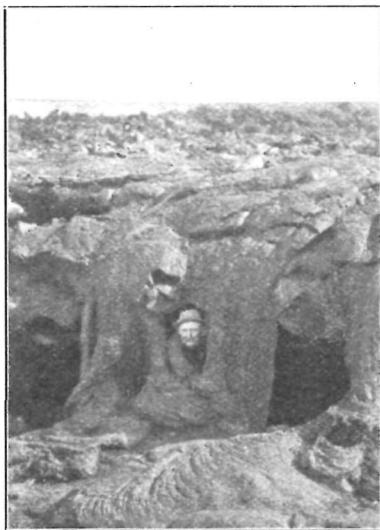
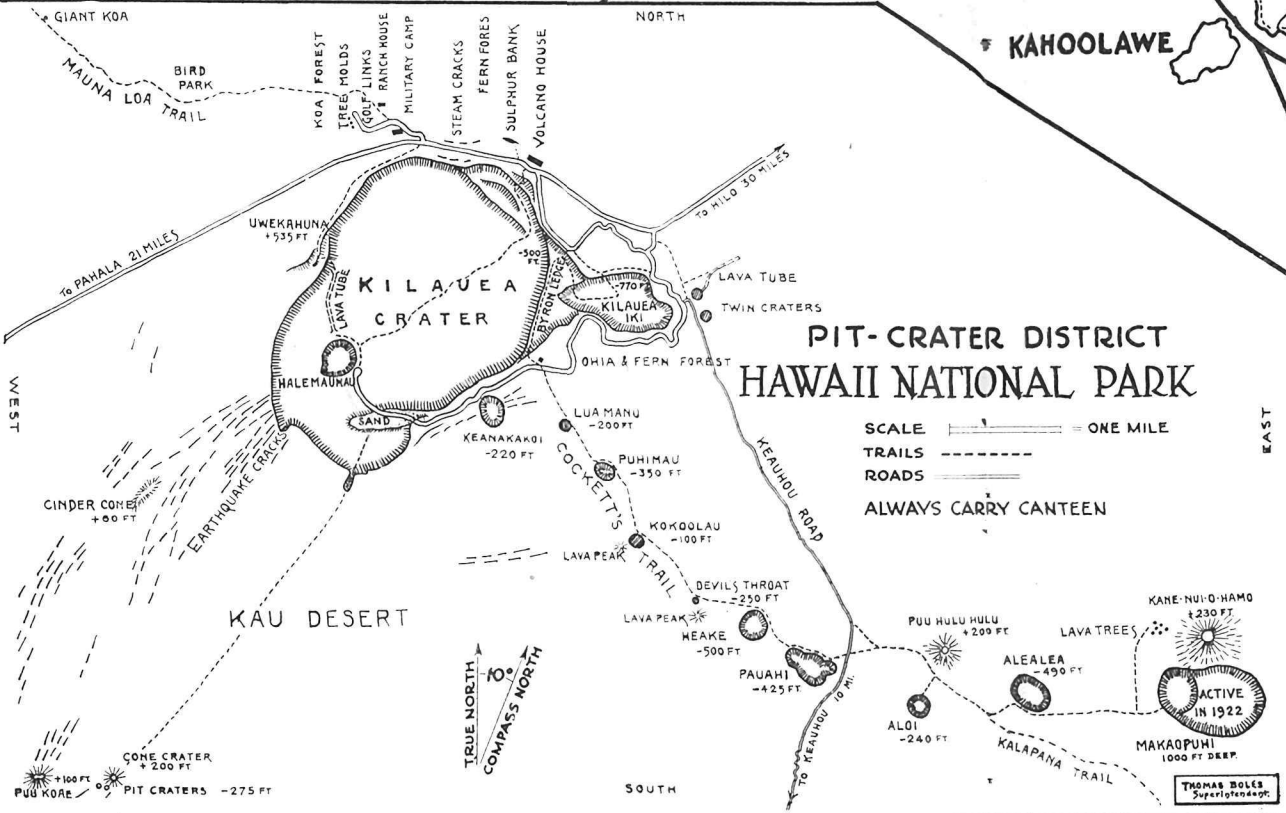
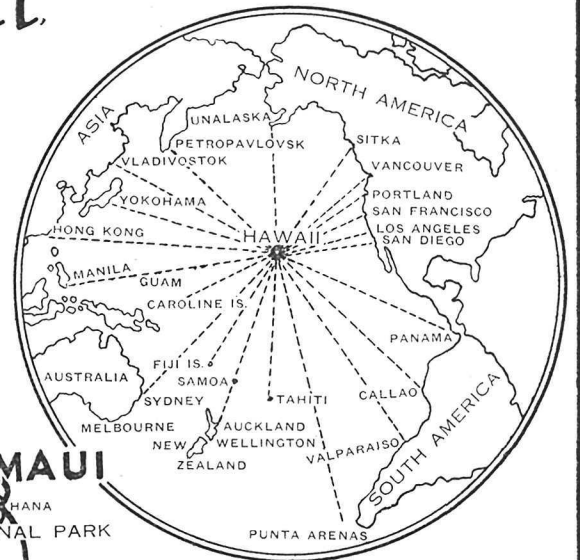
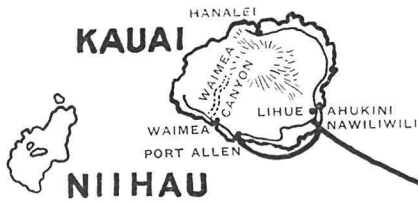


Photo by Hornung  
LAVA PICTURE FRAME



Photo by Baker  
TRAIL THROUGH FERNS

# Territory of Hawaii U.S.A.





## HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

**H**OTEL accommodations are provided by the Kilauea Volcano House, a recently completed modern hotel of 110 rooms, delightfully located on the steaming outer rim of the Volcano. Over \$200,000 was spent on this hotel during the past year. From its front lanai (porch) one may have an excellent view of the vast dome of Mauna Loa by day, and the glow of the firepit by night. The rate at the Volcano House, American plan, is \$7.50 a day (there are a few rooms with private bath at \$9.00), with special weekly and monthly rates. The hotel provides steam and sulphur baths, using live steam and heat from the Volcano.

Arrangements may be made at the hotel for golfing, and for picnic or hikers' lunches, automobiles or horseback trips in the vicinity of the Crater, or motor trips around the Island.

There are also good hotel accommodations in Hilo.

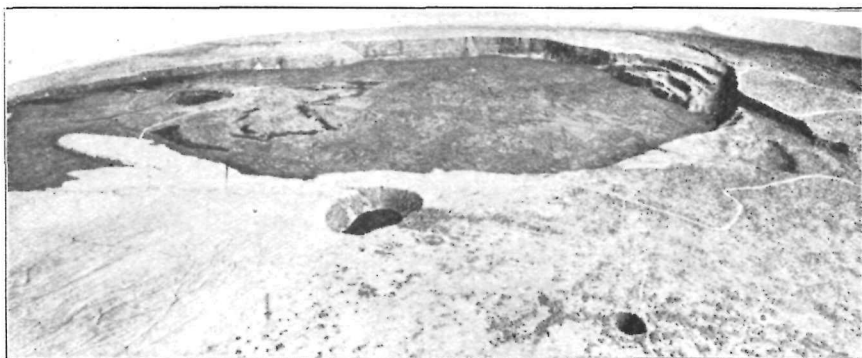
Although water in the vicinity of the Volcano is scarce, great tanks insure an adequate supply, and while by location actually a mountain resort, the rooms of the hotel with electric lights and running water, the dining rooms with fine linen and shining silver, and the spacious lobbies where the cool night air makes for appreciation of crackling log fires, all combine to make travellers feel as if in the heart of a city, so far as comforts and conveniences are concerned.

(NOTE: Transportation and hotel rates, in effect March 1, 1923, are published for the information of the public, but the Service assumes no responsibility for their correctness.)



Photo by Maehara

KILAUEA VOLCANO HOUSE



"AIRPLANE VIEW," KILAUEA CRATER

### TRANSPORTATION

**A**UTOMOBILE transportation for the round trip to Kilauea volcano from Hilo, including one daylight trip and one night trip to the fire pit, a side trip to the lava tube and the tree molds, and to Rainbow Falls in Hilo, costs \$10.50 per passenger. The round trip tickets from Honolulu to Hilo on ships of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's fleet cost \$27.50 with privileges of extension. They are changeable with the Matson Navigation Company on payment of difference in fare. Regular sailings are made Wednesdays and Saturdays from Honolulu. Thus the total minimum expense of the shortest possible excursion (3 days) from Honolulu, stopping at the Volcano House for one night's lodging and four meals, would be \$47.00. The Matson liners Maui and Matsonia make the side trip to Hilo fortnightly, charging \$40 for the round trip (steamer fare only).

Automobiles are available at the Volcano House for special trips at reasonable rates in and around the crater. Saddle horses may also be obtained from nearby ranches at rates averaging \$5 per day (same price for mount of guide on Mauna Loa trip), and \$5 per day for services of guide. Picnic lunches for all-day jaunts, and food for over-night excursions, are prepared by the hotels, charges for this service depending upon the amount of food furnished.



8TH TEE, VOLCANO LINKS



LAVA TUBE ENTRANCE

## HALEAKALA

**T**HE Haleakala section of the Hawaii National Park, on the Island of Maui, contains the largest extinct volcano in the world, within the crater of which could be placed the city of Philadelphia. From Honolulu the round-trip to the summit of the Crater of Haleakala, in a party of six, can be made in a minimum time of about three days at a cost of about \$55.00, combining a few hours' steamer trip, with an automobile ride across the Island, and an eight-mile horseback climb up the last and much steeper stretch. From the crest, over 10,000 feet high, one sees a crater whose rim is 21 miles around, enclosing 19 square miles of lava flows, smaller cones and cinder banks. Sunrise and sunset effects on the clouds as seen from the summit are one of the sublimest spectacles imaginable.

The trip to Haleakala and Maui may be made in conjunction with the trip to the National Park areas on the Island of Hawaii, either in going to or returning from Hilo or other ports on the Island of Hawaii.

The beautiful Silversword, which grows only in a few other places in the world, is found in Haleakala.

About four days from Wailuku, County Seat of Maui, is required for a horseback excursion to the summit of Haleakala, across the floor of the Crater, along the Seacoast, returning over either the upper or lower famous Ditch Trails of east Maui.

Perhaps the most spectacular of Maui's many other points of interest is Iao Valley, a green cleft of dizzy depths in the heart of tropical mountains near Wailuku. There are good hotel accommodations and transportation facilities on Maui.

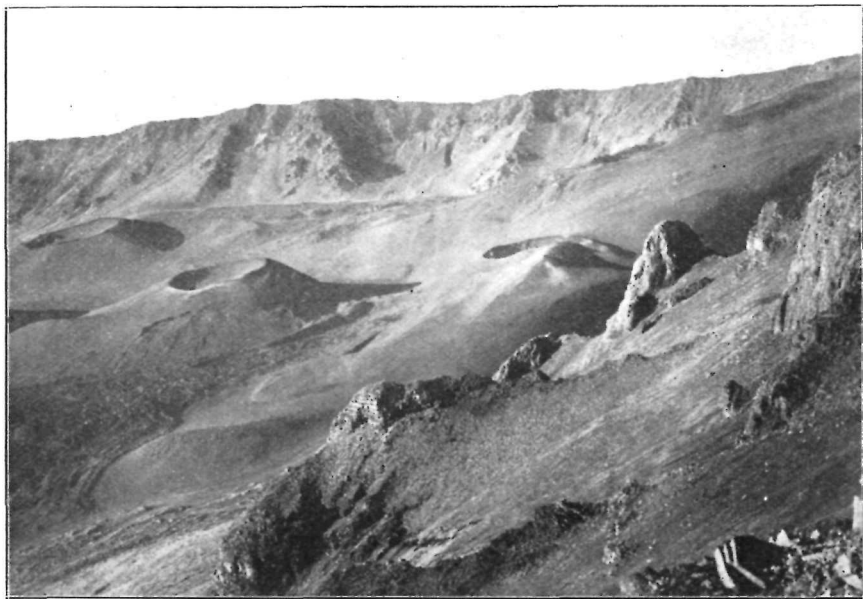
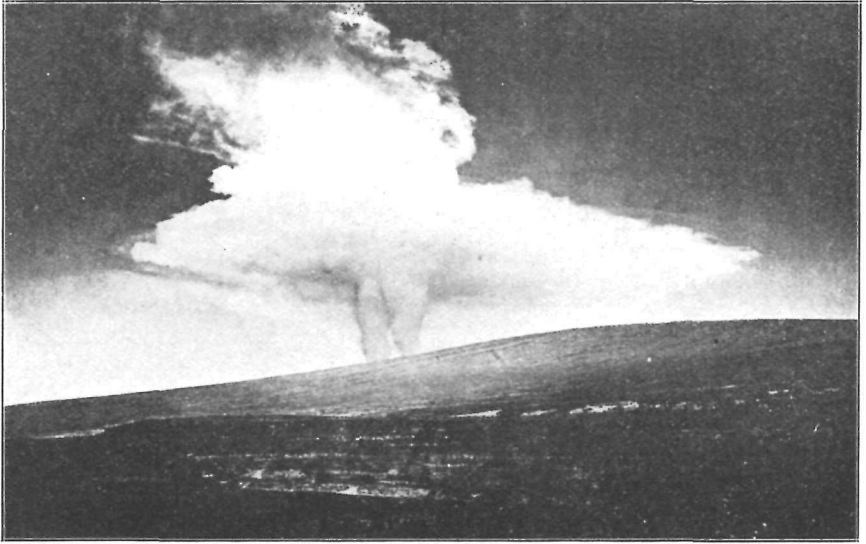


Photo by Perkins

CINDER CONES IN CRATER OF HALEAKALA



"BALLET DANCER"—FRUPTION ON MAUNA LOA

### MAUNA LOA TRIP

ONE of the most interesting side trips from the Volcano is a three-day riding or hiking excursion to the huge Crater of Mokuaweoweo at the summit of Mauna Loa which is included within the Maunā Loa section of the Hawaii National Park. The lava formations provide a variation of interest that more than rewards one for the rather strenuous climb. The customary trip is to leave the Volcano House on horseback in the morning, riding over the lava to a rest house set in the center of a tiny cinder cone, spending the night here at a 10,000 foot elevation; walking the 24 miles to the top-and-back the second day; spending the second night at the rest house, and returning to the Volcano House the third day. On this journey the air is rare and cool, the view grand and unrestricted for miles around. Beautiful lava specimens with the sparkle of gold and silver and vari-colored brilliants may be seen on this trip, and luscious wild Hawaiian berries, such as the ohelo, the pohā, and the thimble berry, may be picked in quantity.

The whole Island of Hawaii is intensely interesting with its great lava flows, sugar cane fields, its rolling cattle ranges, coffee and tobacco plantations, and its landmarks of early history, as Captain James Cook monument at Kealahakua Bay, the City of Refuge, etc. The Island is encircled by an automobile road crossing recent lava flows and it may be negotiated easily in three days, although much more time should be allowed to thoroughly enjoy the trip. Retail stores, garages, post offices and comfortable wayside inns with good meals and lodging for visitors are to be found at convenient intervals on this route.

## **RULES AND REGULATIONS (Briefed).**

*The following briefed sections of the rules and regulations which are the law of the park should be kept in mind and faithfully observed:*

**I**T is forbidden to remove or injure the stalactites, stalagmites, and other phenomena of crystallization or incrustation in any lava tube, cave, steam vent, or spatter cone, or other repository of fragile products of volcanic action, whether recently formed or ancient; or to deface the same by written inscription or otherwise; or to throw any object or substance into said lava tubes, caves, steam vents or spatter cones; or to injure or disturb in any manner, or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the Park.

The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, animal or bird life or other life is prohibited.

Camping permitted only at designated localities. All rubbish must be gathered and burned. Use only fallen dead timber for fuel.

Fires must be built only in open places or on rock. When no longer needed must be completely extinguished, and embers smothered by water or earth.

No hunting permitted within the Park. Possession of firearms only by permission of the Superintendent.

Persons traveling on the trails of the Park either on foot or on saddle animals shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

Saddle horses and horse-drawn vehicles have right-of-way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct and bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, and may be summarily removed from the Park by the Superintendent, and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, or the Superintendent of the Park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

The Hawaii National Park is administered by the Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service at Washington, D. C. The representative in immediate charge of the Hawaii National Park is the Superintendent, Thomas Boles, whose office will be found near the hotel. The address of the Superintendent is Volcano House, Hawaii. General information may be obtained from him, and all complaints should be addressed to him.

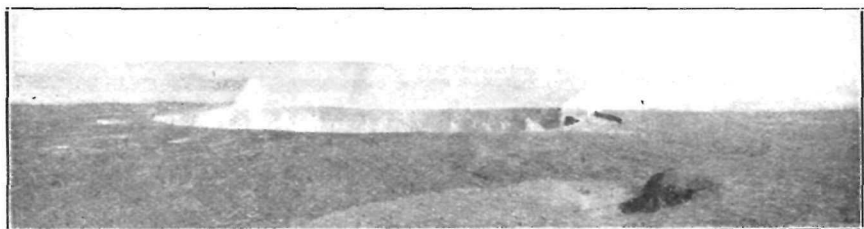


Photo by Carlsmith.

LAVA MOUND, HAWAII NATIONAL PARK



FIREPIT OF HALEMAUAU AT DUSK



DAYLIGHT VIEW, FIREPIT OF HALEMAUAU

# HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

*From Skiing to Surfing in 24 Hours—the Year 'Round*



Photo by Maehara

CITY OF HILO AND SNOW-CAPPED MAUNA KEA

Printed in U. S. A., 1-1-23, by Star-Bulletin, Honolulu.