

HAWAII

NATIONAL PARK



*Fern Jungle
Drive
to Kilauea
Volcano*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Photo by National Park Service

"HALEMAUMAU"—THE GREAT FIRE PIT OF KILAUEA VOLCANO—3,500 FEET
LONG, 3,000 FEET WIDE, 850 FEET DEEP



Photo by National Park Service

BANK OF PURE SULPHUR AND SULPHUR STEAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, Director

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

HAWAII
NATIONAL PARK



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RULES AND REGULATIONS

(BRIEFED)

The following summary of rules and regulations is intended as a guide for all park visitors. You are respectfully requested to facilitate the best in park administration by carefully observing the provisions as outlined:

Preservation of natural features. The first law of a national park is preservation. Disturbance, injury or destruction in any way of natural features, including trees, flowers and other vegetation, rocks, and all wild life is strictly prohibited.

Camps. Camp or lunch only in designated areas. All rubbish that will burn should be disposed of in campfires. Garbage cans are provided for other, noninflammable, refuse. Wood and water are provided in all campgrounds.

Fires. Fires are absolutely prohibited except in designated spots. Do not go out of sight of your camp, even for a few moments, without making sure that your fire is either out entirely or being watched.

Dogs, cats, or other domestic animals. Such animals are prohibited on Government lands within the park except as allowed through permission of the Superintendent, secured from park rangers at entrances.

Automobiles. The speed limit of 35 miles per hour is rigidly enforced. Park drives are wide and smoothly surfaced. It should always be remembered that each driver's own carefulness and responsibility to others is the greatest safety factor involved.

Trail travel. Hikers and riders shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the trails at all times. Saddle animals have the right-of-way over pedestrians. The latter will take the outer side of the trail whenever possible, and shall stand quietly until animals have passed.

Hunting. Hunting within the park boundaries is prohibited. No firearms are allowed except as provided for through permission of the Superintendent, secured from park rangers at entrances.

Park rangers. Park rangers are public servants. They are here to answer your questions and otherwise help you in every possible way. Help them to better serve you by observing these regulations.

CARELESSNESS BREEDS DESTRUCTION

TAKE NO CHANCES

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

The Hawaii National Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, was created by act of Congress August 1, 1916, and placed under the control of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. It is unique in that it consists of two separate tracts of land lying on different islands. The Kilauea-Mauna Loa area is located on the island of Hawaii, and the Haleakala section is on the island of Maui. The total area of the park is 245 square miles. Of this, 219 square miles are in the Kilauea-Mauna Loa section and 26 in the Haleakala area.

The park was created to conserve the most representative areas of volcanic interest in the United States. Its craters, active and dormant, are among the most important in the entire world and even the active ones may be visited with reasonable safety.

Each section of the park is named after the volcano that is its outstanding feature. Kilauea Crater, with a lake of molten lava, has been active almost continuously since its discovery. In recent years there have been active periods about once each year. Mauna Loa, which erupts about once each four years, is the largest active volcanic mountain mass in the world and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe. Haleakala, a dormant volcano, is a mountain mass 10,000 feet high, with a tremendous crater rift in its summit 5 miles across and 3,000 feet deep, containing many high cinder cones.

LUXURIANT TROPICAL VEGETATION

The park is also noted for its luxuriant tropical vegetation, which forms a striking contrast to the volcanic craters and barren lava flows. Gorgeous tree ferns, sandalwood, and koa, or Hawaiian mahogany, vie with the flowering ohia trees in making the park forests unusually interesting to the visitor.

KILAUEA SECTION

The most spectacular portion of the park is that including the volcano of Kilauea, usually the most active. This volcano, probably older than towering Mauna Loa, its neighbor, creates the impression of being a crater in the side of the higher mountain, although in reality it is itself a mountain with an elevation of 4,090 feet. This illusion is the result of the broad depression at its top and of its gentle slopes, caused by lava flows from many lateral vents. Within the depression is a vast pit, Halemaumau, sometimes called the "House of Everlasting Fire," which for years has drawn travelers from the four quarters of the

earth. This pit often contains a boiling, bubbling mass of molten lava whose surface fluctuates from bottom to rim. Activities averaging at least one outbreak a year have occurred since 1900. Its risings are accompanied by brilliant fountains and inflows of liquid lava, and its lowerings by tremendous avalanches which send up enormous dust clouds.

Nearly a century and a half ago Halemaumau became unusually active, and its violent blast of ash destroyed an Hawaiian army. From that time—1790—no rocks or ash were ejected until 1924. During the autumn of 1923 the lake of fire drained away, but gradually returned until the pit contained a 50-acre lake of seething lava. Lava geysers traveled across its surface, sending up incandescent sprays 150 feet into the air. In 1924 this lake disappeared and crumbling masses of rock fell into the smoking pit, choking the vents through which the volcanic gases had escaped. A few months later, when steam blasts unexpectedly occurred, the vents were cleared by tremendous explosions hurling boulders and ash for thousands of feet into the air. The violent disturbance continued for three weeks, and at the end of that time the fire pit had been enlarged to four times its former size, the opening being 190 acres in area and 1,200 feet deep. A few weeks later, when all was quiet, a roaring jet of lava appeared at the bottom of the pit, sending up a steady spray 200 feet high, building up a small cinder cone and forming a 10-acre lava lake on the floor of the pit. After giving a brilliant display for a couple of weeks the fountain subsided and the volcano became dormant. In July, 1927, a similar display occurred, lasting for two weeks, and in January, 1928, the fire returned for one night only. Gas and vapor rise continually.

During 1929 spectacular lava inflows occurred in February and July, raising the floor with new material to depths of 55 and 45 feet, respectively. The pit depth in December, 1929, was 1,050 feet and the floor area 48 acres. On November 19, 1930, molten lava again appeared in Halemaumau. Activity continued until December 7. This activity raised the floor of the pit 70 feet; the surface area of the floor then covered 62 acres.

Following a series of earthquakes, molten lava broke into the bottom of Halemaumau on December 23, 1931. The activity lasted as a spectacular display until January 5, 1932. During the activity, the pit was filled to a depth of 100 feet with lava, resulting in a new floor of 80 acres, which is 850 feet below the rim of the pit.

Further inflows are expected at more frequent intervals and for longer periods, and the permanent return of lava to the pit is not unlikely.

COMMON TREES AND SHRUBS

Animal life in Hawaii National Park is scarce, but the scarcity of fauna 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. Particular attention is directed to the tropical

vegetation in the Fern Jungle through which the road to the volcano passes; many of the giant ferns are 40 feet high, with single fronds 25 feet long arching gracefully over the highway. By walking only a few yards back into this jungle one easily gets the impression of being back in a prehistoric era when the entire earth was covered with plants of similar appearance. Thimbleberries and ohelo berries are plentiful along most of the trails and in Bird Park. To the amateur botanist the following list will be interesting:

Alani (*Pelea zahlbruckneri*).—A Small tree dedicated to Pele, the goddess of volcanoes; the thick leathery leaves occur in whorls of four or three, have a prominent midrib, and are somewhat fragrant. The fruit is a small, 4-lobed, green, woody capsule.

Hapuu, tree fern (*Cibotium chamissoi*).—Distinguished by its soft, yellow, glossy hair, or pulu used for stuffing pillows and mattresses.

Hapu Iii tree fern (*Cibotium menziesii*).—The larger tree fern with stiff, long, reddish 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 stateliest 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 dugout canoes and surf boards; now used in making ukeleles and furniture on account of the beautiful grain. A magnificent specimen with trunk 10 feet in diameter was preserved when a lava flow stopped within 20 feet of it.

Mamake, paper mulberry (*Pipturus albidus*).—A small tree with rough leaves, usually with prominent red veins and stalks. The Hawaiians made their tapa or paper cloth from the inner bark of this tree.

Mamani (*Edwardsia chrysophylla*).—A sturdy tree with compound leaves belonging to the pea family; bright yellow pealike 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 a special staple must be used.

Ohelo, native huckleberry (*Vaccinium reticulatum*).—Small shrub with inconspicuous flowers and red and yellow berries which are excellent for pies; very plentiful around Kilauea Crater. The natives believed these berries were especially popular with the fire goddess Pele.

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 pompom blossoms.

Wawaiole, Rats Foot (*Lycopodium sp.*).—An interesting, low-growing club-moss which has taken its common name from the manner in which its leaves resemble the grouped toes of a rat. Color is yellowish green and plant is found

usually in the thickest of the undergrowth along the trail side in some sections of the park.

Uluhe, False Staghorn Fern (*Dicranopteris emarginata*).—A comparatively small-leaf fern of vine and bush character found all through the park as a tangled mass among the ohia trees and undergrowth; by itself as a thick bush.

BIRD PARK

Bird Park, a beautiful natural park, also known as Kipuka Puauulu, is an interesting feature of the Kilauea area. This kipuka or oasis has escaped encircling lava flows, and its rich black soil supports a marvelous variety of vegetation. As many as 40 species of trees grow here. This favored spot of 56 acres is the haunt of many beautiful and rare native birds.

VOLCANO OBSERVATORY

A volcano observatory is maintained at Kilauea by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior with substantial collaboration by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, which originated volcano study in Hawaii. Much valuable scientific data is obtained here concerning earthquakes and volcanoes, under the direction of Dr. T. A. Jaggar, the volcanologist in charge. Recording instruments are located in various parts of the island as well as about the volcano.

UWEKAHUNA MUSEUM AND LECTURE HALL

The National Park Service maintains a museum and lecture hall at Uwekahuna Bluff, located on the high point of the bluff and overlooking the entire Kilauea Crater and Kau Desert. Through the medium of lectures by staff members, demonstration maps and charts, motion pictures, lantern slides, exhibits of volcanic rock and formations, and an actually operating seismograph the visitor is enabled to secure a comprehensive knowledge of volcanic action and its history in this particular area. The motion picture shown to groups visiting the museum has proved to be of exceptional value to park guests; many have remarked that it is a feature of the park tour that visitors should not miss. The picture, "The Structure of the Earth," edited and titled by the department of geology of Harvard University, shows views of several volcanoes in various parts of the world during periods of activity. A large part of the picture is devoted to views of Kilauea and its fire pit, Halemaumau, during eruptions. The views of Kilauea are so vivid that, even though one does not have an opportunity to actually see the volcano in action, the picture gives a very clear conception of Kilauea during a period of activity. The motion picture also shows diagrammatically how a great volcanic mountain is built up by the extruding of volcanic ash, cinders, and lava flows from the interior of the earth, and how the famous lava tubes of Hawaii have been formed in the ancient flows from Kilauea and Mauna Loa.

The museum and its scientific equipment were donated by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, and the lecture hall is a donated structure erected from proceeds of Hui O Pele memberships.

HUI O PELE

The Hui O Pele is an organization sponsored by the Honolulu Advertising Club and is composed of those who have visited the fire pit, Halemaumau, in the crater of Kilauea, the home of the fire goddess Pele, and paid due homage. The life membership fee is \$1, which entitles the member to an interesting certificate of membership and a lapel button or brooch. There are more than 13,000 members of this organization scattered throughout the world. The net revenues arising from the membership fees are expended for improvements in the park for the benefit of visitors. Among the structures that have been erected are the Uwekahuna lecture hall and shelters at Hilina Pali, Thurston Lava Tube, Halemaumau Trail, and other points.

ROADS AND TRAILS

Thirty-eight miles of highways lie within the Kilauea section. The main roads are paved. One of the roads leads to the very brink of Halemaumau, the fire pit, a fact that establishes Kilauea as the most convenient and popular volcano in the world. The Chain-of-Craters Road, 7 miles in length, passes by nine craters that lie on the great Puna rift, and will eventually be met by a new territorial road from Kalapana on the Puna coast. There are 80 miles of trails in the area.

There are several interesting trails in the Kilauea section. One of the most interesting is known as the "World's Weirdest Walk," and leads from the hotel to the rim of the fire pit. Its first mile winds through rich tropical vegetation; then for a mile it takes its way through fantastic lava formations. Another mile crosses the area bombarded by huge boulders and fragments of lava during the 1924 eruptions.

Below is a list of the most popular trails in the Kilauea section. All of them are well marked, with points of interest along the way identified.

Trail	Description	One-way distance from hotel
Halemaumau (World's Weirdest Walk).	Through beautiful forest growth to bare lava flows and across weird lava formations to fire pit. Return trip can be made by car or by other trails.	3 miles by trail.
Sandalwood Trail.....	A short trail near the hotel. Passes through fern trees, ohia, and sandalwood and crosses many earthquake cracks. Return can be via upper portion of Halemaumau trail, or vice versa.	¾ mile.
Steaming Bluffs.....	Along edge of Kilauea Crater past live steam cracks to Uwekahuna. Round trip on trail or one way by car and one way by trail.	2 miles by trail.
Kilauea Iki.....	Through fern and ohia forest and descends into one of the largest and most famous old craters.	1 mile by auto plus 2 miles by trail.
Summer camp and Byron Ledge Trails.	Utilizes approach of Kilauea Iki trail and continues along edge of main crater to summer camp, or leaves hotel by Halemaumau trail and turns off shortly on trail to Byron Ledge. Several interesting circle trips possible on Byron Ledge. Much bird life here.	4 miles total trail on ledge. 2½ miles hotel to summer camp. 5 miles return by auto.

Trail	Description	One-way distance from hotel
Puu Huluhulu	Through ohia forest and jungle growth to the top of a high cinder cone. On a clear day the view from the top of the hill is excellent.	9 miles by auto plus 2 miles by trail.
Napau Crater.	A cool jungle trail through weird forest growth. Circles 1 large crater, crosses a hot steaming area, passes the old pulu factory and small heiau, and ends at Napau Crater. Possibility of seeing wild pigs.	11 miles by auto plus 2.6 miles by trail.
Hilina Pali.	Across and through alternate lava flows and kipukas to the high pali overlooking miles of seacoast. Wild goats are seen frequently.	7 miles by auto plus 9 miles by trail.
Mauna Iki and Footprints.	9 miles by auto and 3 miles by trail over lava to Mauna Iki, a lava hill built up in 1920, where sticks may still be ignited in hot cracks. Passing en route the 1790 footprints.	9 miles by auto plus 3 miles by trail.
Kau Desert.	From Kilauea Crater bottom across a unique desert of pahoehoe lava streaks, sand bottoms, and lava desert to cone and pit craters.	6 miles by auto plus 7 miles by trail.
Seacoast.	To the rough and rugged seacoast area of the park. A trip requiring an overnight camp out or an extremely long day. Guide required.	8 miles by auto plus 16 miles by trail.
Mauna Loa.	Ascends a volcano 13,680 feet elevation and a visit to the summit crater Mokuaweoweo, which is 3 miles long by 1½ miles wide and periodically active. This trip requires 2 nights out.	3 miles by auto, 38 miles by trail.
Old Keauhou Road	Through semitropical forests and fern jungles, passing lava tubes, earthquake cracks, and extinct craters. Cars can meet hikers at far end of trail.	1 mile by auto, 10 miles by trail.

On account of the absence of fresh-water sources, small shelters with barrels to catch the rain run-off from the roofs have been placed on trails at strategic points. Hikers on overnight trips should inform themselves as to these points, and in addition should always carry canteens of water.

MAUNA LOA SECTION

Adjoining Kilauea on the west is the Mauna Loa section, with its great volcano rising to an altitude of 13,680 feet. So closely connected are Mauna Loa and Kilauea that the latter appears to be a portion of the taller mountain's eastern slope. Mauna Loa is not only the second highest mountain in the islands but it is one of the world's greatest volcanoes, steadily increasing its size as volcanic outbursts add huge masses of new lava to its bulk.

Its summit crater, Mokuaweoweo, is almost as spectacular in action as Kilauea, although entirely different. Jets of steam continually rise from its great pit, 3 miles long and 1½ miles wide. Below the crater are many rifts, some brilliantly colored from which numerous lava flows have occurred in the past. In line with these rifts are many spatter cones and other peculiar volcanic phenomena.

One eruption of Mokuaweoweo Crater occurred on the night of April 6, 1868. James Jarves in his History of the Hawaiian Islands states:

On the night of the 6th, prior to the eruption, there was a shower of ashes and pumice stone, which came from the crater, and covered the country to the distance of 10 or 15 miles each way. Generally the ashes were not more than 1 or 2 inches in depth, but in some places were found to be 15. The pumice stone was very light, and appears to have been carried by the wind a great distance. The shower of yellow pumice stone which preceded the lava flow was something unusual in Hawaiian eruptions.

The last great flow from Mauna Loa occurred in the spring of 1926, after a period of dormancy of seven years. The flow, which came from a rift about 5,000 feet below the summit, lasted for nearly two weeks. It was aa in type, about 1,500 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, and crept down the mountain flank like a colossal caterpillar. It contained a central channel, crusted over, of rolling liquid lava. Jets of pebbles shot up from steam explosions and clouds of sand were thrown up. At first there was a hissing sound from the moving lava, followed later by a roaring sound. As the lava rolled down the mountain slope into the sea the water seemed to become deep green in color and to be steaming in widening areas. It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight for those fortunate enough to witness it.

Spectacular and violent as these outbreaks are, they are not dangerous for there is always plenty of time and opportunity for onlookers to get to places of safety. In fact, a volcanic eruption in Hawaii is cause for rejoicing rather than fear, as everyone rushes to the scene of the spectacle. Mauna Loa has averaged activities once in four years since 1900.

MAUNA LOA TRIP

From the Kilauea section to the summit crater of Mauna Loa and return is a distance of about 75 miles, and the trip can be made in three days, either riding or hiking. It is customary to leave the hotel at Kilauea on horseback in the morning, riding about 25 miles over the lava to a rest house set in a cinder cone called Puu Ulaula, or Red Hill, at the 10,000-foot elevation. The night is spent here and the next day the 25-mile walk or ride to the top and back is made. The second night is spent at the rest house and the next day the return to Kilauea is made. On this journey the air is rare and cool, the view superb and unrestricted for miles around. Wild goats are encountered on the trip. Beautiful lava specimens, with the sparkle of gold and silver and varicolored brilliants, may be seen on the way.

All persons intending to make the ascent of Mauna Loa should first register at park headquarters and secure permission to use the rest house.

HALEAKALA SECTION

The Haleakala section of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui contains one of the largest volcanoes in the world, within the crater of which could be placed an entire city. It was last active in the eighteenth century. The crater covers an area of 19 square miles and has a circumference of 21 miles. In places it is several thousand feet deep. Inside the crater are hundreds of cinder cones

and lava flows, and at the southeast and northwest sections of the crater wall there are low gaps out of which great rivers of lava once poured. Near each gap is a beautiful meadow with plenty of grass, mamani, and sandalwood trees which furnish shade for camping parties. The play of light and shadow in the old burned-out crater as the sunlight appears and floods the depths is impressive beyond words. At sunset also the views are superb.

RARE SILVERSWORD PLANT

The crater of Haleakala is the home of the rare silversword plant. It is a large spherical herb with leaves gleaming like polished silver. Only once in its lifetime does it produce a magnificent flower cluster 2 to 3 feet high. After the seeds have matured the entire plant dies.

SUMMIT REST HOUSE

A very comfortable rest house has been provided at the crater's rim by the citizens of the island of Maui. This building is fitted with steel bunks, mattresses, bedding, utensils, and other essential conveniences for visitors. The chamber of commerce operates the rest house, and a charge of \$2 per person per night is made for accommodations furnished. A road is now being constructed which will soon make the crater rim accessible by automobile. Arrangements may be made with E. J. Walsh, manager of the Grand Hotel, Wailuku, for saddle-horse trips to the rim.

ADMINISTRATION

The park is administered by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service, with a superintendent, E. P. Leavitt, in immediate charge. The administrative center is in the Kilauea section.

All complaints, suggestions, and requests for information should be addressed to the superintendent, whose post-office address is Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS

VOLCANO HOUSE

The only hotel in the Hawaii National Park is the Volcano House, located in the Kilauea section on the outer rim of the volcano. From its front porch the visitor may enjoy an excellent view of Mauna Loa and of the great lava floor of Kilauea. The hotel, which is a structure of 100 rooms, provides steam and sulphur baths, using live steam and heat from the volcano. The rooms are equipped with electric lights and running cold water. Crackling log fires draw visitors to the lobbies in the evening. The Kilauea summer camp consisting of cottages and a central building, about 5 miles by road to the south on the crater rim, is operated from about July 1 to September 1. Arrangements may be made at the Volcano House for picnics or hikers' lunches, automobiles, horseback trips in the vicinity of the crater, and motor trips around the island.

ARMY AND NAVY RECREATION CAMPS

In the Kilauea section also are two recreation camps established for the use of the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy. Each year thousands of service men spend their vacations at the Kilauea Military Camp or the Navy Recreation Camp.

FREE PUBLIC AUTOMOBILE CAMP

A public automobile camp, where motorists may obtain free wood and water, has been established in the ohia forest near Keanakakoi Crater, 5 miles from Volcano House and one-fourth mile from the Kilauea Summer camp. Shelter buildings, picnic places, fire places, and other conveniences are provided.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

The gateway to Hawaii's treasures, including the national park, is Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, known as the "Crossroads of the Pacific." Here the principal trans-Pacific steamship lines converge. It is the capital of the Territory of Hawaii, and is its largest city, with a population of over 130,000. It is a cosmopolitan place, with a western atmosphere and every modern improvement. Owing to a climate that varies but a few degrees the year around, there is always an abundance of beautiful tropical flowers to delight the visitor.

TRANSPORTATION

Vessels of three steamship lines make Hilo on the island of Hawaii a regular port of call. The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. operates modern steamers between Honolulu and Hilo twice each week. Certain ships of the Los Angeles Steamship Co. and certain ones of the Matson Navigation Co., after stopping at Honolulu, continue on to Hilo and furnish a part-daylight trip among the islands via the windward coast of Molokai practically every week. The minimum time required for the round-trip excursion from Honolulu to the Kilauea section of the park is two nights and one day, but the most popular trip is that requiring two days and three nights with one night spent in the park. Either trip is available on any steamship line or combination of lines. Nearly all world-cruise liners stop at Hilo. Longer stops are of course an advantage for complete enjoyment.

The vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha South America West Coast Line stop at Hilo one day after leaving Honolulu, en route from the Orient to South America via San Francisco, service approximately every five weeks.

The park may also be approached through ports on the west coast of Hawaii, which are served by steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.

Passenger airplanes are now operated by the Inter-Island Airways between all the islands, in both directions, daily except Sunday.

Transportation for the trip to Hawaii National Park from Hilo is always available at moderate rates. Automobiles are to be had at Hilo at all times, and motor cars meet each steamer. Automobiles may be hired at the Volcano House at reasonable rates for special trips in and around the crater.

Saddle horses and the services of a guide may also be obtained from near-by ranches.

Several of the larger western railroads operate escorted tours to Hawaii in connection with trips to some of the western national parks and Pacific-coast points of interest.

The tour way is an easy and comfortable method of visiting the parks, as all arrangements are made in advance. The total cost of the trip is included in the all-expense rate charged, and the escort in charge of each party attends to the handling of tickets, baggage, and other travel details. This is an especially satisfactory mode of travel for the inexperienced traveler or for one traveling alone. The escort, in addition to taking care of the bothersome details of travel, also assists the members of his party to enjoy the trip in every way possible.

Full information concerning these escorted tours may be obtained by writing to passenger traffic managers of the railroads serving the various national parks.

TRIP TO KILAUEA SECTION

The 222-mile trip from Honolulu to Kilauea Volcano on the island of Hawaii can be made by sea or air to the pretty city of Hilo. The cruise along the Hamakua coast, with its many waterfalls and deep gorges, is lovely and interesting. Hilo is the second city of the Territory and the county seat of the island of Hawaii. Before it spreads the placid waters of Hilo Bay, and for a background it has the island's highest mountain, Mauna Kea, which is sometimes snow covered.

The most popular way to visit the park is in automobiles, which receive visitors at the steamer landing and an hour later deposit them at the edge of the crater of Kilauea. The ride is over smooth, paved roads, bordered by tropical flowers, with fields of sugarcane and forests of ohia and lofty fern trees on either side. Thirty-one miles from Hilo the first sight of Kilauea's crater is obtained. As the visitor approaches Hilo, whether by sea or by air, the view along the Hamakua coast is one of great beauty and interest. From the sea, one sees in the foreground the rugged and abrupt shoreline with whitecapped waves and surf beating against the cliffs, while the greens of the sugarcane fields and forests of the higher region make an interesting contrast, the background sloping up to the summit of Mauna Kea, the highest mountain in the Pacific.

This is the windward side of the island, where the rainfall is heavy and the topography has been eroded into many deep gorges. During rainy periods, a great quantity of water flows from this area, and in many places beautiful waterfalls are to be seen, some of them falling directly into the ocean.

Hilo, the "Crescent City," with a population of about 20,000, presents a beautiful picture to the tourist arriving in the early morning. The city is exquisitely situated, with the placid waters of Hilo Bay at its front door and majestic Mauna Kea rising to an elevation of 13,784 feet in the background. The top of this mountain is often capped with snow and tinged with rosy hues from the first rays of the morning sun.

Entrance to the city is along a hibiscus-lined street. Near-by points of interest are the Rainbow Falls and Boiling Pots of the Wailuku River. Along the Hamakua coast a railway tunnels the headlands and bridges the gulches of this rugged coast providing a trip of unusual scenic interest. Onomea Arch and Akaka Falls are other points of interest in this area. Flowers are to be seen everywhere during the entire year.

If time permits, the visitor should make the circuit trip of the island by automobile, through the cane fields and plantation towns of the Hamakua district, the famous Parker Ranch, and the historic Kona region, and from there to Hawaii National Park. Side trips may be taken to the City of Refuge at Honaunau, and to Napoopoo, where a canoe trip can be made across Kealakekua Bay to see the monument to Captain Cook, discoverer of the islands. In the cliffs above the bay are many caves, where the remains of Hawaiian royalty are supposed to be buried.

On the west and south sides of the island, the visitor passes over numerous lava flows from Mauna Loa, old and new. The site of the little fishing village of Hoopuloa, destroyed by a lava flow in 1926, can be seen by taking a side trip.

For those whose time does not permit a complete round-the-island trip, requiring three or four days, a one- or two-day visit to the park can be arranged. The park is 30 miles from Hilo, and the drive is made by automobile over a well-paved road lined with a great variety of trees and plants. Along the way are fields of sugarcane, and here and there banana, papaia, and breadfruit trees. Several plantation towns are passed en route, and the ohia forests with their scarlet pompom blossoms, and tree ferns growing among them always interest visitors.

From Oloa, about 9 miles from Hilo on the volcano road, a road branches off to the famous Kalapana district, where there is a beach of black sand fringed with coconut trees. Here may be seen a cave of refuge, lava trees, and warm springs. It was here that the "Bird of Paradise" was filmed. There are a number of Hawaiian families living in this region under primitive conditions.

TRIP TO HALEAKALA SECTION

The trip to Haleakala on the island of Maui may be made separately or in conjunction with the trip to Kilauea and Mauna Loa either in going to or returning from Hilo. There are good hotel accommodations and transportation facilities on Maui. The combined auto and horseback trip to the 10,000-foot summit may be made from noon to noon from Wailuku, spending the night at the top.

There are 33 miles of trails in the Haleakala section. The most popular route into the crater is by way of the Sliding Sands Trail from the rest house at the rim down to the crater floor, past cinder cones nearly a thousand feet high and the Bottomless Pit, returning by the Halemau Trail. The round trip can be made in one day from the rest house. An experienced guide is necessary.

Other spectacular points of interest on this island are Iao Valley, a green cleft of dizzy depths in the heart of tropical mountains near Wailuku, and the scenic drives around the coast line. Arrangements for saddle-horse service may be made with E. J. Walsh, manager of the Grand Hotel, Wailuku, Maui, and others.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For information regarding trips to the Hawaiian Islands it is suggested that prospective visitors get in touch with the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, with offices in Honolulu, Hawaii; 235 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.; G. P. O. 1487, Wellington, New Zealand; G. P. O. 1627-BB, Sydney, Australia; and P. O. Box 296, Shanghai, China.

Tours of Hawaii National Park from Honolulu may be included in the weekly excursions from the mainland conducted by Matson Navigation Co., 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and 814 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles Steamship Co., 505 South Spring Street and 730 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.; and the Dollar Line, Robert Dollar Building, San Francisco, Calif., and 514 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Honolulu, and of the Matson Navigation Co. offer all-expense tours of both sections of the Hawaii National Park. Sample schedules and rates follow:

Kilauea section:

Leave Honolulu Tuesday at 4 p. m., spending Wednesday in Hawaii National Park; returning, arrive Honolulu Thursday at 6.30 a. m.	\$44.00
Leave Honolulu Friday at 4 p. m., spending Saturday night at Volcano House; returning, arrive Honolulu Monday at 7 a. m.	56.50

Haleakala section:

Leave Honolulu Tuesday at 4 p. m., spending Thursday night at Rest House on summit of crater; returning, arrive Honolulu Friday 6.30 a. m.	71.00
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If one arrives at Hilo without previous arrangements, he may rent an automobile with or without driver for the trip through the Kilauea section and around the island of Hawaii. The island is encircled by an automobile road crossing recent lava flows, and it may be negotiated easily in three days. Retail stores, garages, post offices, and comfortable wayside inns with good meals and lodging for visitors are to be found at convenient intervals on the route.

Travelers from the United States and Canada can easily reach Hawaii in a four and one-half to six-day ocean voyage on steamers of the Matson Navigation Co., leaving San Francisco for Hawaiian ports weekly; on steamers of the N. Y. K. Line, leaving for Hawaii en route to the Orient every two weeks (only lay-over passengers can use this foreign line between two American ports); on steamers of the Dollar Steamship Line's Trans-Pacific and Round-the-World services, one every Friday for Honolulu en route to the Orient; on steamers of the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line and Canadian Pacific Co. from Vancouver direct to Honolulu every four weeks.

Travelers from New Zealand may reach Hawaii on steamers of the Canadian-Australasian Line, leaving Auckland every four weeks; from Australia and New Zealand on steamers of the Matson Steamship Co., leaving Sydney every four weeks; and on those of the Canadian-Australasian Line, leaving the same port every month. Travelers from the Orient may go direct to Hawaii on steamers of the Dollar Line and American Mail Line, leaving oriental ports for Honolulu

every two weeks; on steamers of the N. Y. K. Line, leaving at the same intervals, and on Canadian Pacific liners during certain seasons of the year.

OUTDOOR LIFE IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

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

Between Honolulu and the island of Hawaii, which is the largest of all, Molokai is passed. Here Hawaiians are homesteading successfully. Maui, passed en route, is known as the Valley Island. The island of Kauai, 100 miles northwest of Honolulu, is known as the Garden Island. Besides enchanting scenery, Kauai has a number of other natural attractions, such as the Barking Sands of Nohili, Waimea Canyon, the Spouting Horn, Haena Caves, and numerous beaches and bays, waterfalls, and canyons.

As long as the average visitor has made a trip of 2,000 miles or more to reach the islands, it is urged that he extend his stay from the usual one week to two weeks if possible. It will be time profitably spent. The national park comprises but a small part of the islands, and the entire Territory is of great interest. For instance, a tour of the island of Hawaii, where the Kilauea-Mauna Loa section of the park is located, displays many attractions. There are lava flows of the last and the present century with the individual characteristics all plainly signed. The Riviera-like slopes of Kona are clothed for miles with coffee bushes and dotted with quaint villages. On the coast one finds ancient Hawaiian temples and fishing villages. The bays offer the most exciting sport with heavy line and reel to be had in any waters. On the upland ranges of North Kona and Kohala immense herds of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, raised for island use, may be seen. Along the Hamakua coast for 50 miles the lower slopes are covered with sugarcane and the rugged coast line is marked by sugar mills and villages.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Approved December 21, 1932, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Hawaii National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved August 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 432), May 1, 1922 (42 Stat. 503), February 12, 1927 (45 Stat. 424), April 11, 1928 (44 Stat. 1087), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and the act of April 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 227), and shall supersede and cancel all previous rules and regulations for this park heretofore promulgated, which are hereby rescinded.

1. PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FEATURES AND CURIOSITIES.—It is forbidden to remove or injure the stalactites and other phenomena of crystallization or

incrustation in any lava tube, cave, steam vent, or spatter cone, or other repository of fragile products or 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 of the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal, or bird, or other life is prohibited; provided, that flowers may be gathered in small quantities, when in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park; but before any flowers are picked, permit must be secured from this officer; and provided further, that the superintendent of the park may issue permits for the destruction of wild goats and pigs when said animals are likely to cause serious injury or destruction of flowers or other vegetation.

2. **CAMPING.**—In order to preserve the natural beauty of the park and to provide facilities for keeping the park clean, camp sites have been set apart for visitors touring the park and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated areas.

Keep the camp grounds clean. Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage or refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in new or unfrequented localities, garbage shall be burned or buried.

The wearing of bathing suits, scanty or objectionable clothing, without proper covering, is prohibited in automobiles, or around camps, villages, or hotels.

All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camp sites and circulation areas in order not to litter the ground.

Any article likely to frighten horses shall not be hung near a road or trail.

Campers may use only dead or fallen timber for fuel.

3. **FIRES.**—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and beds smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

All persons making trips away from established camps are required to obtain fire permits from the nearest ranger before building camp fires.

Permission to burn on any clean-up operation within the park must be first secured from the superintendent's office, and in such cases as is deemed advisable such burning will be under Government supervision. All costs of suppression

and damage caused by reason of loss of control of such burning operations shall be paid by the person or persons to whom such permit has been granted.

No lighted cigarette, cigar, match, or other burning material shall be thrown from any vehicle or saddle animal or dropped into any leaves, grass, twigs, or tree mold.

Smoking or the building of fires on any lands within the park may be prohibited by the superintendent when, in his judgment, the hazard makes such action necessary.

The use of fireworks or firecrackers in the park is prohibited, except with the written permission of the superintendent.

4. HUNTING.—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and all hunting or the killing, wounding, frightening, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except wild goats and pigs as provided in Rule I, is prohibited within the limits of the park.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals within the limits of the park, shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers of the park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating this regulation, and upon conviction, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to other punishment. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. Possession within said park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having same are guilty of violating this regulation.

During the hunting season arrangements may be made at entrance stations to identify and transport through the park carcasses of birds or animals killed outside of the park.

Firearms are prohibited within the park, except upon written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, seines, nets, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written permission to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibility for the loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, or other property so surrendered to any park officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

NOTE.—The foregoing regulations is in effect a declaration of the law on this subject as contained in sections 4 and 5 of the act of Congress approved April 19, 1930 (46 Stat. 227), to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

The act by its terms applies to all lands within said park, whether in public or private ownership.

5. **FISHING.**—Fishing by the use of drugs or explosives, or with nets, seines, or traps, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in one day may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water, if not seriously injured. The possession of more than two days' catch by any person at any one time shall be construed as a violation of this regulation.

6. **PRIVATE OPERATIONS.**—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director through the superintendent of the park.

7. **CAMERAS.**—Still and motion-picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures or sound pictures requiring the use of artificial settings, or special equipment, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

8. **GAMBLING.**—Gambling in any form or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. **ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed in the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. **PRIVATE LANDS.**—Owners of private lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof. The boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their livestock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

11. **GRAZING.**—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of livestock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Livestock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

12. **AUTHORIZED OPERATORS.**—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the

superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employment a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge, with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight.

13. **DOGS AND CATS.**—Dogs and cats are prohibited on the Government lands in the park, except that upon written permission of the superintendent, secured upon entrance, they may be transported over through roads by persons passing through the park, provided they are kept under leash, crated, or otherwise under restrictive control of the owner at all times while in the park: *Provided, however,* That employees and others may be authorized by the superintendent to keep dogs in the park administrative areas on condition that they are kept within the confines of these areas, and subject to such further conditions in the interest of good park administration as may be determined by the superintendent.

14. **DEAD ANIMALS.**—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on Government lands in the park, at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, shall be buried immediately by the owner or person in charge of such animals at least 2 feet beneath the ground, and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

15. **TRAVEL ON ROADS AND TRAILS.**—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

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

Any and all roads and trails in the park may be closed to public use by order of the superintendent when, in his judgment, conditions make travel thereon hazardous or dangerous, or when such action is necessary to protect the park.

16. **TRAVELS, GENERAL.**—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horsedrawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) Load and weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the superintendent of the park and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent at ranger stations at the park entrances.

(c) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light must be carried on the left front side of all horse-drawn vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

17. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—No pack-train or saddle-horse party shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a guide or competent leader. Such guides or leaders may be required to pass an examination prescribed by and in a manner satisfactory to the superintendent. At the discretion of the superintendent, guides may be permitted to carry unsealed firearms.

As the only water supply in the park is rain water gathered from roofs of buildings and stored in tanks, visitors are cautioned against wilful waste or pollution of such water supply.

Visitors may pick and eat any fruit found in the park, but may not carry it away unless they have a permit from the park superintendent.

18. FINES AND PENALTIES.—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulation, and/or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent.

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.

NOTES.—All complaints by visitors and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the Government headquarters or at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses so that if not claimed by the owners within 60 days, articles may be turned over to those who found them.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR-CYCLE REGULATIONS

(The provisions of the county of Hawaii traffic ordinances are hereby adopted for the government of motor vehicles in the Hawaii National Park, in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with special park regulations.)

1. ENTRANCES AND ROADS.—The park roads are open throughout the year to automobiles, trucks, and motor cycles. No person may operate a motor vehicle over any of the park roads unless he holds a chauffeur's certificate or operator's license, which must be carried at all times and presented to park rangers on demand. Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the park roads. The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

Travel over any park road may be restricted or prohibited when, in the judgment of the superintendent, road conditions are unsuitable for travel, or for administrative reasons.

2. SPEEDS.—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accident.

All cautionary signs must be observed. Ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips are the only exceptions to this rule. The speed of all motor trucks over 1½ tons capacity is limited not to exceed 25 miles per hour on all park roads. The maximum speed limit is 35 miles per hour. Reckless driving will be prosecuted.

3. **HORNS.**—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

4. **LIGHTS.**—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the road. Blinding lights or lights out of focus or adjustment are prohibited. If necessary, headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles or motor cycles.

5. **MUFFLER CUT-OUTS.**—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed at all times within the park area.

6. **TEAMS.**—Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary to enable teams to pass with safety.

7. **RIGHT-OF-WAY, ETC.**—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads, when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, shall move to the right to allow safe passage.

8. **PARKING.**—It is unlawful to park any automobile on the paved or travelable section of the highway. Shoulders must be used for this purpose.

9. **ACCIDENTS: STOP-OVERS.**—If cars stop because of accident or for any reason, they shall be immediately parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road.

The driver of any motor-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report the same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

10. **INTOXICATION.**—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs, shall operate or drive a motor-driven vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

11. **FINES AND PENALTIES.**—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, and/or by immediate ejection from the park.

LITERATURE

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Government publications on Hawaii National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service:

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows location of all of the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service and all railroad routes to these reservations.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows the National Park-to-Park Highway and other roads.

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 66 pages, including illustrations.

Contains descriptions of the most important features of the principal national parks.

Glimpses of Our National Monuments, 74 pages, including 33 illustrations.

Contains brief descriptions of all the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior.

Circulars of general information similar to this for national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Acadia National Park.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Crater Lake National Park.

Glacier National Park.

Grand Canyon National Park.

Grand Teton National Park.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Hot Springs National Park.

Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park.

Mount McKinley National Park.

Mount Rainier National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Wind Cave National Park.

Yellowstone National Park.

Yosemite National Park.

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price indicated, postage prepaid. Remittance should be made by money order or in cash.

Hawaii and Its Race Problem. By William Atherton Du Puy. Clothbound. Well illustrated. \$1.
The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Sixth Edition. 274 pages, including 312 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth. \$1.

Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other parks and monuments.

REFERENCES

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Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. 1928. 178 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$2.50.

ALEXANDER, W. D. Brief History of Hawaiian People.

BRIGHAM, WILLIAM T. Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Vol. II, No. 4. The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa. 1909.

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CASTLE, WILLIAM R. Hawaii Past and Present. 1926. 256 pp.

DALY, R. A. Our Mobile Earth. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1926. 342 pp.

DANA. Characteristics of Volcanoes (Textbook). 1891.

DEGENER, OTTO. Ferns and Flowering Plants of Hawaii National Park. 1930. 350 pp. 89 full-page plates. 49 figures.

ELLIS, WILLIAM. Tour of Hawaii.

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GROSVENOR, GILBERT. The Hawaiian Islands. The National Geographic Magazine for February, 1924.

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HILLEBRAND, WILLIAM. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. 1888.

HITCHCOCK, C. H. Hawaii and Its Volcanoes (Honolulu Advertiser).

KANE, F. J. Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds. Frederick Gumbrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1925. 521 pp. Illustrated. Hawaii on pp. 383-387.

LOGAN, DANIEL. All about Hawaii. Chapple Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. 1921. 56 pp. Hawaii National Park on p. 12.

- POPE, W. T. *Manual of Wayside Plants of Hawaii*. 1929.
- ROCK, JOSEPH F. *Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands*. 1913. 518 pp.
- ROLFE, MARY A. *Our National Parks*. Book Two. A supplementary reader on the national parks for fifth and sixth grade students. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., Chicago. 1928. Illustrated. Hawaii National Park on pp. 73-92.
- TAYLOR, ALBERT P. *Under Hawaiian Skies*. Advertiser Publishing Co., Honolulu, Hawaii. 1926. 607 pp.
- U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. *Bulletins of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory*. Published by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.
- THE VOLCANO LETTER, a monthly leaflet, published by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association, James Campbell Building, Honolulu.
- WESTERVELT, W. D. *Hawaiian Historical Legends*.
- WILBUR, RAY LYMAN, and DU PUY, WILLIAM ATHERTON. *Conservation in the Department of the Interior*. Chapter on national parks, pp. 96-112. Numerous illustrations. 253 pages. Government Printing Office Washington, D. C. 1931. Price, \$1.
- WILSON, SCOTT B. *Birds of the Sandwich Islands*. 1890.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. *The Book of the National Parks*. 1926. 444 pp. 74 illustrations, 10 maps, 4 diagrams. Hawaii begins on p. 229.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SEASON OF 1933

All the rates of the authorized public utilities for services within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees.

Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utility operators should be made to the superintendent. The National Park Service has no direct supervision over the rates or the service given outside the park.

VOLCANO HOUSE AND KILAUEA CAMP

The Volcano House on the outer rim of the crater is a modern hotel of 100 rooms. The hotel provides steam and sulphur baths, using live-steam and heat from the volcano. Arrangements may be made at the hotel for picnic or hikers' lunches, automobiles, horseback trips in the vicinity of the crater and the 3-day trip to the summit of Mauna Loa, and motor trips around the island. A camp is also maintained by the company in the Kilauea section.

AUTHORIZED RATES—AMERICAN PLAN

VOLCANO HOUSE

Per person, per day, rooms facing the rear.....	\$6.00.
Per person, per day, rooms facing crater.....	6.50.
Weekly rate per person, rooms facing the rear.....	30.00.
Weekly rate per person, rooms facing crater.....	33.50.
Children between 6 and 12 years of age.....	Three-fourths above rates.
Children under 6 years of age.....	One-half above rates.
Natural sulphur baths.....	50 cents each.

A limited number of rooms with bath are available at additional charge of \$1 per day when occupied by one person or \$1.50 per day when occupied by two persons.

Transient meal rates: Breakfast, \$1; lunch, \$1; dinner, \$1.50.

VOLCANO STUDIO

The Volcano Studio, operated by K. Maehara, and located adjacent to the hotel, carries a complete line of photographic supplies and equipment, including kodaks, cameras, projectors, movie cameras, roll films, pack films, and souvenirs. A modern laboratory is in operation at all times for developing, printing, enlarging, coloring, and framing of pictures or lantern slides.

Pictures and snapshots, both framed and unframed, of National Park and island scenes and in all sizes and styles are on sale at the studio.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

PICTURES

Snapshots	each..	\$0.03-\$0.25
Post cards, black and white.	do.05
Hand-colored post cards.	do.10
Pictures, 4 by 10 to 20 by 26.	do.25-10.00
Hand-painted pictures, 8 by 10 to 20 by 26.	do.	1.00-20.00
Panorama volcano pictures, hand-colored.	do.	3.00- 5.00
Sepia photographs, 5 by 7 to 16 by 20.	do.50-10.00
Lantern slides, hand-painted.	do.	1.00
Set of 15 souvenir post cards, in color.	per set..	.25
Souvenir post cards in color, 2 for 5 cents and 25 cents per dozen.		

DEVELOPING

6 and 8 exposures—roll films, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 by 7.	per roll..	\$0.15-\$0.60
10 and 12 exposures—roll films, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.25- .35
12 exposures—film packs, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 5 by 7.	per pack..	.40- .60

PRINTING

1 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	each..	\$0.03
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.05
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.06
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 by 5.	do.07
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 by 7.	do.15

REPAIR SERVICE

On kodaks, cameras, and equipment, per hour.		\$1.00
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NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Speaking generally, national monuments are preserved in Federal ownership because of outstanding historic, prehistoric, or scientific features, as distinguished from scenic beauty, the chief attribute of national parks. In addition to these 39 national monuments administered by the National Park Service, there are 15 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and 24 under the War Department

- Arches.** UTAH. Gigantic arches, windows, and other unique examples of wind erosion.
- Aztec Ruins.** NEW MEXICO. Pueblo ruins; one containing 500 rooms.
- Bandelier.** NEW MEXICO. Vast number of cliff-dweller ruins.
- Canyon de Chelly.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwellings in caves and crevasses of canyons with red sandstone walls 700 to 1,000 feet.
- Capulin Mountain.** NEW MEXICO. Cinder cone of geologically recent formation.
- Casa Grande.** ARIZONA. Outstanding relics of prehistoric age and people.
- Chaco Canyon.** NEW MEXICO. Cliff-dweller ruins, including communal house.
- Colonial.** VIRGINIA. Portions of Jamestown Island, Yorktown, and Williamsburg connected by parkway.
- Colorado.** COLORADO. Wonderful examples of erosion.
- Craters of the Moon.** IDAHO. Volcanic region with weird landscape effects.
- Death Valley.** CALIFORNIA. Weird scenery; unusual plant and animal life; lowest point in United States; surrounded by great mountain ranges.
- Devils Tower.** WYOMING. 1,200-foot rock tower of volcanic origin.
- Dinosaur.** UTAH. Fossil remains of prehistoric animal life.
- El Morro.** NEW MEXICO. Sandstone rock eroded in form of castle. Inscriptions by early Spanish explorers. Cliff-dweller ruins.
- Fossil Cycad.** SOUTH DAKOTA. Deposits of plant fossils.
- George Washington Birthplace.** VIRGINIA. Rehabilitated site of birthplace of George Washington. Museum.
- Glacier Bay.** ALASKA. Tidewater glaciers of first rank.
- Gran Quivira.** NEW MEXICO. Important early Spanish mission ruins.
- Grand Canyon.** ARIZONA. Towering Point. Vulcan's Throne. Magnificent views of Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
- Great Sand Dunes.** COLORADO. Among largest and highest sand dunes in United States.
- Hovenweep.** UTAH AND COLORADO. Four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
- Katmai.** ALASKA. Volcanic area of great interest. Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Large numbers of Alaska brown bear.
- Lewis and Clark Cavern.** MONTANA. Immense limestone cavern. Closed to prevent vandalism.
- Montezuma Castle.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwelling of unusual size in niche of vertical cliff.
- Muir Woods.** CALIFORNIA. Noted redwood grove. Seven miles from San Francisco.
- Natural Bridges.** UTAH. Three natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind.
- Navajo.** ARIZONA. Numerous pueblos, well preserved.
- Petrified Forest.** ARIZONA. Petrified coniferous trees of great beauty. Outstanding scientific interest.
- Pinnacles.** CALIFORNIA. Spirelike rock formation 600 to 1,000 feet high.
- Pipe Spring.** ARIZONA. Old stone fort, memorial to pioneer days.
- Rainbow Bridge.** UTAH. Natural bridge of special scientific interest; 309 feet above water.
- Scotts Bluff.** NEBRASKA. Historic and scientific interest. Many famous pioneer trails passed through area.
- Shoshone Cavern.** WYOMING. Large cavern; not open to visitors at present.
- Sitka.** ALASKA. Best examples of totem poles. Scene of Indian massacre of Russians.
- Tumacacori.** ARIZONA. Seventeenth century Franciscan mission ruin.
- Verendrye.** NORTH DAKOTA. Crowhigh Butte from which Verendrye first beheld territory beyond Missouri River.
- White Sands.** NEW MEXICO. Deposits of wind-blown gypsum.
- Wupatki.** ARIZONA. Prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians.
- Yucca House.** COLORADO. Relic of prehistoric inhabitants on slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Acadia. A group of granite mountains rising from Mount Desert Island, off the coast of Maine, with headlands on the near-by mainland. Formerly called Lafayette National Park. It contains 18 square miles.

Bryce Canyon. Southwestern Utah. In the same general desert region that produced the Grand Canyon and Zion, lies Bryce Canyon. Countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring. Area, 55 square miles.

Carlsbad Caverns. Magnificently decorated limestone caverns in southwestern New Mexico believed to be the largest yet discovered.

Crater Lake. One of the most beautiful spots in America. A rugged, picturesque area in southwestern Oregon embracing 250 square miles. Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano.

General Grant. Created in 1890 to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree—a giant redwood 40.3 feet in diameter. It is located in middle eastern California, 35 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.

Glacier. In northwestern Montana. Rugged mountain region, unsurpassed in alpine character. It contains over 250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty, 60 small glaciers, and precipices thousands of feet deep. Area, 1,533 square miles.

Grand Canyon. North central Arizona. The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world. Area, 1,009 square miles.

Grand Teton. Northwestern Wyoming. Included in its area of 150 square miles is the most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains—an uplift of unusual grandeur.

Great Smoky Mountains. This area in North Carolina-Tennessee is not to be developed as a national park until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States. Meanwhile that portion already in Federal ownership (297,719.7 acres) is being protected by the National Park Service.

Hawaii. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii. Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano, on the island of Maui. Area, 245 square miles.

Hot Springs. Middle Arkansas. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation; 47 hot springs said to possess healing properties. Many hotels and boarding houses, and 19 bath houses under Government supervision. Area, 1.48 square miles.

Lassen Volcanic. Northern California. Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—only active volcano in the United States proper. Cinder cone (6,913 feet), hot springs, and mud geysers. Area, 163 square miles.

Mesa Verde. Southwestern Colorado. The most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States, if not in the world. Area, 80 square miles.

Mount McKinley. Alaska. Highest mountain in North America—rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world. Area, 3,030 square miles.

Mount Rainier. Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers 50 to 500 feet thick. Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields. Area, 377 square miles.

Platt. Southern Oklahoma. Contains sulphur and other springs said to possess healing properties. Area, 1.32 square miles.

Rocky Mountain. North middle Colorado. Remarkable records of glacial period. A snowy range of peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Gorgeously colored wild flowers grow in profusion in sheltered gorges. Area, 405 square miles.

Sequoia. The Big Tree National Park. California. Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter. General Sherman Tree 36.5 feet in diameter and 272.4 feet in height. Towering mountain ranges. Startling precipices. Mount Whitney. Kern River Canyon. Area, 604 square miles.

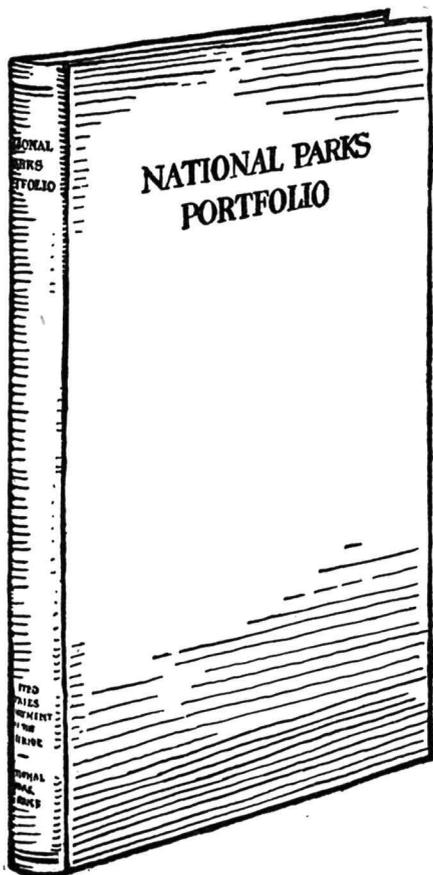
Wind Cave. South Dakota. Remarkable limestone cavern having numerous chambers elaborately decorated with fantastic formations. Surface area, 18 square miles, part of which is game preserve.

Yellowstone. Northwestern Wyoming. Best known of our national parks and the largest—area, 3,437 square miles. Contains more geysers than all the rest of the world combined. Boiling springs, petrified forests, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone remarkable for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes, streams, and waterfalls. Vast wilderness—one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world. Exceptional trout fishing.

Yosemite. In middle eastern California. Valley of world-famed beauty. Lofty cliffs, romantic vistas, many waterfalls of extraordinary height, three groves of big trees, good trout fishing. Area, 1,176 square miles.

Zion. Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon) which has a depth of 1,500 to 2,500 feet; precipitous walls. Of great beauty and scenic interest. Area, 148 square miles.

The NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO



A PRESENTATION of the National Parks and National Monuments in pictures. The selection is from the best work of many photographers, professional and amateur. It contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other parks and monuments. ☆ ☆

274 pages, including 312 illustrations. ☆ ☆ ☆

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Photo by Tai Sing Loo

LAVA FLOOR OF KILAUEA CRATER VISITED ON WORLD'S WEIRDEST WALK



Photo by Perkins

THE GREAT CRATER OF HALEAKALA

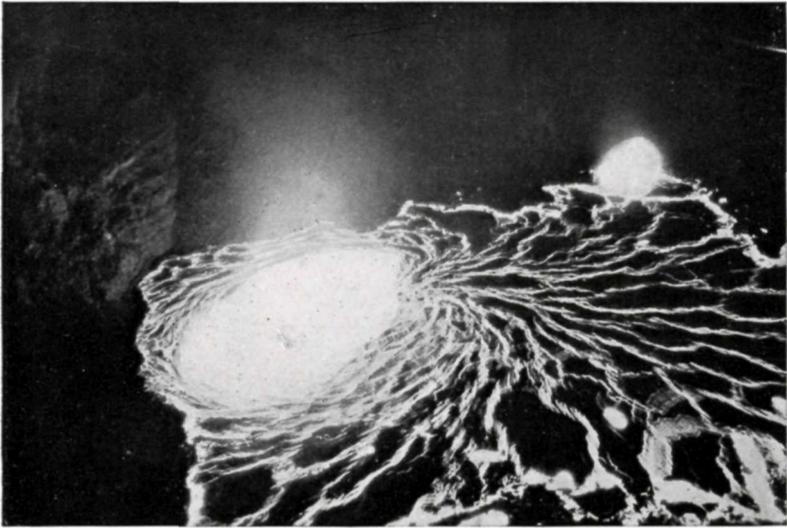


Photo by Higashida

NIGHT VIEW OF 1929 ACTIVITY



Photo by National Park Service

MOLTEN LAVA FOUNTAIN
KILAUEA VOLCANO DURING A RECENT ERUPTION