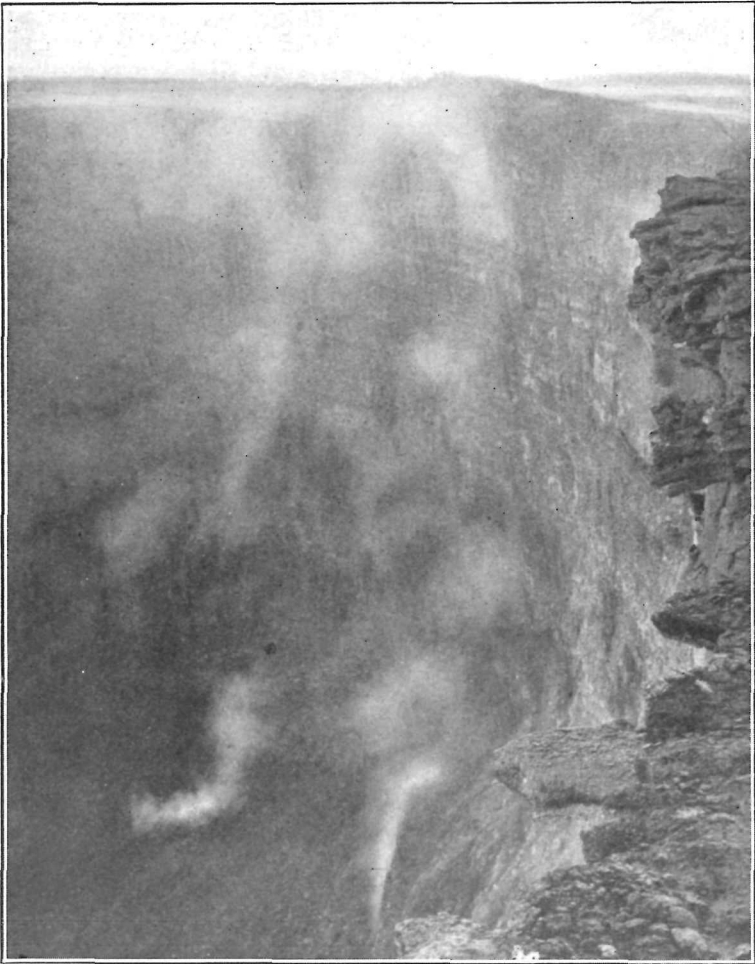


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR  
RULES AND REGULATIONS

# HAWAII

## NATIONAL PARK

HAWAII, U. S. A.



THE GREAT FIRE-PIT OF KILAUEA VOLCANO

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OPEN ALL YEAR

# HAWAII NATIONAL PARK, U. S. A.

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."*—The late 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, in common with all National Parks, has a distinctiveness all its own, and the following pages give an idea of its attractions. The round trip from the Pacific Coast may be made in as little time as three to four weeks at a total cost as low as \$300 to \$400 for all expenses, including a trip to Hawaii National Park, but the mistake of allowing only three weeks should never be made if more time is available. Three months would be more satisfactory. 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 451 Montgomery St., San Francisco; G. P. O. 1487, Wellington, N. Z.; G. P. O. 241-D, Sydney, Australia; P. O. Box 296, Shanghai, China.

Hawaii Publicity Commission, Young Hotel, Honolulu.

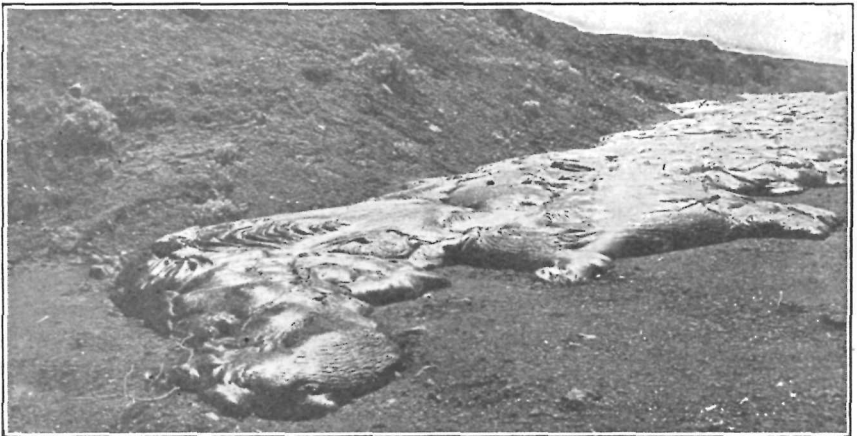


Photo by Carl Smith

"LAVA DRAGON," OVERFLOW OF 1921

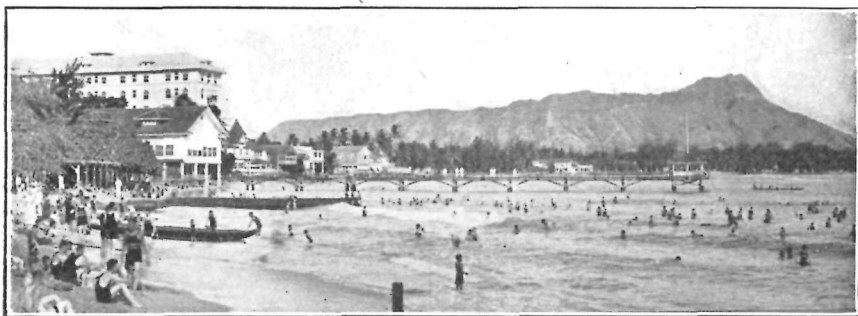


Photo by Edgeworth

## WAIKIKI BEACH AT HONOLULU

## A TROPICAL GATEWAY

**H**ONOLULU is a fitting gateway to Hawaii National Park, a beautiful semi-tropical city where the principal steamship lines 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 107,000; 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 ever-lasting spring, with an abundance of native fruits, flowering trees and blossoming bushes and plants. Outdoor life in Hawaii is everlasting and never-tiring.

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 Hawaiians are homesteading successfully; and Maui, the "Valley Island," which contains an area of the Hawaii National Park embracing the largest extinct crater in the world, Haleakala, "House of the Sun," described later.

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. Hawaii is a full-fledged Territory of the United States, an integral part of the Union, and not a "possession."

## OVERNIGHT VOYAGE TO PARK

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, KILAUEA VOLCANO (1921)

city of Hilo early in the morning after an entrancing cruise in the first clear light of the sun along the waterfall-threaded Hamakua Coast, back from which on the slopes of the great 13,825-foot mountain of Mauna Kea, one of the highest in the Pacific, stretches miles of velvet-green sugar cane. Hilo is the second city of the Territory and 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 laving its front doorstep and the perpetually snow-capped Mauna Kea cooling its back lanai (verandah). From Hilo one may take a motor trip to the charming 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 miles from the Park. A very popular way to visit the Park, however, is in automobiles which receive visitors at the foot of the



Photo by Boles

AUTO ROAD THROUGH FERN JUNGLE



Photo by Carismita.

VOLCANO GOLF COURSE

steamer landing and an hour and a half or 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 the remaining distance along excellent mountain highways 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 travelers from the four quarters of the earth. This pit, 3,000 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. In May and June, 1924, the lava disappeared



Tui Sing Loo.

AUTOMOBILES AT RIM OF THE FIRE PIT

and several eruptions of dust and rock occurred. Although fascinating and powerful, there has been but one fatality charged to this volcano in over 100 years.

Mauna Loa, on whose eastern slopes is Kilauea, erupts intermittently. The most recent activities occurred in 1919 and 1926, when great flows of lava poured down Mauna Loa's southwestern slopes to the sea. There was no loss of life, and on each occasion thousands rushed to the scene of activity to view this awe-inspiring sight of a life time.

The Department of the Interior maintains an Observatory in Hawaii National Park through which valuable scientific data concerning earthquakes and volcanoes is being obtained. Open to visitors at 11:30 a.m.

## 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. 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 similar gigantic ferns. 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 beautiful 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 a special staple must be used.

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 pompom 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 hotel. Flannel shirts, sweaters, tramping togs and heavy shoes while not essential will not be amiss. Don't forget your camera.

A most weird and interesting walk is across two miles of 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 cocoanut groves on the tropical coast of Kalapana.

All trails are well marked, with points of interest identified.

Visitors are cordially invited to visit the park administration building, heated by natural steam from crater.

## 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. Total area of the Park is 187 square miles, consisting of three sections: Haleakala, comprising 21,150 acres, on the Island of Maui; the Mauna Loa section, comprising 17,740 acres; the Kilauea section and Kau Desert (lava desert), comprising 79,265 acres, all on the Island of Hawaii. Roads and trails are continually being improved making additional wonders of the park more accessible.



PICTURE FRAME

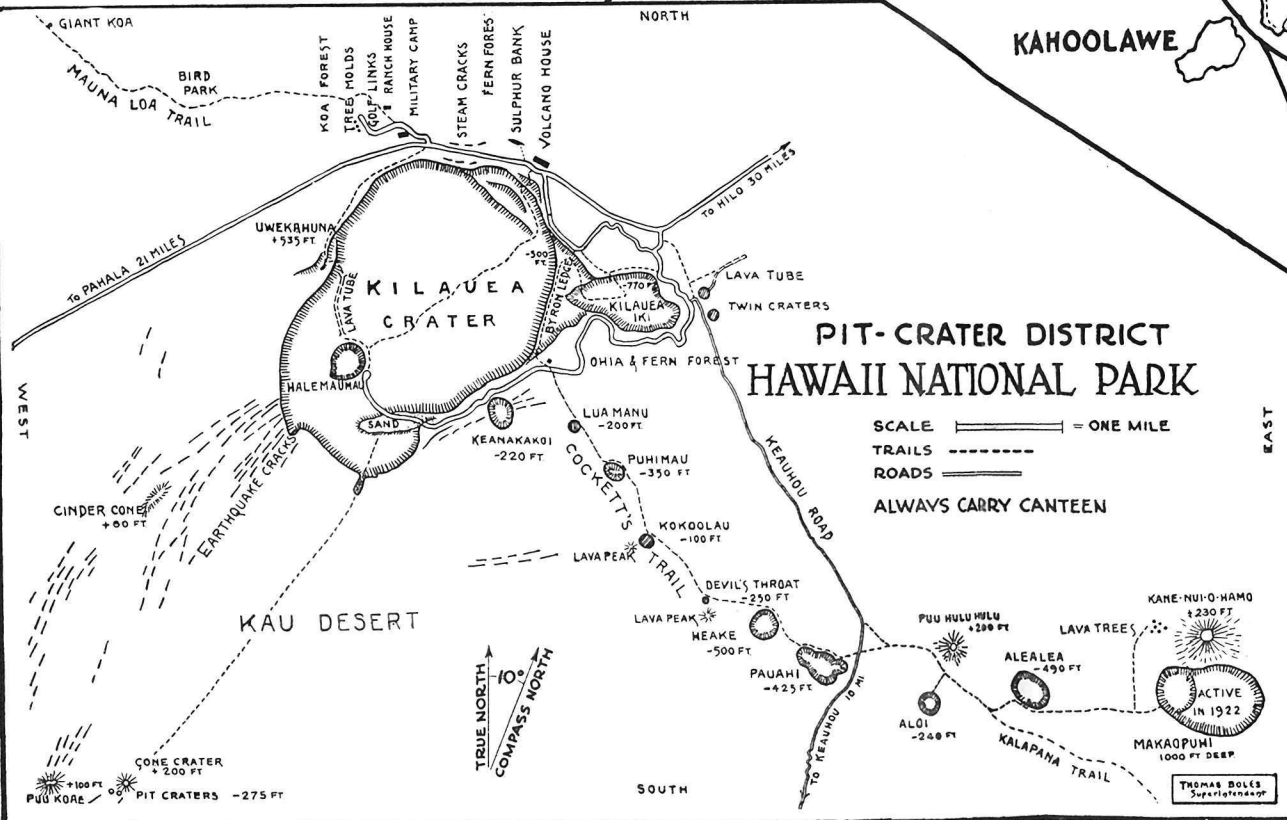
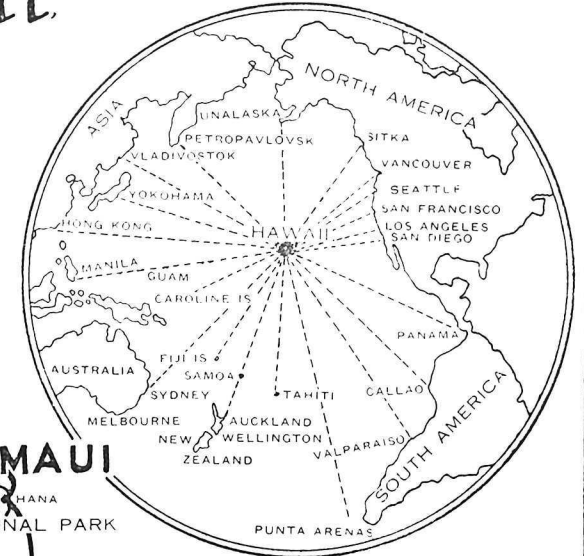
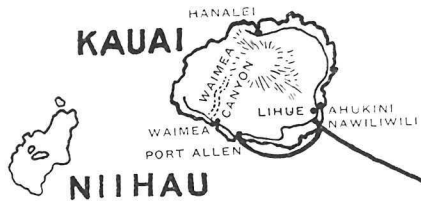
Molten Lava cools quickly, forming interesting specimens as "Picture Frame" (above), Lava Vase, Spatter Cones, Tree Molds, etc.



GIANT FERNS



# Territory of Hawai'i U.S.A.





## HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

**H**OTEL accommodations are provided by the Kilauea Volcano House, a modern hotel of 120 rooms, delightfully located on the steaming outer rim of the Volcano. From its front lanai (porch) one enjoys an excellent view of the vast dome of Mauna Loa, and the great lava floor of Kilauea. The hotel provides steam and sulphur baths, using live steam and heat from the Volcano. A cottage camp for housekeepers is under consideration. There are also good hotel accommodations in Hilo.

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.

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 travelers feel as if in the heart of a city, so far as comforts and conveniences are concerned. Official government records for the past, for the Volcano House, show that the monthly average temperatures showed a variation of but seven degrees.

Thousands of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy annually spend their vacations at Kilauea Military Camp or the Navy Recreation Camp in the Hawaii National Park.

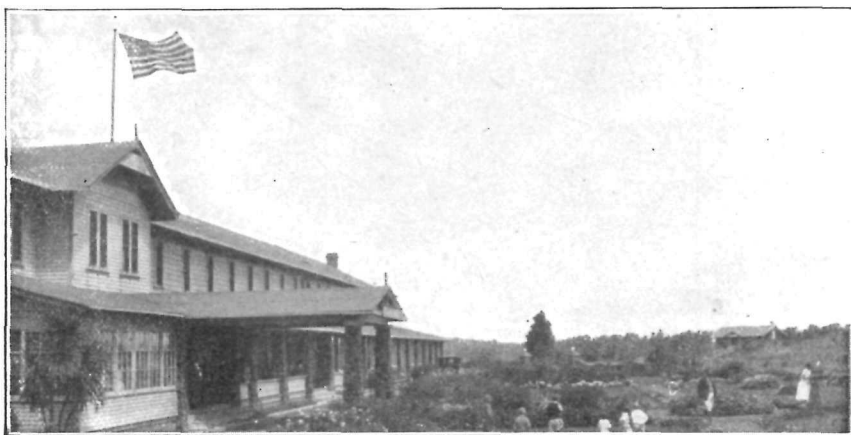
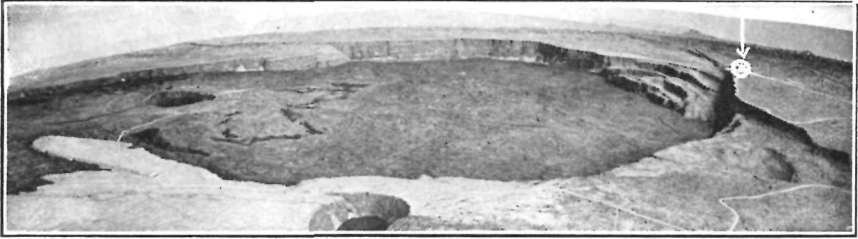


Photo by Boles

KILAUEA VOLCANO HOUSE

O HOTEL



Courtesy of T. A. Jaggard.

"AIRPLANE VIEW," KILAUEA CRATER

## TRANSPORTATION

THE Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company operates a modern steamer between Honolulu and Hilo, with two sailings a week. Ships of the Matson Navigation Company and the Los Angeles Steamship Company make the side trip to Hilo fortnightly. The minimum round trip excursion from Honolulu to the Hawaii National Park requires two days and three nights, and can be made on vessels of any of the above steamship lines.

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

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 an abundance of motor cars meet each steamer. It generally takes about an hour and a half to motor from Hilo to the Volcano House, distance of thirty miles.

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 nearby ranches. Picnic lunches for all-day jaunts, and food for over-night excursions, are prepared by the hotel, charges for this service depending upon the amount of food furnished.

Good roads are the rule between Hilo and the Hawaii National Park. A considerable portion of the trip is over modern concrete highway which is being extended throughout the entire route as funds are made available by the government. Automobile supplies, gasoline, oil, tires, etc., are obtainable at frequent intervals around the island.



LAVA SPATTER IN TREES



LAVA TUBE ENTRANCE

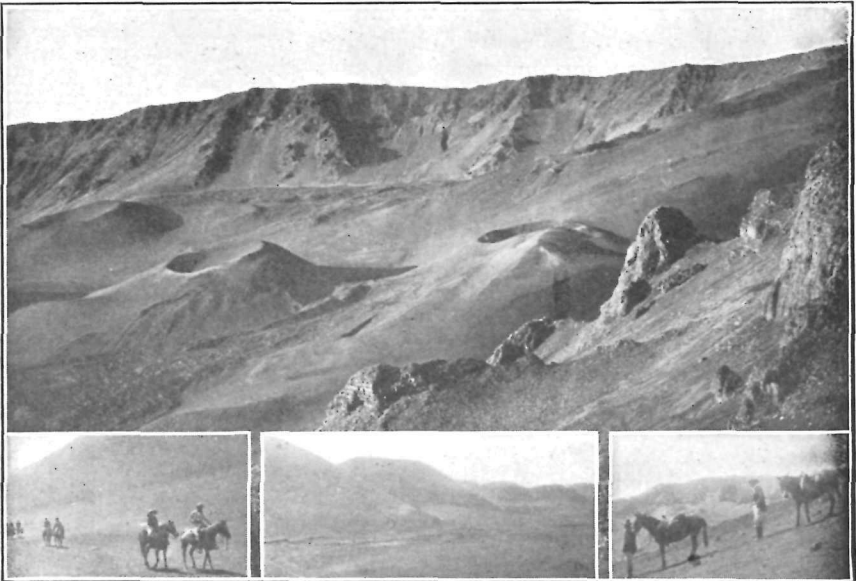
## HALEAKALA—"HOUSE OF THE SUN"

THE 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 an entire city. From Honolulu the round-trip to the summit of the Crater of Haleakala can be made in a minimum time of two and one-half days, combining a few hours' steamer trip, with an automobile ride across the Island, and an eight-mile horseback ride up to the comfortable concrete rest-house at the rim of the crater. From the crest, some 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 and in the colorful pit as seen from the summit constitute 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. There are good hotel accommodations and transportation facilities on Maui. 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 wonderful horseback excursion to the summit of Haleakala, across the floor of the Crater, down through Kaupo Gap, along the Seacoast, returning over either the upper Ditch Trail or the new "Scenic Drive" of east Maui.

Other spectacular points of interest are Iao Valley, a green cleft of dizzy depths in the heart of tropical mountains near Wailuku, and the scenic drive along the Keanae Road.



VIEWS WITHIN HALEAKALA CRATER.



HIKERS IN PARK

CRATER TRAIL

### MAUNA LOA TRIP

ONE of the most interesting side trips from the Volcano is a three-day (about 75-mile round trip) riding or hiking excursion to the huge steaming crater of Mokuaweoweo at the summit of Mauna Loa which is included in the Hawaii National Park. The lava in bizarre formations provide a variation of interest that more than rewards one for the rather strenuous climb. The custom is to leave the Volcano House on horseback in the morning, riding about 25 miles over the lava to a rest-house set in a tiny cinder cone, spending the night here at a 10,000-foot elevation; walking about 25 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 poha, and the thimble berry, may be picked in quantity. Wild goats are numerous.

### WHOLE ISLAND INTERESTING

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 Kealakekua Bay, the City of Refuge, old palace and fort at Kailua, 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, whose office, heated by volcanic steam, 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.



HAWAII NATIONAL PARK HEADQUARTERS



COOKING OVER  
HOT CRACK



GIANT KOA TREE



"SPARK PLUG"



Photo by Boles

LOOKING INTO FIREPIT



THE OUTER CRATER

# HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

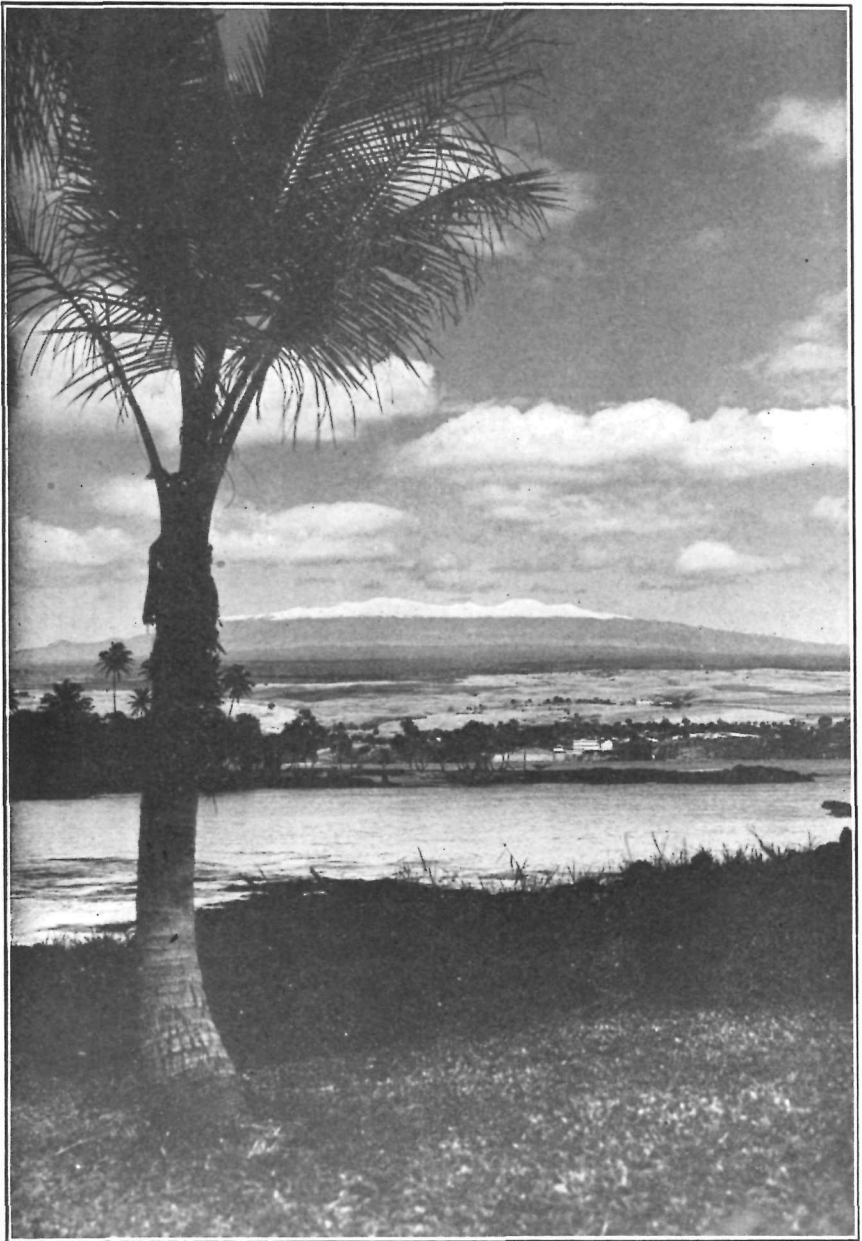


Photo by Maclean

CITY OF HILO AND SNOW-CAPPED MAUNA KEA

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