

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR



RULES AND REGULATIONS

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK



Photo © Tai Sing Loo

GREAT SMOKING PIT OF KILAUEA VOLCANO AS IT APPEARS
AT THE PRESENT TIME

OPEN ALL THE YEAR



Photo © Tai Sing Loo

DUST CLOUD, KILAUEA VOLCANO, DURING 1924 ACTIVITY



Photograph by Baker

THE "DEVIL'S THROAT," A VOLCANIC CHASM ON THE COCKETT TRAIL

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 19; total area, 11,804 square miles]

National parks in order of creation	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges, including Mount Whitney, the highest peak in continental United States—Startling precipices—Deep canyons.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington	325	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake 1902	Southwestern Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Platt 1902	Southern Oklahoma	1¼	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota	1¼	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado	378	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	242	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,460 feet—Cinder Cone 6,907 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	996	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast	12	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Hawaii National Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, was created by act of Congress August 1, 1916. It is unique in that it consists of three separate tracts of land lying on two different islands. The Kilauea and Mauna Loa sections are located on the island of Hawaii, with the third section, Haleakala, on the island of Maui. The total area of the park is 242 square miles, of which 116 square miles are in the Kilauea section, 26 in the Haleakala area, and 28 in the Mauna Loa. In accordance with the organic act which authorized the addition of a strip connecting the Kilauea and Mauna Loa sections wide enough to properly accommodate a road to the summit of Mauna Loa, 72 square miles additional were added to the park by act of Congress approved February 12, 1927.

Each section of the park is named after the volcano that is its outstanding feature. The Hawaiian volcanoes are world famous and are known as the most continuously, variously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active, with a lake or lakes of molten lava, for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano and mountain mass in the world, with eruptions about once a decade, 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 lava cones.

LUXURIANT TROPICAL FOLIAGE

The park is also noted for its luxuriant tropical foliage, which forms a striking contrast to the volcanic craters and barren lava flows. Gorgeous tree ferns, sandalwood, koa or Hawaiian mahogany, vie with the flowering ohia trees and hibiscus 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 mountain, while probably older than towering Mauna Loa, its neighbor, is not nearly

so tall, rising only 4,000 feet into the air. Its lavas, instead of flowing from the crater at the top, have found vents through its flanks, thus broadening and flattening the mountain. All that is left of its ancient crater is a great depression at the top, somewhat resembling a broad, flat plain. In the middle of this crater is another pit, known as Halemaumau, the "House of Everlasting Fire," which for years has drawn travelers from the four quarters of the earth. This inner crater often contains a boiling, bubbling mass of molten lava whose surface fluctuates from bottom to rim. Its risings are accompanied by brilliant fountains and flows 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 a 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. This brilliant display continued for two months and then, with the crater nearly full, a large dome slowly formed on the lake. This burst with a roar, sending sheets of lava many feet into the air. Again the 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 the gases unexpectedly returned, the vents were cleared by tremendous explosions hurling ashes for miles 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 now 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 spay 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. This condition still continues, with only a glowing crack seen now and then at night far down in the pit. Gas and vapor rise continually from the depths, depositing sulphur, showing that the fires are ever smoldering. The lake of fire is expected some day to return to the pit.

COMMON TREES AND SHRUBS

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 clausiaefolia).—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 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 surf boards; now used in making ukuleles 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.

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.

Hibiscus.—Hybridization of the hibiscus in Hawaii has been undertaken with wonderful results. Cross fertilization of the plants has been practiced for many years by flower fanciers and enthusiasts, with the result that over 1,500 varieties of this flower are found in the islands to-day.

The roads to and about the Hawaii National Park, country byways, lanes, and the main highways throughout the islands, are flanked with the colorful blossoms. The greater and more extensive collections of these hybrid varieties are found in the city of Honolulu, where botanical tricks have been effected with them. For instance, there are many hedges in private gardens upon which these hybrid varieties are found giving half a dozen different colored blossoms to the same bush. It is because of its prevalence in the territory that the hibiscus is considered the official flower of the islands, usurping the honor of several of the gigantic flowering trees.

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, including one unique specimen of the 1,500 or more varieties of hibiscus found in the islands—the Hibiscadelphus. This favored spot of 56 acres is the haunt of many beautiful and rare native birds.

VOLCANO OBSERVATORY AND MUSEUM

A volcano observatory is maintained at Kilauea by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, and much valuable scientific data may be obtained here concerning earthquakes and volcanoes. Dr. T. A. Jaggar is the volcanologist in charge. The observatory is open to visitors, and lecture hours are designated for the days of steamer excursions.

An exhibition room and lecture system have been provided by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association. For many years travelers who have visited the pit and the active lava flows have come to the observatory keenly interested and asking questions about volcanology. The new establishment, by means of short lectures, demonstration of maps and charts, projection of motion pictures and lantern slides, and an exhibition seismograph, now meets this demand for information. The new exhibit building is on top of the high bluff commanding a magnificent view of the whole Kilauea crater region.

ROADS AND TRAILS

Fourteen miles of excellent highways lie within the park, one leading to the very brink of Halemaumau, the fire pit, a fact that establishes Kilauea as the most convenient and popular volcano in the world. Construction is now under way on the Chain-of-Craters Road, which will unite the chain of seven interesting craters and eventually be met by a new territorial road from Kalapana on the Puna coast. Bird Park, the great 1920 chasm, Cone and Pit Craters, and other important sections, although remote from the highway, may be reached by the venturesome motorist by means of auto trails.

Several interesting trails are available 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 crater. Its first half mile winds through rich tropical vegetation; then for a mile it takes its way through fantastic lava formations, the result of the Kau flow of 1919, when Kilauea's lava overflowed. Another mile crosses the area bombarded by huge bowlders and fragments of lava during the 1924 eruptions. 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 past other craters to the coconut groves on the tropical coast of Kalapana. All trails are well marked, with points of interest identified.

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 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

Not far from Kilauea is the Mauna Loa section, with its great volcano rising to an altitude of 13,675 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 every 5 or 10 years 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.

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 tractor. It contained a central channel, crusted over, of rushing 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 rushing lava, followed later by a roaring sound. As the lava rushed 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 and local business thrives.

KILAUEA-MAUNA LOA TRIP

From the Kilauea section to the 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 tiny cinder cone on Mauna Loa at the 10,000-foot elevation. The night is spent here and the next day the 25-mile walk 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.

HALEAKALA SECTION

The Haleakala section of the Hawaii National Park contains the largest extinct volcano in the world, within the crater of which could be placed an entire city. 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, and mamani trees which furnish shade for camping parties.

RARE SILVERSWORD PLANT

Within the crater of Haleakala grows the rare silversword plant, which now is found in few other places. It is a yuccalike plant, growing to a height of 3 or 4 feet, its fronds gleaming like polished silver. 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.

SUMMIT REST HOUSE

In order that visitors may view the sunrise a comfortable rest house has been provided at the top of the mountain where the night may be spent. This structure was built with funds provided by citizens of the island of Maui, who wished to give visitors an opportunity to see the crater in its most magnificent aspects. A road for motorists will in time be constructed to the summit.

ADMINISTRATION

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

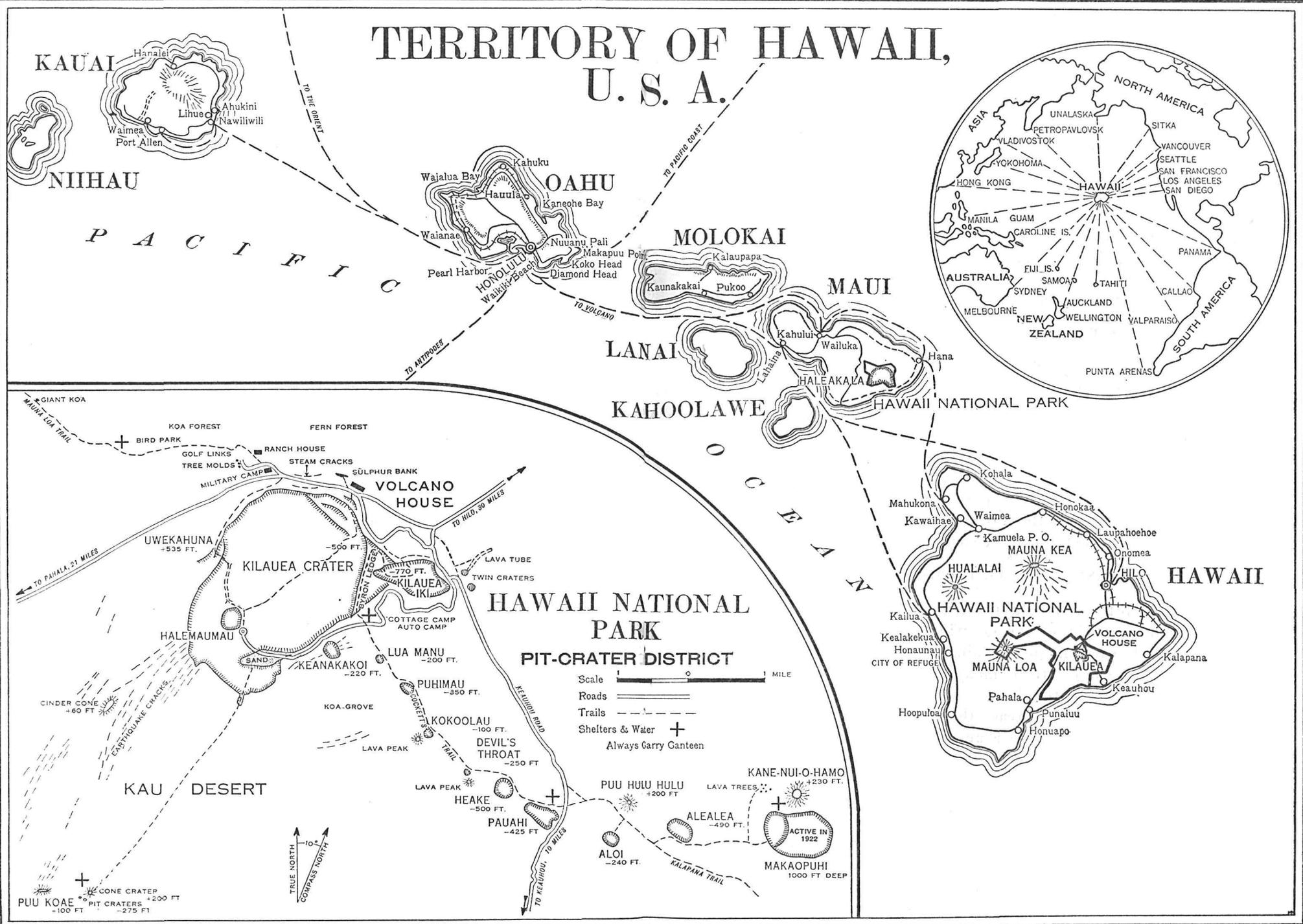
All complaints, suggestions, and requests for information should be addressed to the superintendent, whose post-office address is Volcano House, Hawaii.

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 modern structure of 100 rooms, provides steam and sulphur baths, using live steam and heat from the volcano. Although water is scarce in the vicinity of the volcano, great tanks insure an adequate supply for hotel visitors. The rooms are equipped with electric lights and running water. Crackling log fires draw visitors to the spacious lobbies in the evening. A summer camp consisting of cottages and a central building, about 5 miles by road to the south on the crater rim, is operated from June 1 to September 30. Arrangements may be made at the Volcano House for golfing on the sporty nine-hole golf course and for picnic or hikers' lunches, automobiles, horseback trips in the vicinity of the crater, and motor trips around the island.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U. S. A.



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 free public automobile camp, where motorists may obtain wood and water, has been established in the Ohia forest near Keanakakoi crater, 5 miles from Volcano House and one-fourth mile from the summer cottage camp. As the demand grows other camps will be established in convenient places.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

A TROPICAL GATEWAY

The gateway to Hawaii's treasures, including the national park, is Honolulu, 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 104,300. 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.

OVERNIGHT VOYAGE TO THE PARK

The 200-mile trip from Honolulu to Kilauea Volcano on the island of Hawaii is an overnight sea voyage which lands the visitor in the pretty city of Hilo early in the morning after an interesting cruise along the Hamakua coast with its many waterfalls and deep gorges. 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. From Hilo one may take a motor trip to the charming Puna district, where the scene of the "Bird of Paradise" was laid, or a thrilling railway trip along the precipices of the Hamakua coast.

A popular way to visit the park is in automobiles, which receive visitors at the foot of 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, bushes, and berries, and between fields of sugar cane and forests of lofty fern trees. Thirty-one miles from Hilo the first sight of Kilauea's crater is obtained.

TRANSPORTATION

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. operates a modern steamer between Honolulu and Hilo, with two sailings a week. Ships of the Matson Navigation Co. and the Los Angeles Steamship Co. make the side trip to Hilo fortnightly. The minimum round-trip excursion from Honolulu to the Kilauea section of the park requires two days and three nights and can be made on vessels of any of these 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 Co.

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.

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

TRIP TO HALEAKALA SECTION

The trip to Haleakala on the island of Maui may be made 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.

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 drive to the interesting town of Lahaina. Arrangements for saddle-horse service may be made with Worth O. Aiken, of Haiku, Maui.

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; 451 Montgomery Street, San Francisco; G. P. O. 1487, Wellington, New Zealand; G. P. O. 241-D, Sydney, Australia; and P. O. Box 296, Shanghai, China.

Tours of Hawaii National Park from Honolulu may be included in the fortnightly excursions from the mainland conducted by Matson Navigation Co., 215 Market Street, San Francisco, 248 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, 814 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., Los Angeles Steamship Co., 517 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, and the Dollar Line, Robert Fuller Building, San Francisco, and 514 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles.

Steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Honolulu, offer all-expense tours of the Hawaiian National Park as follows:

Kilauea section: Leave Honolulu Tuesday and Friday, 4 p. m., spending Wednesday or Saturday night at Volcano House, returning to Honolulu Friday or Monday at 7 a. m.-----	\$53.00
Haleakala section: Leave Honolulu on Thursday, 7 p. m., spending Friday night in resthouse on summit of crater, returning to Honolulu Sunday, 6 a. m.-----	61.70

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.

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, it 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 visitor has made a trip of 2,000 miles or more to the islands, it is urged that he extend his stay from the usual one week to two weeks or more if possible. It will be time profitably spent. The national park comprises but a small part of the islands, but the entire Territory is of great interest. For instance, a tour of the island of Hawaii, where two sections of the park are located, displays many attractions. There are lava flows of the last century,

with the individual characteristics all plainly signed; the Riviera-like slopes of Kona, clothed with many miles of coffee bushes, dotted with quaint villages, terminating at the coast, where are ancient Hawaiian temples, fishing villages, and bays offering the most exciting sport with heavy line and reel to be had in any waters; the upland ranges of North Kona and Kohala, where are raised for island use immense herds of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses; the Hamakua coast, where for 50 miles the lower slopes are covered with sugar cane and the rugged coast line is marked by sugar mills and villages.

RULES AND 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), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 536), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732).

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—It 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 or other life is prohibited; provided, that the superintendent of the park may issue permits for the destruction of wild goats when said animals are likely to cause serious injury or destruction of flowers or other vegetation.

2. *Camping.*—No camp shall be made except at designated localities. Camp grounds shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unfrequented localities where pits or cans may not be provided, all refuse shall be burned or hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only, 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 bed smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Hunting*.—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and hunting, wounding, capturing, or frightening any bird or animal in the park, except the wild goat, as provided in Rule 1, is prohibited. Firearms are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent, who also has authority to waive inquiry as to the possession of firearms by visitors traveling through the park to places beyond.

5. *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 or to the superintendent of the park. Permission to operate a moving-picture camera must be secured from the superintendent of the park.

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

7. *Advertisements*.—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on Government lands within the park, excepting such as the superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

8. *Patented lands*.—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof. 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 patented 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.

9. *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.

10. *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 the number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

11. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, 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 make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

12. *Travel—general.*—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) No pack-train or saddle-horse party will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a licensed guide. All guides shall pass an examination prescribed by, and in a manner satisfactory to, the superintendent of the park covering the applicant's knowledge of the park and fitness for the position of licensed guide.

13. *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 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.

14. These rules and regulations, except Rule 1 and Rule 13, as the latter affects violations of said Rule 1, shall not apply to the Mauna Loa and Haleakala sections of Hawaii National 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 western United States.

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

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 59 pages including 23 illustrations.

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

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Rules and regulations 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.

Crater Lake National Park.

Glacier National Park.

Grand Canyon National Park.

Hot Springs National Park.

Lafayette National Park.

Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Mesa Verde 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 National Park.

Also Glimpses of Our National Monuments, 73 pages, including 34 illustrations.

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

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 prices indicated. Postage prepaid. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Fourth Edition. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth. \$1.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

- All about Hawaii. By Daniel Logan. 1921. 56 pp. Published by Chapple Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. Hawaii National Park on page 12.
- Birds of the Sandwich Islands. By Scott B. Wilson. 1890.
- Brief History of the Hawaiian People. By W. D. Alexander.
- Bulletins of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory (United States Geological Survey). Published by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.
- Characteristics of Volcanoes (textbook). By Dana. 1891.
- Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. By William Hillebrand. 1888.
- Fornander Series, or Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk Lore.
- Hawaiian Historical Legends. By W. D. Westervelt.
- Hawaiian Islands, The. By Gilbert Grosvenor. The National Geographic Magazine for February, 1924.
- Hawaii Past and Present. By William R. Castle. 1926. 256 pp.
- Hawaii and Its Volcanoes. By C. H. Hitchcock. (Honolulu Advertiser.)
- Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands. By Joseph F. Rock. 1913. 518 pp.
- Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Vol. 11, No. 4. The Volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa. By William T. Brigham, 1909.
- Natural History of Hawaii. By William A. Bryan.
- Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds. By F. J. Kane, 1925. 521 pp., illustrated. Published by Frederick Gumbrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y. Hawaii, on pages 383-387.
- The Story of Hawaii. Issued for free distribution by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Tour of Hawaii. By William Ellis.
- Under Hawaiian Skies. By Albert P. Taylor.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

SEASON OF 1927

All rates of the authorized public utilities are approved by the Government. Therefore complaints regarding overcharges should be made to the superintendent. Employees of the hotels and other operators are not Government employees, but discourteous treatment by public-utility operators should be reported to the park administration.

VOLCANO HOUSE AND KILAUEA CAMP

The Kilauea Volcano House Co. operates the Volcano House on the outer rim of the crater. This 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 golfing, picnic or hikers' lunches, automobiles, horseback trips in the vicinity of the crater and the three-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

VOLCANO HOUSE

AMERICAN PLAN

Per person, per day-----	\$7.50.
Weekly rate per person, per day-----	\$6.00.
Fortnightly rate per person, per day-----	\$5.00.
Monthly rate per person, per day-----	\$4.50.
Children between 6 and 12 years of age-----	Three-fourths above rates.
Children under 6 years of age-----	One-half above rates.
Natural steam baths-----	25 cents.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

(June 1 to September 30)

Per person per day for period of not less than 7 days--	\$4.50.
Children 6 to 12 years of age-----	Three-fourths above rate.
Children 2 to 6 years-----	One-half above rate.

KILAUEA CAMP

Accommodations in the camp at Kilauea are in comfortably furnished cottages, heated by two-burner stoves. The rate, American plan, is \$3 per person per day. This camp is open from June 1 to September 30.





Photo by Tai Sing Loo

FERN TREE DRIVE TO KILAUEA VOLCANO

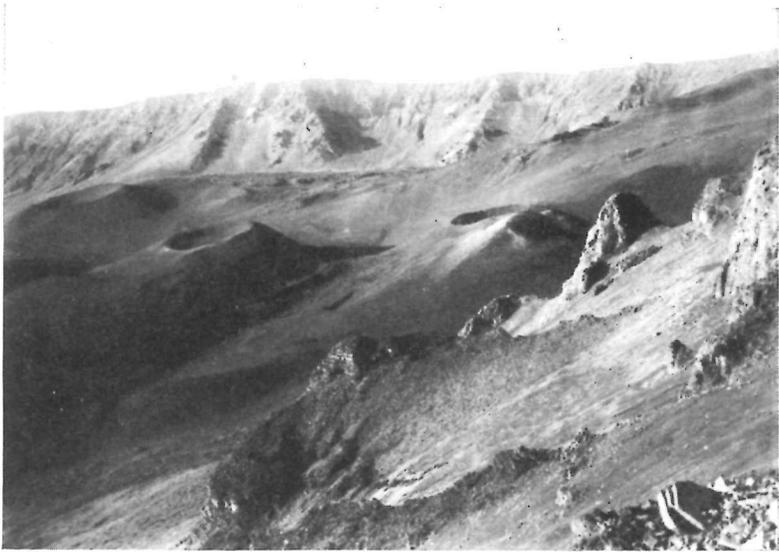
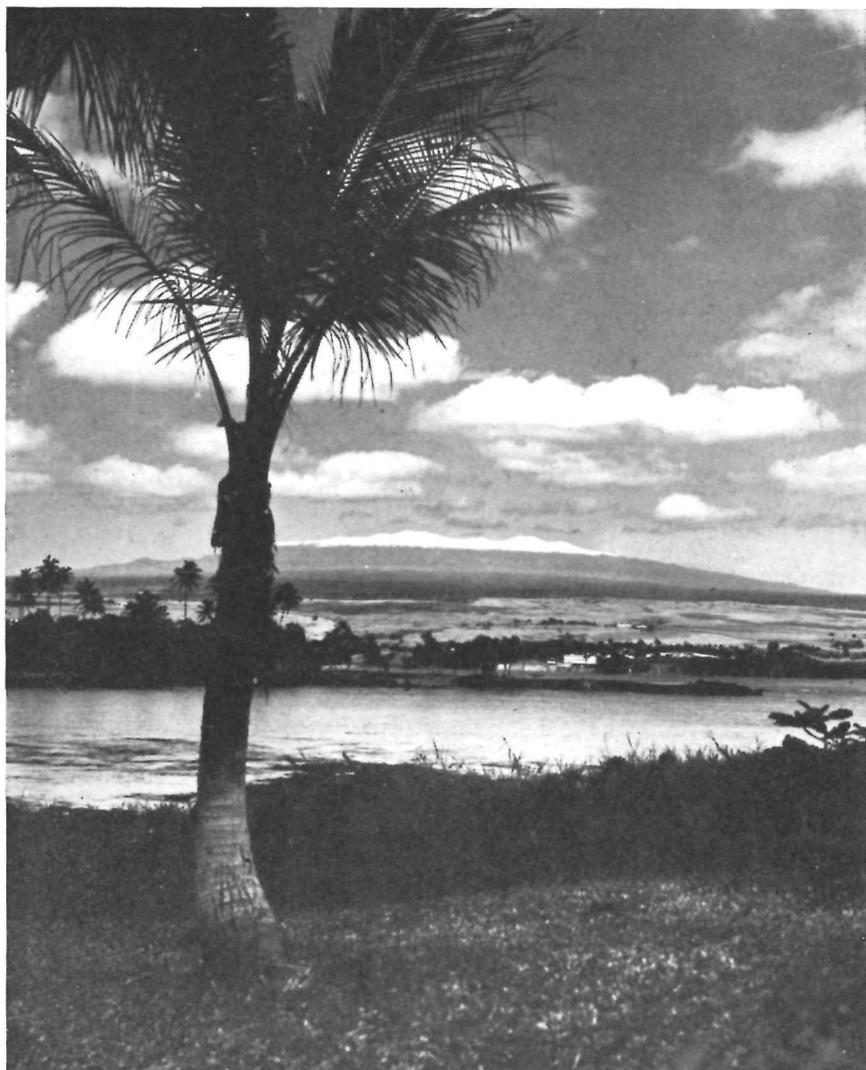


Photo by Perkins

THE GREAT CRATER OF HALEAKALA



Photograph by Maehara

CITY OF HILO AND SNOW-CAPPED MAUNA KEA