The Volcano House Register, Volume 3
1885-1891

The Volcano House passed into the hands of the "Wilder Steamship Company" June 20th, 1885, with J.H. Maby as manager.

no signature, 20 June 1885

I arrived here from Honolulu on Thursday July 16th, visited the crater of Halemaumau twice, stayed at Volcano House for five days. Leaving for Hilo on Tuesday July 21st.

Can safely recommend Mr. J.H. Maby as the most kind, obliging and attentive host that it has been my good fortune to fall in with; and can safely say that the few days spent at his house have been the most enjoyable of any I have spent during my visit to the Hawaiian Islands.

Howard C. Roberts, Walsall, England, 16 July 1885

Our friend Mr. H.C. Roberts has expressed exactly what my wife & I feel in reference to our sojourn at the Volcano House. Mr. Maby is the right man in the right place, & if one thing is needed more than another in an establishment of this kind, it is an obliging, courteous & good-hearted man, such as we have proved Mr. Maby to be. I think I may fairly say that the "Wilder Steamship Company" may congratulate themselves upon having secured the services of such a thoroughly practical & good all round man. Their guide (Pea) too is an extremely pleasant nice fellow--very obliging & most careful guide.

In crossing the lava of Kilauea to Halemaumau, I'd strongly advise both Ladies & Gentlelmen to wear leggings & strong thick soled boots, & each person to carry a lantern if they cross after dark. I would strongly advise Ladies not to cross after dark--but rather arrange, if possible, to remain at Halemaumau all night, which can easily be accomplished, providing they take blankets with them.

Our two visits to the two lakes have been very gratifying--the most sublime and awfully grand sight in the world. The wonderful "safety valve" Nature has provided between the two lakes is to my mind a most awe inspiring phenomenon. Some call it the "Little Beggar"--this is a misnomer--it should be called "Pele's Throat." I would advise everyone to visit Kilauea-iki--1 1/2 miles distant.

Merton and Annie Cotes, 21 July 1885

Arrived here with Mrs. O. on the 18th inst. We have much enjoyed our stay at this place. Have been to the lakes twice. The first time (the 19th) the new lake was not as active as it often is but Halemaumau was very demonstrative. The second time (the 22nd) we greatly enjoyed our visit, as the new lake shortly after we arrived broke out into a great sea of fire. That evening Halemaumau also displayed much activity. The "Little Beggar" or "Pele's Throat" was exceedingly lively. Yesterday afternoon we saw Kilauea-iki.

We leave today via Keauhou and Hilo to Honolulu, carrying with us pleasant remembrances of our stay here. We would especially record our appreciation of the many tokens of kindness received from Mr. J.H. Maby, the obliging and courteous host of the Volcano House.

E.C. Oggel, 29 July 1885

After having visited the volcano with a party of 29 in all, guides included, we are able to say it was a grand success in nearly every particular and a scene presented itself which can never be effaced from memory. Unfortunately the wind was so strong on our return trip that it was impossible to keep our lanterns burning as we crossed the

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burning lava which caused considerable trepidation on the part of some of the party and we presented a motley crew groping in the darkness with only three and sometimes two lanterns, while others were jolly and singing thus keeping up the spirits in this dilemma. Thanks to our kind host, Mr. J.H. Maby, who has shown every civility and kindness possible.

Frank and Lillie Atwater, 4 Aug 1885

I have just returned from the Place that I have read so much about in the Bible, and shall hereafter keep on the right road to Heaven.

Plummette M. Byng, Charleston, S.C., 4 Aug 1885

The following entry has been translated from Hawaiian by Dorothy Barrere.

...nui ka pii ana i ka lua pele, nui ko makou lealea i ka iho ana ilalo o ka lua, nui ka a o ka pele, nui na Huapala ili keokeo omele ka apu ka pele liilii keia ma ka huakai nui i hiki ma ka lua pele mai Kiauhou mai.

...great is the climb up to the Crater-great our pleasure in going down to the pit, great the blazing of the lava-there are many orange-petaled huapala [sweetheart vine flowers] along the way to reach the crater from Keauhou.

Kaululuimalama, Kula Lahua, Honolulu, 4 Aug 1885

Our party *[lists party]* reached this place on the evening of Friday XIV day of August, and though one of the party has resided for many years on the Hawaiian Islands, still any preconceived ideas which he had formed relative to the sights to be seen at the celebrated volcano of Kilauea, fell far shourt of what we witnessed and felt at the New Lake, Hale Maumau, and while going to and returning hence; in company with Mrs. Brown who is an eminent artist and lecturer and Mr. F.M. Hatch, a leading member of the Honolulu Bar on the evening of the 15th, instant.

Geo. Glendon, Pahala, 15 Aug 1885

Having visited the Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, U.S.A. in 1881 which is considered to be the most wonderful phenomenal regions in the known world, I have now been permitted to see another wondrous work of creation, viz. the Volcano of Kilauea. I was prepared to see some revelations of a startling character but must confess that although I gave my imagination its widest scope it fell very short of its grand reality. It defies description to feel the intensity and the immensity of this wondrous work of God's creation. Go and see this mighty manifestation of His power and you will exclaim "Benedicite omnia opera." Mr. Maby our host of the Volcano Hotel devotes his time to the comfort of his guests. Having been a great traveler himself he is cosmopolitan and catholic in his ideas and the guide J.U. Pea is a fine specimen of native intelligence and native nobility.

Arthur Brown, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 15 Aug 1885

Arrived here Friday noon via Puna. Found the late storm had done great damage along the coast, uprooting cocoanut trees and other large trees and in many places washing away all traces of the road, in others filling it so full of huge boulders that it was impossible to follow it and a long circuit around would have to be made. Rocks weighing from 100 to 5000 pounds were bodily lifted from the bottom of the bluff and deposited inland. In many places the bluff was torn up as if by an earthquake. The storm must have been something terrible.

For the benefit of travellers going to Hilo via Puna, I'd make your first nights stop at Kahoomana's house at Kahaualea, where you will find many of the comforts of civilized life.

Since I was here April 1883, I do not find many changes. Halemaumau now overtops the west bank and lava is continually running there from all over the lake. The

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crater is gradually filling up and now bids fair to become a huge cone instead of a vast pit. The new lake on the east bank of Halemaumau is quite active and the source from whence the lava flowing over the crater bed, comes.

Mr. Maby, Marcus Blackman, and self descended the bluff near Kilauea iki and crossing the flat went over to Poli a Keawe, a small crater, not far from the S.E. bank of Kilauea. We found it about 300 feet deep with two rifts running down into the bottom from the eastern side. A recent flow of lava has covered the whole floor with a rock bed so smooth that it would almost do for a skating rink.

Other deep and large craters are to be found scattered all over the plain to the southeast of Kilauea which time failed us to go and see.

Now as to the "new departure" in the Volcano House, by Wilder Steamship Co. The whole premises need repairs badly. A little whitewash and paint would vastly add to its appearance. Better accommodations for horses and animals need to be made. Oats do not want to be fed out in bottomless boxes, but good stable room is wanted. Good covered iron tanks are needed instead of the large open tank now half filled. The roof of the building ought to be of corrugated iron, so that the water can be clear and clean instead of running off the mossy roof, carrying with it dirt and moss into the tank, And generally the whole place ought to be kept scrupulously clean and neat. Mr. Maby is trying to remedy some of these things, but a great deal remains to be done, to make this a popular resort. There is no reason why the table should not be better supplied. Fresh milk, and butter made on the place ought to be supplied in abundance. A good supply of beef, mutton, and fowls ought to be constantly on hand. Beef will keep well up here, protected from the flies, for a week. There is no reason why a first class table should not be furnished for the prices charged. No one feels like growling at a charge if he thinks he is served as well as he might be. I am not saying this to find fault with our kind host, but only to stir up the owners of this place to do more for the traveling public than they are now doing. Have enjoyed my stay of two days up here very much.

D.H. Hitchcock, 23 Aug 1885

I omitted a semi-legible entry on page 15.

I came via Punaluu, which though a long, hard ride is a necessity to finish a visit to this wonderful scene. I have seen both cauldrons in high states of commotion and noted two facts: they alternate in violence, and the motion of the lava is northward and eastward. As a yardstick for measuring scientific knowledge Kilauea is a long one. The tremendous vortex filling with lava, the outpouring of steam all about, and the vast fields of lava over which I have ridden, and those I have not seen impress me quite as much as the boiling cauldrons.

Henry C. Dane, Boston, Mass., 27 Aug 1885

I came from Keauhou which was a long ride. I stopped at the Volcano House until half past 5 o'clock and went to see the volcano. It broke up once and it looked very pretty. I then went to the new lake and after that I started back. I slept at the Volcano House, and now I am going to start for Puna.

W.L. Peterson, 30 Aug 1885

I came, I saw, and was conquered by delight at seeing Halemaumau.

A. Rosa, 7 Sept 1885

We arrived here 10:30 and after a short rest and repast we descended into the crater. Arrived on the north bank of the new lake, after some difficulty in finding the way and breaking through the lava crusts from time to time. At first the whole face of the lake seemed to be inactive and dead, but presently the crust broke up from the western

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bank and the whole surface soon became one boiling cauldron and Pele revealed herself in robes of awful majesty.

O Goddess of Hawaiian Lore, enshrouded in the mysteries of eternity, who may know the secrets of thy heart? What scientist may wrest from thy creation or know from whence thou art?

Edward Smith, 9 Aug 1885

In the above entry, the date is given as 9 Aug, but it falls between 9 Sept and 10 Sept entries.

Illustration: "An Episode in the Bath House." Page 20.

We left Hilo (or rather we left Kennedy's Bridge) at 8 a.m. 13 Oct. & arrived at Volcano House at 4--we "did" the crater same evening. Found the accommodation very good & beds clean.

Arthur H. Alington, *no date*

Landlady very attentive & desirous of making her guests comfortable.

James Taylor, Cambridge, England, 27 Oct 1885

Illustration: Shaded pencil drawing, "View of the Little Beggar from the New Lake," by A.F. Strasburger, 12 Dec 1885. Page 24.

Arrived at V.H. on Sat. the 12th from Hilo via Puna. Made the Mauna Loa trip in three days.

W.M. Lee, Detroit, Mich., 2d visit, 17 Dec 1885

The above two gentlemen (Lee and Strasburger) and myself visited Mokuaweoweo. Leaving the Volcano House at 6 a.m. on the 13th, we proceeded along the Kilauea-Ainapo trail as far as the termination of the Kau portion of the 1881 flow where we turned up mauka, striking the trail for Ainapo to the usual camping place where the grass house is, about 4 miles from the latter place. I doubt however if we gained anything by not going round by Ainapo as we did coming down, the long grass and rougher ground being harder on the horses than the little extra distance. At the water we again left the usual trail to our left and proceeded straight up and camped a short distance above the last koa trees in a snug little hollow among the ohia-lehua at 2:45 p.m.; we had no tent not having brought a pack animal but with the aid of a good fire we spent quite a comfortable night; unfortunately we got a late start in the morning, not leaving camp until 7 a.m. We left our blankets etc. in camp only taking our lunch with us, as we intended returning the same night and camping down by the water; we ascended but slowly the lava between the ohia scrub and the place where we again struck the usual trail, being very rough, from this point we reached the summit in 2 hours, in all 5 hours from camp; at the summit we left our horses and walked across the crater which took up about an hour. The crater was in the same condition as when last described, a little steam issuing from two or three cracks; there was very little snow on the summit, only small patches in cracks and corners. We stayed about an hour by the crater and then set out for our horses again, rain however coming on. Our guide made a mistake and it was 3:20 p.m. before we found them. In descending instead of returning by the route by which we made the ascent, we kept to the usual track for some distance further, thinking that it would not be so rough; darkness however overtook us and on quitting the trail we got into some terribly rough country, so when after struggling over places we should have been scared of in the light, we at last reached the region of sparse vegetation, we camped and finding sufficient wood to keep up a small fire, we managed to make out the night with our saddle blankets; fortunately it stopped raining about 7 p.m.; next morning we started at sunrise, found our previous camp without difficulty, picked up our blankets and provisions, and went

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on to the grass house, where we breakfasted and gave the horses a rest and a chance to feed, they not having had anything to eat since the previous morning. We started again at 9:30 a.m., reached Ainapo at 11:45 and the Volcano House about 4 o'clock. The trip is by no means a formidable one and I wonder that it is not more frequently made. Three days are ample time unless for scientific purposes. This allows plenty of spare time, and we travelled very slowly, two of our horses having come from Hilo through Puna only the previous day; and yet if we had got an earlier start on the second morning we should have made the grass house that night, and of course in the summer the longer days give more time at the crater. I should not however recommend parties to rely on making the times Mr. Dillingham gives on page 59 of Volume II of the register as I think that he has not given sufficient margin for delays, tired horses, etc.

Clement, Kynnersley, Kohala, 17 Dec 1885

An asbestos rope put, today 29 Dec., into the boiling lava of the new lake, burnt off.

Reading Capt. Dutton's book "Hawaiian Volcanoes" I find (his book so implies) that in 1882 he descended into the crater, although the above is not implied by what he wrote in the volcano book under date of 18 Aug. 1882. So that the descents into the crater of Mokuaweoweo as near as I can be certain have been 1st by the Wilkes party (a few members of it) in 1841. 2d by Messrs. Wisely and Charles Hall in 1865. 3rd by W.W. Hall in 1873. 4th by Captain Dutton in 1882. 5th by J.U. Pea and Edwd. P. Baker, in 1885 (the last party remaining and sleeping in the crater overnight.)

On the eve of Dec. 28th a flow ran out of Halemaumau. While it may be that the bottom of Kilauea may ere long fall out as it did in 1868, the likelihood rather is that Kilauea is slowly building up a volcanic mountain. The new lake will in all probability overflow before long.

Edwd. P. Baker, 30 Dec 1885

Am impressed greater than ever with the truth of Genesis I:I and the VIII Psalm. Today Mr. J.N. Mabie our guide and genial host and myself descended into Kilauea Iki. So far as is now known no white man before us had ever trodden on the floor of that extinct crater. We were ably cheered and helped by the rest of our party, none of whom dared to undertake the perilous adventure. We found the floor of the crater to be about 500 steps wide and 600 steps long. The rocks that look to be about one foot high are over six. Feeling that future science will be greatly indebted to us for this not overwise adventure we bid adieu to "The Eternal Burning" and betake ourselves homeward wishing Mr. Mabie 700 visitors a month and that in shekels his name may lead all the rest.

Rev. H.S. Jordan, Kohala, Hawaii, but bound for America, 14 Jan 1886

Arrived here Wednesday Jan. 13 '86. Have had a most enjoyable trip. Delightful weather all the time. The Lakes have been in a magnificent state of action. The spectacle even grander and more awe inspiring than my large imagination had provided for. I go away a wiser and if not sadder, I am sure a humbler woman than I came. Our host and hostess, Mr. & Mrs. Maby have done everything for our comfort and pleasure.

L. Hastie, *no date*

Arrived here from Hilo yesterday at 3 p.m., 6 hours from Hilo. The volcano was more than sufficient to repay me for the trip over the beautiful roads between here and Hilo. Went down into the crater in the afternoon, remained till 8 o'clock. Leave here for Puna today, expect to arrive in Hilo Tuesday evening, thence to Honolulu. This is my first visit but owing to the kind treatment received I expect to return soon.

D.P. Smith, Lynchburg, Va, 16 Jan 1886

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The burning lake and Mr. Maby's chicken pot pie can't be beaten.

Abe L. Brown, San Francisco, 19 Feb 1886

May we all follow our guide to eternity as closely as we follow our guide through this dark valley.

D.W. Beckwith, Gt. Barrington, Mass., 24 Feb 1886

I think that if Mr. Cruzan, instead of preaching sermons, on "A glimpse through an open window into Heaven & Hell" would send his people to the volcano, and see the new lake as it is now, he would do more good.

Alex. Young Jr., Honolulu, 25 Feb 1886

On page 31, there is a drawing of the crater (according to the caption), but it isn't very good, and is quite faded.

We take pleasure in adding our certificate to the foregoing of our pleasant stay at the Volcano House and our pleasure in visiting the "Burning Lakes" this evening which we feel assured will be long remembered by us all. To the host and hostess Mr. & Mrs. Maby we certainly feel very grateful for the kind attention to our numerous wants & heartily commend all coming tourists to return--believing they will find all we have or could say but simple truth. We all leave here tomorrow morning with many regrets at our short stay of two days, & shall hope at no distant day each & all may have the great pleasure of seeing the greatest wonders of nature on the face of the earth.

Chas Rowley, 1 March 1886

Have just come up from the burning lakes. We sat on the edge of the new lake and toasted our feet over the running lava below. We lit our pipes at the "Little Beggar" and made ourselves very comfortable. We liked the crater so well that we at one time thought of buying it and stocking it with fish but having nothing but "Kalakaua Silver" with us we were obliged for the present at least to give up this idea. We find the host and hostess of the Volcano House, Mr. and Mrs. Maby, very pleasant, entertaining, and obliging, and we gratefully add our testimony to the many already expressed and wish them a long and prosperous career.

Bruce Cartwright, Honolulu, 3 March 1886

As an experiment, we threw in a couple of Kalakaua quarters and a violent explosion of Halemaumau followed. After regaining consciousness I found myself landed about a mile back of the Volcano House with nothing on but a paper collar and a smile & not a cent in my pocket.

The doctor & the guide crawled slowly back from a belt of wood four miles to the southward, suffering no ill effects, beyond a slight hemorrhage and an attack of cerebral spinal meningitis.

no signature, 4 March 1886

Illustration: Several drawings: 1. Hawaiian Dollar embedded in lava. 2. Lighting pipes at the Little Beggar. 3. Birdseye view of crater as seen from Volcano House. 4. People and gear being erupted with volcano. Page 33.

Newspaper article: Volcanic Changes; The Bottom Drops Out of Halemaumau and New Lake [refers to Dutton], 1886, page 34.
Here is the text of this news clipping:

VOLCANIC CHANGES. The Bottom Drops Out of Halemaumau and New Lake.

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Letter describing the occurrence--Changes that have taken place in the past--A grand volcanic display predicted.

On the arrival of the Kinau, March 14th, the report spread that the bottom had fallen out of the Volcano, and that there was an end, for the present at least, of New Lake and Halemaumau. Those who were unfamiliar with the habits and eccentricities of Kilauea were greatly perturbed, but old inhabitants are aware that sudden subsidence of the lava in the active sections of the great crater is not uncommon. Indeed, this is regarded as the precursor of a more active state of volcanic eruption, and if the present occurrence is not out of the usual course and the evidence of the extinction of the internal fires of Kilauea altogether, we may confidently look forward to a still more magnificent display at Kilauea in the near future.

Details of the Occurrence.

The following letter addressed to Hon. S.G. Wilder, by Mr. J.H. Maby, manager of the Volcano House, dated March 8, 1886, may be regarded as an authoritative description of the late volcanic phenomenon. Mr. Maby writes:

Since last writing there has been considerable of a change in the crater. Saturday evening (March 6th) both the Old and New Lakes were unusually full and brilliant looking from the House, and remained so until 9:30 p.m. of the 6th inst., at which time there commenced a series of earthquakes, forty-three in number, lasting until 7:30 a.m. of the 7th.

The first three were slight, and the fourth one quite severe; and on looking out upon the crater, all fire had disappeared from the New Lake. At about 2 or 3 a.m. the fire had also disappeared from Halemaumau. During the night, while the shaking was going on, all hands were up in the sitting-room, not knowing what would go.

On the morning of the 7th, after the mist and smoke had cleared away, it was discovered that all the bluffs surrounding Halemaumau had disappeared during the night. They, and the path formerly traveled to go from the New Lake to the old one, and quite a piece on the mountain side of the Old Lake, had all fallen away, forming one large chasm.

There have also been several rents in the ground, one on the road to Kilauea Iki, and three on the Keauhou road, Two of them were cracks across the road, which I have bridged over. The other is a large hole where there was a cave, and the road bed had all fallen in. I have cut a new path around it. No other damage has been done that I have heard of up to writing.

Last night (March 7th) all in the crater was in total darkness, excepting a few small lights from previous flows.

March 8th, 7 p.m.

My guide has just returned from the place of the burning lakes. There is at present no fire to be seen. In the place where the New Lake was there is a deep hole and from there to Halemaumau. All that part formerly used as a path from the New Lake to Halemaumau, along with the Little Beggar, have fallen in and form a deep valley. At Halemaumau there is no fire to be seen and no bottom.

From the account that I had from Mr. Lentz in 1880, just before the Hilo flow, the fire disappeared there, laving a bottomless pit for a week or more, when the fire returned.

Past Doings of the Volcano

Postmaster General Whitney, who has visited the crater of Kilauea some twelve or fifteen times during his residence of over thirty years on the Islands, informs us that this phenomenon of the sudden extinction of the fires in Kilauea has occurred several times. On the 2d of April, 1868, just previous to the heavy earthquakes of that month in Kau, and of the brilliant lava flow which destroyed Captain Brown's residence at Kahuku, the crater of Kilauea was extinguished and remained dormant for two or three weeks. Again in June, 1877, after a very heavy earthquake which destroyed or injured houses and stone walls in Kau, the fires of this crater were again extinguished, and remained so some ten days. On this occasion he visited the crater, and found no fire in it. Old

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"Halemaumau" consisted of a deep pit, nearly circular in form, five hundred feet across the top, and some six hundred or perhaps eight hundred feet deep, but without a particle of fire or smoke. Its sides were perpendicular and so steep that it would have been impossible to descend into it, while the bottom consisted of large blocks of black lava. The pit looked very much like a huge apothecary's mortar. The cliffs, which surrounded the lake previous to the heavy earthquake, had all tumbled in. The extinction of the fires of Kilauea are looked upon by the old settlers as a precursor of a large eruption on Mauna Loa. It will be observed that the present is the third or fourth time that the fires of Kilauea have been extinguished during the past eighteen years, and it is likely to be followed by renewed activity of the volcano.

What the Rev. Dr. Taylor Said.

In this connection it may not be out of place to quote from notes of a trip to the Volcano written by the Rev. James Taylor, D.D., Wakefield, England, and published in the Advertiser, October 1885. He appears to have anticipated the recent occurrence. Dr. Taylor wrote of his first sight of the lake of fire: "At one time the New Lake, for half a mile or a mile in diameter, shows a row of glowing terraces or ranks of gigantic warriors, eager for the fray. Here, at our feet, up flew great balls of fire from a score of stores, where Vulcan keeps his rockets; there, a broad river of dazzling lava flowed into a bay, to aid once more in filling up the huge crater, which once sank in a night more than 600 feet down, the walls of which still stand as sharply cut as if man had designed and executed, but which only gods and giants could plan and effectuate. This crater is a rough parallelogram of which the east and west sides are three miles long, the north and south ends one and a half miles each, making a circuit of nine miles. It is all again daily being filled up by the continued streams of lava from the central furnaces below, but it is not at all unlikely that when filled the additional weight will again cause another sinking into the void which is being hourly created.

What Captain Clarence Edward Dutton Says.

In his valuable report on Hawaiian Volcanoes to the U.S. Geological Survey Department, Captain C.E. Dutton, of the United States Army, gives an interesting description of the caldera of Kilauea. The lava pool called New Lake was formed in 1882, and became enlarged by the gradual clearing off and engulfment of successive slices of its encircling wall. Lava lakes do not, as a rule, maintain any constant position. Five or six lakes were known in the floor of Kilauea in 1853. In 1878 a large open lake existed near the north end of the pit, but its location is no longer discernable. There was also a large southern lake. In truth the floor of the caldera is liable to open and become a lava pool at any point, and the changes have been very great in historic times. Halemaumau seems to be what remains of the great central lake of Kilauea, as seen by Ellis in 1823. As we pass from the New Lake to Halemaumau we have abundant evidence, Captain Dutton says, that we are treading upon the thin crust of a slumbering volcano. Numerous cracks on either hand emit steam and sulphurous vapors. A stick plunged into one of these cracks is soon charred. Signs of instability, such as shattering and heaving movements, are seen all around, and the thoughts of a catastrophe are ever before the mind.

It is this "uncanny" piece of volcanic flooring that has now given way, connecting New Lake and Halemaumau in one great gulf. According to Captain Dutton's calculations in 1881, the level of the liquid lava in Halemaumau and New Lake was about 435 feet higher than the liquid lava columns as observed forty years before, and as the crater has been steadily filling up since then, the superincumbent mass became too heavy, and the floor gave way as Dr. Taylor anticipated last October would probably soon happen. The energy of the volcano is never constant. It increases and diminishes from week to week and month to month, and it is a common saying that Kilauea is never twice alike.
[End of article]

For note on the break down in 1868 by Dr. Hildenbrand in the Old Record Page 131 April 14th. *[A copy of this is pasted into this volume between pages 36 and 37. It is the 18 April 1868 entry.]*

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From June 20th '85 up to December 15th both the Old and New lakes were very active in the way of boiling and surging away from one side to the other.

And in December about the 15th or 20th the new commenced to build for itself a wall which carried the surface of the lake up to 100 or 150 higher by the first of March 86 than the surface had formerly been.

On the evening of the 6th of March at 7 p.m. both the Old Lake Halemaumau and the New Lake were quite full of boiling and surging lava and very brilliant as seen from the verandah of the House and continued to remain so up to 9:30 p.m. At which time there commenced a series of earthquakes 43 in number and lasting until 7:30 a.m. After the 3rd or 4th shake in looking out upon the crater there was nothing to be seen of the New Lake and only a slight reflection from the Old Lake. At the hours between 2 and 3 a.m. the 7th all fire and lights in the crater had disappeared excepting a few sparks here and there from previous flows around on the floor of the Main Crater.

At 8 a.m. on the 7th after the mist and steam had cleared away it was discovered that all the bluffs surrounding Halemaumau that were much higher than the opposite edge of the crater had disappeared by falling down in the lake along with the path that was formerly used to go over from the New Lake to the Old. And the whole together with the new lake forming a deep chasm making it look like one large lake instead of two. During the night while the shaking was going on the ground was rent in several places. One large crack opened up on the road to Kilauea Iki. And two on the road to Keauhou about one and a half miles from the Volcano House.

8:30 p.m. March 7th 1886. No fire or light to be seen in the crater excepting two small places that look like lanterns in the distance.

March 8th, 11 p.m. This p.m. at 3 o'clock the guide crossed the crater, there was no fire to be seen, there only being two deep dark holes in place of the burning lakes.

With a deep valley running from the former new lake into Halemaumau. No fire or light to be seen from the House excepting the two small places seen last night.
March 9th a.m. No signs of fire, smoke and steam still around the chasm. The ground or lava still seems to be sinking.

March 10th. No fire in crater that can be seen from the House. During the shaking here there was nothing felt at Keauhou and only 2 shakes felt at the Kapapala Ranch. 8 p.m. two tourists just returned from the crater and report no burning lava.

For the full months of March and April there was no fire to be seen in crater, only a few cracks where the rocks were red hot. During the latter part of April there commenced to show more signs of the fire returning by the increase of steam and smoke, also the intense heat and the large deposits of sulphur.

no signature, 7 March 1886

The above entry was probably written by J.H. Maby

Arrived here and on reading the entries opposite up till 9 inst. we felt very much as if Kilauea had been playing a trick on us after traveling so many thousand miles to see a real live volcano we consider we are badly sold. Proceeded with guide on to the lava sea and after a rough passage across reached the edge of Halemaumau and looked into the crater. All the burning lava had disappeared and we could see steep bluffs running down from the edge and then heaps of debris at the bottom running off towards another hole whose depth we could not see. Close to us the edge appeared undermined and very insecure and we were glad to move over in the direction of what had been the new lake. The bridge which had separated the old from the new lake across which last week parties used to cross has subsided and is now some fifty feet below the center's edge--all the lava has run out of New Lake which is apparently of no very grand depth, perhaps four or five hundred feet only. The "little beggar" had practically disappeared, split in two and subsided below the present level of the crater's edge. Here the crust of lava seems extremely honey-combed and we came upon one good bit of fire glowing below a red hot

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furnace and exposed by the caving in of a portion of its roof--from this opening a passage under the lava seemed to lead right into the New Lake. Quantities of steam and light columns smoke rose from different parts of the volcano but no fire and we could hear the rumbling occasioned by stones falling down the precipice. Facing us, on the south side, an extensive lava slip had occurred and this was evidently still settling. Mr. Maby tells us that when the Lakes were in existence their surface was several hundred feet above the level of the old lava crust whereon we stood and on the left of the Old Lake high bluffs used to rise and projecting from these was the ledge on which he used to lead tourists to view Halemaumau--all this has been engulfed and it is a mercy no tourists were thereabouts on the 6th inst.

11 March 1886. Thinking the edges of the crater unsafe we proceeded today round the bluffs to the westward, accompanied by Mr. Maby our guide. From various points we had good views of the crater which Mr. Maby says has utterly changed in appearance. The old and new lakes are knocked into one and their joint circumference appears to be about 4 miles. We proceeded until we reached the bluffs exactly opposite the Volcano House and intended getting down to the lava and returning across it home, but on arriving at this point, although some 300 or 400 feet above the level of the crater, we found the walking very insecure. Cracks, evidently caused by the shocks of the earthquake, appeared on the surface, the whole earth sounded hollow when stamped upon and when one of our party fell in up to the thigh, the earth suddenly giving way under him, we thought it time to return by the road we had come. At the far end of the volcano the bluffs have been split and we could see steam issuing in several places out of the ground, which Mr. Maby tells us is quite new and as the hole in the center appears deepest at this end and there is a well marked line of discoloured lava leading to the fissure in the bluff, it seems likely to us that the lava has flowed away underground in this direction. In the meantime a party had gone down on to the lava and made the circuit of the crater on the edge. They report the fire all gone and many parts of the present edge rapidly subsiding. Is it possible that Kilauea has become extinct? If so all we can say is we wish it had remained alive until our arrival.

We took the outline of the present crater edge--I from Volcano House and II and III from the W. and S.

R.E. Finley, Sydney, N.S.W., 10 March 1886

Illustration: Three map outlines of Halemaumau, 14 March 1886, from different standpoints, R.E. Finley. Page 38.

The above description needs no addition and I have only to endorse it.

Chas. Putnam, Lexington, Mass., March 1886

I today descended to within 50 feet of the bottom of Halemaumau. The very bottom is (or was at the time I saw it) the cooled surface of the Halemaumau lake. The space at the bottom was very small indeed, only a few feet square. The sides of the immense chasm have fallen in almost uniformly all round, the result being that the stone sides of Halemaumau may be (or could be) best likened to the converging sides of a tunnel, which come obliquely near together, leaving only a small hole at the bottom. The sides of Halemaumau were shooting stones down to the bottom, so that it would have ben rather hazardous for a human being to have gone down to that small space to be shot at by big boulders from all directions. The aneroid I had with me indicated the depth I reached in Halemaumau to be 700 feet below the Volcano House (the same aneroid indicating the depth, below the Volcano House, of the portion of the floor of Kilauea, which the trail first touches, to be 450 feet. I saw no redness of fire in Halemaumau. The bottom of the former new lake is far far shallower than that of Halemaumau. The bottom of the new

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lake being only a little lower than the level of the bluff, whence the traveller starts to descend Halemaumau.

On Wednesday 17 March I crossed Kilauea, ascended the southern rim of the crater and went straight to Puu Kolu: a red hill which travelers going from Kilauea to Kapapala descry on the left (the 1st we thus descried). No sign of any issuing smoke could be seen in any direction. The whole region was in its usual condition. The steam cracks were feebly smoking as ever. Where is the lava which has departed from Kilauea? Echo answers when some future report from the Puna seacoast may give answer. Meanwhile we can think of it as having entered and cooled in underground cavities and channels. No one should dogmatize, but the experience of 1868, along with the fact that the fires of Kilauea are not known to have found vent in any other place, give fair reason for hoping, perhaps believing, that these fires will return to their old hearth-stone.

The earthquakes of Saturday evening (6 o'clock) are believed by Mr. Maby (Manager of the Volcano House) to have been produced by the falling of huge rock-masses into the emptied lake chasms of Halemaumau and New Lake. This can hardly be otherwise. The falling and crashing of huge rock-masses down the sides of Halemaumau must have been simply awful. Locomotion among these titanic fragments was fairly frightful. The descent into Mokuaweoweo of some months ago, I found to be rather less dangerous, on the whole, than today's descent into Halemaumau.

Edwd. P. Baker, 18 March 1886

Arrived March 21, 1886. Left March 23. Have seen the ruins of the house that Pele built. Hope she will return and rebuild.

After a long, a rugged and a rainy ride
How pleasant to sit down by a bright fireside!
With a cheery glimmer and a warming glow
Like the hearth that welcomed us long ago
The fires of Kilauea may never return
But long as their memory ever shall burn
In the mind of this straggler who has seen but their embers
(If naught else of Pele he remembers)
A radiant reminiscence ever shall dwell
Of the good cheer found at the Volcano Hotel.

Daniel Logan, Editor Daily Bulletin, 23 March 1886

The Art and Historic party, consisting of Messrs. Theo Severin, photographic artist representing J. Williams, Honolulu, Daniel Logan, Editor of Daily Bulletin, Honolulu, and the writer, in the interest of several local and foreign journals hastened from Honolulu to the scene of Pele's erratic freaks on learning of the recent disappearance of volcanic activity and falling-in of the lakes on the night of the 6th inst.

Arrived at the Volcano House via Punaluu on the afternoon of the 21st in a drizzling rain and found the crater and sulphur banks completely enveloped in steam. During the evening the rain ceased but the crater bed and sunken lakes emitted steam from its thousand cracks and fissures so much as to obstruct the view of the field. The 22nd opened clear and with much less steam from the many directions previously noticed. After breakfast, accompanied by Mr. Maby and the guide, we set out for the day's observation by going around to the bluffs on the west side of the crater, then down on to a lower ledge abreast of Halemaumau's ruins, from which point four commanding views were obtained by the artist. We then climbed back again to continue on our way southward, traversing the banks of ashes and sand till we reached a place free from rocks and boulders where we descended into the crater by jumps and slides, and made our way to the pit of destruction and desolation, obtaining our first near view from the south edge, near several cones that form, at present, a principal feature of the locality and where much heat and steam was observable. While our artist was obtaining two views

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from this point our guide was firing his stick at a crevice a few feet behind us. Thence we came around the western side of the pit where two broken cones were examined. These gave forth much heat but no steam. Judging from their shape and the incrustations on what remained of the orifices these may have been blow-holes, but now they gave forth soundless waves of heat. Both these cones were broken in halves, the southern half standing. Later observations of five others showed breaks in the same direction from three, while the other two were broken more in a N.W. and S.E. direction, but still with the northern half gone. This may be coincident only, and yet it may have an important bearing in aid of a solution of the mysterious disappearance of the liquid lava, especially when coupled with the fact that the recent fissures run mostly in a N.W. and S. Easterly direction. Continuing our detour we came to the north edge, abreast of where Halemaumau stood. Here two more photo-views were taken. Thence we felt our way, cautiously around to the "Little Beggar" location, then further to the eastward on the New Lake side. Here the greatest heat was observable, and thick waves of heat emitted from fissures told us that fire was at no great distance. At one of the broken cones visited here the glow of red hot lava was seen, but it was motionless. In another similar cone, but where no red glow was seen, a shoe, thrown in by the guide, blazed in ten seconds.

The pit, as viewed from our several points of observation, showed Halemaumau to have sunk some 600 or 700 feet and the rush of lava from it has drained off New Lake, for the latter seems but about 150 feet in depth at its deepest part on the south side. At the withdrawal of this bed of molten lava connecting the two lakes the roadway, that used to serve visitors from one to the other and which seems to have been a bridge, dropped down almost bodily, with its incline toward the east, leaving its highest and most abrupt break on the Halemaumau side. A peculiar feature of the chasm of Halemaumau is that what at a short distance seems solid, perpendicular walls are the most burnt-out portions, the material resembling a red ash or sandy nature, while the most crumbling and shelving portion of its sides are the lava rocks of various sizes, but having for the most part a decidedly burnt-out appearance. This impressed the writer with the idea that Halemaumau would not again be the scene of volcanic activity, the rocks having no appearance of fusibility, but that if activity returns--as it has several times before--it will be at a point eastward of where New Lake stood, and if so, the lava-flows from it will obliterate the extent of the recent ruins.

Another peculiar feature during this absence of volcanic activity is the prevalence of steam all over the floor of the crater during rain, which did not occur at any time of rain while the lakes were active; nor was there so much steam observable around the bluffs.

Two days later I accompanied Mr. Severin, guide and assistant again into the crater, making careful observations around while they descended into the pit for further views. They got down the second ledge on the east side of the Halemaumau chasm which he (Mr. S.) judged to be 150 feet from the bottom. There was not so many evidences of near fire as was noticed one the first visit though one of the locations to the eastward of New Lake was as strong as ever in emitting heat waves, while the other I found to have caved-in, revealing a tube or tunnel about 10 feet diameter running N.W. and S.E., its heat coming from the easterly portion. On our way homeward we had the satisfaction of firing our sticks at a crack near the path, by overturning a few fragments of rock.

Respecting the shocks of earthquake reported by Mr. Maby and others on the night of the 6th inst., I take the liberty of noting what seems to me a reasonable solution. The natural first impression to the mind would be that the earthquakes caused the rents and falling in of the bluffs and banks of the lakes, but visiting them I find sufficient fallen mass to cause and account not only for the shocks and reports recorded by Mr. Maby in this journal, but sufficient to cause earth tremors the vibrations of which might readily be felt at Kapapala. And the shock of these falling cliffs is sufficient to cause all the fissures so far reported.

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I am led to this view from the fact that the shocks were comparatively local, whereas an earthquake sufficient to hurl such masses of rock from their beds would have extended its vibrations with as much, or more, force than did the noted earthquake of 1868.

But the mystery still remains: where has all the immense body of liquid lava that filled these lakes and tunnels gone? I bow reverently to the truth of man's inability to grasp and solve God's mysterious and wonderful workings in Nature. There are some things which He has hidden for some all-wise purpose.

T.G. Thrum, Honolulu, 25 March 1886

On the morning of the 25th I descended into the very bottom of the new lake, where I made several views. It was a very dangerous undertaking but curiosity forced me on, and I doubt if I shall ever forget my experience there, while the high walls were caving in and numerous large boulders falling thick and fast about me.

On the following day I again paid a visit to the New Lake, but this time I was satisfied by viewing it from the top of the high bluff. I noticed that the floating island which was in its natural position yesterday had fallen down into the very identical spot where I stood only the morning before.

I saw fire in several new places. I think it very unsafe to go on the lava as it is still caving in. I think I have succeeded in securing a good likeness of H.T. Majesty Pele which can be seen at the Art Studio of Mr. J.J. Williams.

Theodore P. Severin, One of the art and historic party, 26 March 1886

Have just returned from the empty caldron. Halemaumau has filled up very much since the lava disappeared so much so that the estimated depth is not more than 350 feet. The bottom is an irregular, level place of perhaps 100 sq. ft. area and dense smoke issues therefrom. Descended some 100 feet or so into the pit, did not consider it worth while to run the risks attending a descent to the bottom. Made a complete circuit of the pits and returned to the Volcano House after an absence of several hours.

J.N.S. Williams, Honolulu, 29 March 1886

On page 46, I omitted a semi-legible poem.

The one word which to my apprehension better than any other describes the utmost bottom of New Lake, and the bottom in fact of all craters I have ever caught sight of, including Vesuvius and source of 1880-81 Maunaloa flow, is <u>crevices</u>. The utmost bottom of New Lake dwindled or seemed to into minute orifices or cracks. This proves nothing; however it looks in the direction of the idea of the convective material conveying the heat upward being gaseous substance subjected to enormous pressure.

Edwd. P. Baker, 21 April 1886

On page 47, there is an entry in a foreign language. On page 51, there is an entry in Japanese.

This a.m. at 3:30 the fire was noticed to have returned to its old place in Halemaumau. There being quite a bright reflection to be seen in both the steam and smoke rising out of the chasm of Halemaumau. But no fire visible.

no signature, 8 May 1886

Reappearance of a boiling lava lake in the crater.

no signature, 1 June 1886

The above two entries were probably written by Maby.

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There was a bright reflection showing up from the chasm on the smoke, steam, and clouds, hanging above the crater commencing at 7:30 p.m. and lasting all night. At 8 p.m. sent 2 guides down, they returned at 10:30 p.m. and reported that the hole that had formed on the night of May the 8th from which issued the first reflection seen from the crater since the disappearance of the fire on the night of March 6th, the hole which was only 3 or 4 foot in diameter had increased to about 50 feet.

June 2. The reflection seen all night from the House. June 3, also seen through the night. June 4th sent 2 tourists down with the guides, they not wishing to approach the hole from which the reflection was seen not thinking it safe travelling. One of the guides descended to the edge at a point from where he could look into the hole and could see a lake of boiling lava about 50 feet below him.

June 5, reflection seen from the house during the night.

June 6. Sent two guides down, they descending to the edge at the opening and seen the lake still boiling and it was considerable larger than the opening into which they were looking. They also report that the bottom of Halemaumau had commenced smoking again and the heat was becoming more intense and the lake throwing up large quantities of Pele's hair. The road down to the opening not being safe for ladies to descend.

J.H. Maby, 1 June 1886

The lava is evidently back in Halemaumau. One pit is on the east side about 50 feet wide, and one can hear the swishing of the lava against the sides, while a sight of the melted lava itself is not easily attained because the dense fumes of sulphur make it unpleasant to stand at the opening. Farther to the northeast the fumes of sulphur are even more abundant, pouring out at several points, as if another pit were to be opened soon. Descended also to the bottom of the old Halemaumau called the "bottomless pit." a trip to Keanakakoi (wrongly called Kilauea Iki by Dutton) shows a wide spread area of volcanic sand and pebbles--and a similar deposit is traceable far to the SE ____, covering an area larger than the whole caldera of Kilauea. A few lava bombs were picked up in this area also, indicating more violent action than is common in late years or during the present century.

A visit to Pahala Hilea, Honuapo, Waiohinu, etc., indicates that the so-called terraces of marine origin (see Dutton's report) are analogous to the material called Loess in the Mississippi Valley (U.S.A.), and consequently are not marine. If the sea had been concerned in their formation there would certainly have been coral reefs or domes to mark the former presence of the salt water. The position of this loess is rather more favorable to Pumpelly's theory than the ordinary one--i.e., that the material has been accumulated by wind. Also visited the 1868 flow at Kahuku--than which there is no more interesting volcanic phenomenon in Hawaii.

C.H. Hitchcock, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, 14 June 1886

Smoke from Halemaumau has for days and weeks been growing denser and heavier. It was remarked a few days hence in Kau that the smoke of Kilauea was very heavy. Fire also showed up from Halemaumau on the even of 15 June, so that it is confidently expected that the molten lava will be back in Kilauea ere long.

In company with Prof. Hitchcock picked up what seemed volcanic bombs on south side of Kilauea. Discharged apparently in ancient times from the small crater south of Kilauea Iki. The Volcano House is being very neatly and comfortably fixed up for the reception of guests, and the likelihood is that with the return of the fire large numbers will visit this wonder of the world.

Edwd. P. Baker, 15 June 1886

Arrived at Keauhou per "Kinau" Wednesday June 16 6 a.m. Left the landing at 6:50. Stopped twenty minutes at the half way station. Mrs. Lux of San Francisco took a carriage at the top of the hill and arrived at Volcano House at 10:45 the first lady to ride

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on this road. A party of nine and the last all came in at 10:55. When the road is finished, the time can be easily, three and a half hours from steamer to Volcano House.

L. Wilder, 17 June 1886

Tourists wishing to visit the famous volcano of Kilauea can now make the trip from Honolulu with all the ease and comfort possible under the circumstances. Procure a ticket of the Wilder Steamship Co. and you will be landed at Keauhou only fourteen miles from the volcano. This part of the journey is made in the saddle or in a carriage as parties may desire. Nearly all the way a well graded road runs through a tropical forest, the beauties and rarities of which are a source of constant surprise and enjoyment. In fact, the three or four hours occupied in the ride is only too brief for the pleasure offered, and we arrive at the Volcano House, not jaded and worn as is too often the case in seeking the rare and wonderful in nature, but actually refreshed by the ride. With the present arrangements for transporting passengers from the landing to the volcano no one need hesitate about undertaking the journey. Our party of nine not only enjoyed every moment of the time we were on the way but were surprised at the excellent accommodations awaiting us at the Volcano House. Everything was done to make the visit enjoyable and we leave feeling that if anyone grumbles at our reception and entertainment, he should be sent to the regions of Pluto by way of "The Little Beggar." As for the object of our journey, the volcano, I say nothing. The sentimental may gush and the scientific may speculate, but there are things in this world of ours which are so far beyond any expression of emotion or even the comprehension of human knowledge that we simply wish to bow before them in reverence, with uncovered heads, and acknowledge the Infinite who created them. The volcano of Kilauea is one of them and we have no desire to belittle it by description or explanation.

J.B. McChesney, Oakland, Cal., 17 June 1886

Arrived at the Volcano House Wednesday June 16th with Hon. S.G. Wilder and party. Thursday 17th visited the scene of the late break down, and found considerable smoke and steam issuing from the lava rock in the west pit. It may be remarked that the two large pits now in the floor of the crater occupy the former sites of Halemaumau on the west and the New Lake on the east. The pits are irregularly circular in outline, the west pit measuring probably one half mile in diameter, the east pit about one half as large. The center of the west pit is occupied by the shattered rim of the former walls of Halemaumau. From the perpendicular walls of the sides of the west pit which are about 300 feet in height, the broken rocks slope gradually up to the ragged edges of Halemaumau on all sides. On the west side this ragged edge is connected with the side walls by a ridge of broken rock from which was issuing a dense cloud of sulphur fumes the deposit from which coloring the rocks a bright yellow. The bottom of the space enclosed by the broken rim of Halemaumau could not be seen, being below the line of sight from where we stand on the north bank of the west pit. One the east side of Halemaumau's rim dense clouds of mingled smoke and steam were rising, and at a point in the side wall on that (the east) side a vent hole was emitting intensely hot bluish vapors.

The space between the west pit already described and the east pit is marked by a partly sunken peninsula on which the original surface of the lava bed covering the whole floor of the crater is but little disturbed. This peninsula has perhaps been formed by a gradual sinking of the mass. Where the sunken portion joins the unchanged portion of the crater floor on the south side, it rises to near the level of the floor and has broken off sharply, leaving a "neck" of the original floor between the two pits. This neck is sharply defined, its east and west sides which are curved in correspondence with the circular form of the pits, and its end from which the sunken peninsula spoken of has broken off being perpendicular. The eastern (and smaller) of the two pits is also roughly circular in shape, its walls all around being perpendicular, excepting on the northwest side.

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There it is completed by the east side of the partly sunken peninsula, and is made up of the loose rocks piled in a rough slope. In the center of this pit is a remarkable mass of lava whose surface is vitrified and smooth in every part. It is about 100 feet in height, irregularly circular in shape, being about 100 feet in diameter at its base, and having a large central cavity. All of its outlines are rounded and melted into smooth curves, and the whole appearance of the mass indicates that it has been subjected to most intense heat. There is no other mass in the crater, so far as known, that resembles it.

In the northwest angle of the east pit, when it joins the sunken peninsula, there is a tunnel just under the surface of the crater floor the roof of which is partly broken through for a short distance back from the edge of the pit. On the extreme edge of this tunnel just where it opens into the pit stands a rugged, broken chimney which is all that is left of what was known as the "Little Beggar." There was considerable heat issuing from this tunnel but this did not prevent some of our party from descending into the open part of the tunnel and from the remains of the roof obtaining fine white stalactites composed of various sublimed salts of various kinds. Other specimens were obtained from broken bubbles in the floor of the crater. On the way over to the point of observation opposite Halemaumau cracks in the solid lava were crossed where the red hot rocks could be seen about 3 feet below the surface. The party spent about an hour at the two pits and then returned to the Volcano House, deeply interested in all they had seen and fully repaid for their walk. The opinion of those familiar with the workings of the lava in Kilauea was that before many days the liquid lava would be again visible.
Note: The vitrified cone spoken of as now resting in the bottom of the east pit is what is left of what was known as the "Floating Island" which existed in the New Lake at the time of the break down.

The appearance of the vapors and smoke over the break down did not materially change from the time of the above visit until the night of the 25th inst., when the light from the fires below (which have been almost continually visible since the first of the month) was much more brilliant. With the guide Malo I left the Volcano House at 6:40 p.m. and reached the edge of the pit at 8:25 (one hour forty-five minutes). Found that the fire was in the bottom of Halemaumau, on the east bank, and in the side wall on the east side. It was evident that the boiling lava was moving to and fro deep down in the west pit. The action of the active points was intermittent. When Halemaumau lit up the vent in the east wall was quiet and its fires almost extinct (apparently). When Halemaumau would subside and the east vent became brilliant. At such times we could see bright red patches open in the bottom of the vent, and every appearance of liquid lava. In the rim between those two dense volumes of sulphur smoke was rising, now and then brightly illuminated by the fires below. An occasional explosion and rumble showed that the process of change was going on. In the vicinity the heat from the cracks has much increased, the sides of the rocks in the crevices we had passed over on the 17th being red hot to the surface. Heat cracks were also met with on the trail over the lava. Left the break down at 9 o'clock and reached the House at 10:10.

On the 26th visited the pits again. Left the House at 2 p.m. Friday, wind from the southwest blowing the sulphur vapors over the point of observation opposite Halemaumau so that I could not get a view from that point. Considerable smoke from Halemaumau and dense volumes from the east rim. From that point successive explosions of gases projected heavy masses of white vapor into the air, and now and then jets of light blue smoke. In the lower part, these puffs were reddened by the flames or lava below. The vent in the east wall was bare, and showed calcined rocks and intensely heated masses. At night this vent would probably glow with the heat. The swish and grumble of the lava could be distinctly heard and now and then slight shocks felt. The west pit was perfectly quiet.

In going to and returning from the pits new hot cracks were found on the west side of the trail, and close to it. There seems to be a line of activity close to the surface of the floor of the crater, extending from a point in the N.West wall of the crater (where

the lava overflowed at one time from Kilauea Iki into the crater) to the present break down. All along this line there are hot cracks, and on the 26th there was steam issuing from two of these cracks at a point about midway between the Kilauea Iki overflow and the pits, and about 200 paces to the west of the trail.

Monday, June 28th. Went into the crater this a.m. Left the House at 8:45 and returned again at 12:45. Went to the standpoint opposite Halemaumau. Found the action in this (west) pit as in the diagram. *[Here has drawn a diagram showing Halemaumau and related features.]* After viewing the west pit went around the circumference of the East Pit (where the New Lake was formerly) to the S.E. bank. There saw that the "very hot vent with liquid lava" of the diagram was an irregular cavity in the edge of the sunken portion of the former floor of the crater. Intensely hot vapor was being blown from this vent, and the liquid lava could be heard surging to and fro in its depths. There was no action visible in Halemaumau itself, but its west, north, and east rim was pouring out steam and sulphur fumes. At A & B on the southeast part of the crater floor within 50 or 100 feet of the edge of the pit were cones emitting very hot air and sulphur fumes. The cooled lava on this portion of the crater floor had evidently been poured out when very hot, having formed broad sheets and folds over the old lava. There are plenty of tunnels and but little of the rounded masses of lava crossed in going to the pits. This surface is very brittle and the traveller breaks through most alarmingly often. Quite a mass from the south wall of the East pit has separated from the rest and fallen into the East pit near the narrow neck partly dividing the two pits on the S.E. side. The lava close to the point marked A was overlaid with a soft "tufa" quite pasty and argilaceous, and at one vent this "tufa" was coated with sulphur crystals forming at the time of my visit. There is plenty of scoria as light as pumice with largely honeycombed. As this point is as near as any to the long sand spit extending into the crater on the SE it may be that the earthy material from there has become mixed with the lava. Fine day. Wind from NE & E. On the way back noticed that the line of "hot cracks" in the floor of the crater extended from the pits NE to near the walls of the crater opposite the overflow from Kilauea-iki. The steam vent in this line, nearest the NE wall, which has been visible from the house every day since the break down, is quiet today.

Note: The term "crater" as used by me denotes the whole area of Kilauea. As long as the depressions exist they should be designated as "pits," and points of action in them as "vents," "chimneys," "lakes" or anything else but "crater" as the indiscriminate use of that word leads to confusion in past records.

Tuesday, June 29th, Went into the crater with Mr. Maby and guide. Left the house at 3:30 p.m. this afternoon. Reached the rim of the pit and went down in. Found the ruins of "The Little Beggar" in the NE edge of the west pit, close to the rim of the break down. Exists now as a half cone which can be looked into from the west side to a depth of at least 75 feet. Track lay over the surface of the break down, the old trail on that portion of the sunken floor between the two pits being quite clearly seen. The west edge of this sunken portion breaks off abruptly to a lower level made of the old floor. Passing over this lower level--estimated to be 100 feet below the floor of the crater we reached the edge of a still lower break down, and in this found the active chasm in the bottom of which was heard the liquid lava surging and swishing. From this vent quantities of Pele's hair was blown up from time to time. This hole was only about 50 feet in diameter, with perpendicular sides of calcius rock. We could look down about 75 feet but could not see the lava. Toward the south we found another hole deep down in the chasm in which the lava could be seen rushing along like a rapid mountain stream in the direction of Halemaumau. In the bank opposite our standpoint thick volumes of sulphur fumes poured out preventing our near approach on the SW side. Going back to the lower ledge near the hot vent spoken of we made our way down to the base of the Halemaumau rim and up and over this rugged space and so down into Halemaumau itself. From the edge of the rim we could see the lake of lava below, and by going down about half way could get a good view of the whole of the interior. The following diagram gives the shape of the lake. *[Here he has*

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drawn a map view of the lake with measurements.] Our guide (Malo) went to the edge of the lake to procure specimens, and finding the lava cooled at the point A, he ran across to B where the liquid lava was oozing out from under the crust (only about 3 inches thick which covered the whole surface. At B on the edge of the lake he found liquid lava but was ___ by the hot gases which rushed out from a crack in the bank near him with a sound exactly like the "blowing off" of a steam boiler under a pressure of about 100 lbs, and so he ran back. He had to move very quickly as the surface over which he moved was very hot. We counted his steps going and coming (75) which at 3 feet to the step would make the lake in this part, 225 feet wide. The guide then ran the other way, from C to D for a lively mass of lava at D, 145 steps which would make the length of the lake 435 feet. The surface area was something like 2 acres in extent. The cooled crust was traversed by long cracks __ in places so as to show its thickness and the hot lava underneath. The encircling rim of this lake, made up of cone mix is about 200 feet above the lake. From the lake fine specimens of lava have been obtained with coins, keys, etc. imbedded--the first that have been obtained since the break down of March 6th.

[Here he has a cross-sectional drawing titled "Line NE & SW through the West Pit."]

The above outline shows our track over the break down to the point A from which we returned. Covered the lava floor of the crater in 35 minutes and reached the Volcano House at 8:30 p.m. At 8 p.m. the whole of the west pit was brilliantly illuminated for a few minutes. Probably a break up of the crust in Halemaumau lake.

[Here he has a drawing of Halemaumau and related features, map view with perspective.]

Friday, July 2. Visited the Pits this a.m. Left the house at 8:35, misty rain. Went around to the north side of West Pit and looked into Halemaumau from the usual point of view at the flagstaff. Fully <u>one half</u> of the lake in Halemaumau to be seen! The clouds of sulphur vapors and steam covered the pits at times, but I had a dozen good views of the lake while making a sketch. In an hour the surface broke up four times revealing the liquid lava which boiled and rolled to and fro. The sight was a fine one. The opening on the west side of the rim (outside) was pouring out dense volumes of white smoke--no sulphur. Above this active point four "slides" of loose material on the outside face of the rim took place while I was there. The sulphur vent in the west side of the break down was quite active as was the large sulphur pit in the E. external bank of Halemaumau. The hot vent still further to the east was emitting blue vapor as usual. No action whatever in the East Pit. The edge of the Halemaumau crater is depressed at the N side when the lake is seen. The distance from the N edge of the floor of the crater across the lava, by the present trail, to the N edge of the West Pit is a trifle over one mile as estimated by pacing. From the first point reached, near the "Little Beggar" ruins, around rim of the West Pit to opposite Halemaumau is about 1000 feet.

Sunday, July 4, 1886. Went into the crater with the two guides (Malo and Kalikini) and Ah Tai the Chinese cook. Left the house at 10:40 and returned at 5:15. The trail over the "break down" is quite well defined, but in the West Pit, going down to the base of the Halemaumau cone, and up and over into Halemaumau is still very rough. The "East Vent" was active as usual the liquid lava visible at a depth of 250 feet (est.) rushing with great force and velocity in a very liquid stream through a tunnel in the direction of Halemaumau. The "sulphur vent" in the east rim of Halemaumau (outside) was not quite as active as seen heretofore.

Halemaumau Lake we found had risen considerably since June 29th. The center area seen by Mr. Maby and myself has risen easily about 75 feet to the level of the "stream" or "gas jet" in the N.E. wall previously noted. This flow had not changed in appearance or dimensions all. It is smooth and very free from cracks. All around its edge the lava has flowed out at different times and the result is that the bed of lava is shaped as a table with sloping sides.

[Here he has a drawing of Halemaumau in plan and profile, showing the levels at June 29, July 4, and July 9 of 1886.]

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The stream or outbreak marked No. 1 was in action when we arrived at the pit, and soon after that ceased. No. 2 broke out partly filling in the N.E. slope. This was followed by another outpouring from the same source completing the job. The sight was a magnificent one the lava being very liquid. Several good "coin" specimens were obtained though the heat was intense.

July 6, 1886. Went into the crater with Major Weeks and the guide (Malo). Went around to point of view N of Halemaumau. Two-thirds of lake in crater visible from this point. Open, red-hot pits visible. Route into the west pit as usual. Found the sides of the active hot vent, in the east side of the west pit, fallen in and hole filled half with rocks but little vapor, and that of sulphur, issuing from hole. The sulphur vent between this hole and the east side of Halemaumau, was very active, and beyond this vent toward the south was a hole in the bottom of which the lava could be seen rushing furiously in the direction of Halemaumau. (Similar to the vent spoken of at bottom of page 58.)

Then visited the site of the former "Old Lake". (See diagram page 61). There found the south wall very smooth and formed of layers of compact --and in the lower part ancient--lava. Found some new varieties of lava in the bottom of this pit. (For sketch of this wall see the large sketch book.) Came out of west pit and went around on old floor of crater to the south side. Also visited the point of the sand spit. (A very interesting portion of the crater.) Obtained fine specimens (including a quantity of "Pele's hair") and reached the house again at 6 p.m.

July 1 1866. The illumination from the West Lake was very bright, and over the pit hung a dark cloud brightly reflecting the fire below. The two gentlemen Messrs. Clauser and Taylor (whose names are written above) went into the crater today with the guide Malo. It was rather a rainy day, but the visitors had a fine view of the liquid lava in Halemaumau. They obtained some good "coin" specimens. Reflection tonight at 9 p.m. very brilliant. The finest show since the 8th of March last.

July 9, 1886. In the crater today with the guide (Kalekini) visited Halemaumau lake. Surface considerably enlarged. But little action going on. The small vent in the N.E. corner has poured out a large volume of lava on to the floor of the lake. The liquid lava working violently in the vents on the west side of the outside rim of Halemaumau. Visited the bottom of the south side of the West pit (under the cliff sketched in the large book.) Found very compact, ancient lava. Went around on the edge of the West pit (on the old floor of the crater) to the S West side. Large vents, break-downs, and caves. Collected fine specimens. Returned at 5 p.m.

[Here he has a map view of Halemaumau lake, showing the area of the lake on June 29, July 4, and July 9 of 1886.]

Sunday July 11, 1886. Went into crater today with Mr. Cramer. No liquid lava visible in Halemaumau but there has been a flow from the vent in the NW side since the 9th. Vent in the east (outside) slope very active, as well as the sulphur pit on that side. Went across the floor of the crater to the east bank and visited the old crater of Keanakakoi, found it as described by Prof. Hitchcock. Recrossed the floor of the crater to the front of the slope where the road out of the crater begins. Found that the NE section of the crater floor much broken up by lava vents "bubbles" etc. Retd to the V House at 5 p.m.

July 13, 1886. This a.m. at 3:00 reflection over the break down very brilliant, especially on the west side. Went into the crater at 9 a.m. with the guide (Malo). Found that two lakes had formed under the west wall, outside of the Halemaumau crater. From the north bank, near the flagstaff opposite Halemaumau, one of the lakes is to be seen very plainly. The other is further around toward the south, and both can be seen from a point opposite the pillar of lava standing near the brink a little west of the flagstaff. A splendid fountain of blood red lava was playing in the first lake seen, throwing up jets and gouts of hot lava some six or eight feet. The surface of the lake was broken every few minutes and a wave of liquid lava would spread over the surface. The second lake was

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found to be separated from the first by a narrow line of loose debris which had fallen from the west bank. This break down has occurred since the 11th (last Sunday) and the probabilities are that what are now two lakes was originally one, divided by this debris fall. By going around to the N west and west side of the bank down one could view both lakes. Action in them was about alike, but the impression left was that the "second" lake (the one to the southward) was the highest. The recent cave of the bank into the lake was accompanied by a sinking of the floor of the crater in a line back from the brink for about 300 feet.

Continued on around to the south and southeast, crossing the sunken floor of the crater and visited the long sand bank on the southeast. Thence across the new lava to the south wall of Kilauea which at the point we visited is not more than 40 feet above the new lava. Another thickness of lava equal to the last (poured out in 1885) would bring the surface high enough to overflow towards Kau as it did in prehistoric times. Returned by the same route to the north side of the break down and found the "West Lakes" (as the two new ones should be called) as active as ever. If they remain active for any length of time, they must unite in one, and then the lava will naturally flow into the deep valley between the north bank and the outer slope of Halemaumau. The lava in Halemaumau is rising though there was no action visible in that crater today. The chimney on the east bank of Halemaumau was roaring, showing the presence in its depths of liquid lava as usual. Fine day. Returned at 5 p.m.

Wed., July 14, 1886. Went into the crater with party from Honolulu (with Kinau today). Left V. house at 6:30 a.m. (5 ladies, 6 gentlemen). Fine night. Full moon. Found the lakes in west part of West Pit rather quiet. Small fountain in first lake throwing up occasional jets. At 10 p.m. whole surface of first lake broke up. Second lake boiling considerably. Fire in the sulphur cone in the west (outside) bank of Halemaumau. Lava apparently near the surface. Reached the Volcano House again at midnight. No need to use the lanterns crossing the crater. Bright moon.

Thurs., July 15, 1886. The ladies and gentlemen at the Volcano House went into the crater this afternoon leaving the house at 3:30 with the two guides. On arriving at the station on the north of Halemaumau found the two lakes on the west side quiet and the sulphur jets pouring out volumes of vapor. The vent in the east side of the west pit has enlarged its area, and was at work as usual. As darkness came on the light from the liquid lava began to show at points on the lakes and by 7 o'clock the further lake of the two was quite bright at intervals. A vapor vent formed under the west wall and the heated gases from below rushed through the opening carrying jets and sprays of lava into the air. On the opposite side a fountain of fire commenced working and at 8 o'clock the whole surface of the lake broke up and flowed over in sheets and waves of brilliantly hot lava. The massive, perpendicular wall of the pit on the southwest was lit up by the radiance from the molten lava, and the dense vapors that whirled about the lake were tinged with splendid color. The exhibition lasted about ten minutes and then the surface cooled over again.

Well satisfied with the display the party returned to the Volcano House which was reached at 10 p.m.

Friday, July 16, 1886. This morning a party of twelve start for Keauhou. In bidding goodbye to the caldera of Kilauea, I can only add that the attention and care bestowed by the manager Mr. Maby and his amiable wife, add much to the pleasure of a visit to this marvelous place. I have spent four weeks here and had every attention, and obtained much valuable and interesting information and data from which to compile some facts relating to the caldera of Kilauea which it is to be hoped will not be without interest to the traveling public.

F.L. Clarke, 27 June 1886

We do not have the large sketch book referred to in the above entry.

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Illustrations:
Rough perspective sketch of Halemaumau, 28 June 1886, with features labelled, mostly location of fumes. Page 58.
Two drawings, F.L. Clarke: 1. Map of outline of Halemaumau, showing length and width. 2. Cross section of Kilauea, showing Little Beggar, active cone, sulphur areas, and the molten lake with dotted lines to show former levels. Page 60.
Three drawings, F.L. Clarke: 1. Shaded relief map of Halemaumau, showing Little Beggar, Lakes of 12 July 1886, and Remains of Floating Island. 2. Map of Halemaumau Lake, showing features including its extent on 4 July and 9 July 1886. 3. Cross-section of Drawing 2 above, and level on 29 June 1886. Page 61.
Map of Halemaumau, F.L. Clarke, showing extent of area on 29 June, 4 July, 9 July, and chimney formed 4 July 1886. Page 63.

Messrs. White, Ryder, and Dent descended to the crater, leaving Volcano House at 3 p.m., reaching edge of Halemaumau at 4:10--Level of crater floor at foot of pathway 500 feet, and edge of Halemaumau 400 feet (by aneroid) below V. House. From the south (and higher) lake of July 12 (see page 61) was an almost incessant spouting of lava jets from two vents. An hour later a vent in the north (and lower level) lake began to play but not so vigorously or constantly as the south lake. About 6 p.m. the lava commenced to ooze from several points in south lake and before long the whole surface broke up and began to overflow in many places, but very shortly the crust re-formed. The lower lake which was by far the less active--continued comparatively quiet, though evidently covered by only a thin crust as was apparent when the darkness set in. The wind unfortunately blew the incessant volumes of steam from the vent or chimney on the east side almost without intermission across the lakes, which could only be observed at intervals; and in fact oftentimes the brilliant reflection on the clouds of steam and smoke were the only indications of increased activity. The Halemaumau lake appeared to be very active from the vivid glow on the steam clouds which overhung it.

Left the edge of Halemaumau at 8 p.m. after a considerable period of comparative inactivity in the lakes; but about 9 the reflection was very bright. Reached V. House 9:40. Obtained many interesting specimens of white lava (a kind of sulphur stalactite & stalagmite) from the roof and floor of a cavern the temperature of which was about 170 Fahrenheit. Also found some very beautiful sulphur needle crystals from extinct chimneys, also black stalactitic forms apparently droppings of lava which had dashed up in spray against the roof.

Good wine needs no bush so it is needless to say more than that the hospitality, geniality, and good-humored benevolence of our excellent host and hostess may possibly be equalled but cannot be surpassed.

no signature, 16 July 1886

In coming from Hookena, Kona, we soon began to see the old tracks of Madame Pele, and the further we advanced on our journey the fresher the tracks appeared. Until yesterday we had some doubts about the personality of the old lady when we began finding plenty of hair, all doubts were removed last night when on visiting the crater we were treated with a perfect vision of her fickle ways--at times she seemed to smile and again frown on us while winking at us with her thousands of eyes.

E. Sycan, Chas. Hitchcock (4th), 19 July 1886

Oh, the wonder of everything!

Minna Champ, Detroit, Mich., 25 July 1886

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Left Volcano House with guide Malo at 2 p.m., and reached point of observation north of Halemaumau at 3:30 p.m. Found lava of caldera on side next to V.H. 500 feet below said house; the height of brink of crater north of Halemaumau 100 feet higher. Observations taken by aneroid. Noticed a deep crevasse the sides of whose walls were red hot not far from "Little Beggar." On arrival at crater at a point northwest of Halemaumau got a first view of the lake of molten lava on west side of crater. It was then comparatively quiet, throwing out occasional jets of lava a few feet in height. It continued, however, to increase in activity from hour to hour, and in the evening when we left at 8 o'clock, there were two remarkably active but intermittent jets near the west wall of the north lake, throwing out masses of lava from five to twenty-five or thirty feet. The guide said it was by far the finest exhibition he had seen since last March. He was even quite enthusiastic over the display. Frequently the whole lake would be aglow and when the surface broke up, as it did on several occasions, the scene was truly magnificent. In the south lake, which is separated from the north lake by a neck of lava, there was also considerable action towards evening and there was at times quite a lively center of activity. Occasionally too, the ridge or neck, separating the two lakes would glow with molten lava and several streams of the same would simultaneously pour into north lake. When the larger eruptions would take place in the north lake, great waves of bright red lava would overspread the surface, but would soon cool. For the last few hours of my stay at the crater there were four sulphur and smoke vents in constant action on the flanks of Halemaumau. The one on the northwest corner, shortly before we left, became more active and showed a bright fire. The one on the northeast corner also became similarly active and promises to become as active as one of the eruption centers of north lake. It was raining for an hour before we left and the reflections of lights from the vapor, smoke, and clouds as also from the west wall were very brilliant. Before we started for V House, it was as dark as pitch, and this darkness heightened in no small degree the effects of the molten lakes and their weird surroundings. From present appearance there can be little doubt, but that the immense chasm made by the recent breakdown will rapidly fill up, and that Kilauea will ere long exhibit all its wanton splendor and energy. Even now it well repays a visit and to scientists it is more interesting at present although the pyrotechnic display is less than it was before the breakdown, as it gives them a better opportunity of studying the crater and the various centers of action.

J.A. Zahm, C.S.C., Prof. of Physical Science, Notre Dame Univ., Indiana

On page 71, there is an entry in a foreign language. On page 73, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

"Thou hast made man a little lower than the angels, and crowned him with honor and glory and placed him over the works of thy hand;" but this stupendous exhibition of thy creative will, man can neither control nor comprehend.

No! Pele, No!
After a midnight visit to her palace.

O; Pele of the flame-spun hair
In Halemaumau's burning pit;
Whose breath hath scorched this mountain air
Since living man first heard of it

O'er mountains vast and leagues of sea
I've let my ardent footsteps roam;
So if thy heart were "fancy free"
I'd take thee to my eastern home

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But thou, dear girl of burning breath
Need never quit thy home of fire
For in thy arms I'd find my death
And never quench thy fierce desire

Thy boat may ride Phlegethon's wave
To show thy majesty and grace;
But never man, however brave,
Would trust himself to thy embrace.

And so, dear Queen of calcined realm,
Whose kiss smells like the breath of hell;
I leave thee guiding Charon's helm
And gladly say Farewell, Farewell.

A.S. Condon, M.D., special correspondent, Salt Lake Tribune, 26 Aug 1886

On page 74, I omitted a poor entry.

Arrived here Friday 1 p.m. from Hilo via Puna. While at Kahaualea, stopped at the mail carrier's house and had first class treatment. While there had a bath in a splendid pool of water a short distance from the Govt Road, Makai, in a grove of cocoanuts. Also went down a mile and a half to visit the famous heiau of "Wahaula," where human sacrifices were frequently made. I have, from measurements roughly taken, drawn a sketch of the heiau in the Volcano Sketchbook. It is well worth a while to go out of one's way to see this relic of the Ancient Hawaiian Mythology. Kaahumanu was the first woman to enter the sacred precincts after the kapu was broken.

The Wilder Steamship company have certainly done a great deal of good work on the Keauhou Road and the Volcano House itself with its clean coat of whitewash. Fences all up, gates in good order, ____ flowerbeds etc. etc. show that the manager of this hostelry has not been idle during the year last past.

The crater shows some fire, but is not active. Halemaumau is larger than I ever saw it before, extending north and south to a greater distance from the old center than it has done since I first visited it in 1848. At that time there was very little activity and our party walked through Halemaumau from East to West, seeing no fire, only red hot rocks and plenty of smoke. Again in 1857 myself and a large party visited the crater and found no fire to speak of--Halemaumau being a huge depression full of rocks through the cracks of which the smoke was coming up, but no fire. This inactivity was continued for over a year. The Halemaumau of that time was the lowest part of the crater and must have been some 300 feet lower than the present bottom of the same pit. The whole crater is gradually filling up and it is more than probably that in a hundred years from now the crater of Kilauea will be on a mountain, made by its own overflow, building up gradually a 4th mountain on Hawaii. One thing noticeable on the floor of the crater is the extensive "aa" beds laying to the northward of Halemaumau. "Aa" has seldom been found in Kilauea in any quantity before. What is "Aa" and how made? are queries yet unanswered. All outbreaks of lava either from Mokuaweoweo or Kilauea, first run out "Aa" and afterwards the Pahoehoe follows. From the flow of 1840 in Puna, to the last flow of Mauna Loa in 1880-1 the same fact has been noticed. And moreover Pahoehoe does not run from under an "Aa" flow, but always commences near the fountain head a Pahoehoe flow. The liquid lava under an "Aa" flow is "Aa" and not Pahoehoe, as Prof. Alexander and myself were fortunate enough to see, during the flow of 1880-1 a stream of liquid "Aa" flowing from under an "Aa" rock flow and immediately in cooling forming an "Aa" bed and no Pahoehoe. Close observations of future flows may solve the problem.

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We leave for Kau, to attend the Circuit Court and will probably be back in about 10 days. Weather not very cool.

D.H. Hitchcock, 29 Aug 1886

Left Hilo on Friday Aug 27th at 9:15 a.m. travelling towards Kau via Puna; we stayed at Captain Eldards that night, bathed in the sulphur springs, and viewed the Green Lake on that gentleman's ranch; our next stage was to Kaimu, where we stayed with the Sherriff of the district. In Kauwele, on Sunday morning started for Volcano House at 8 a.m., stayed an hour at the Wahaula Heiau, which is so ably described in the "V.H. Sketch Book," made the Volcano House at 2:30 p.m. much to our own and horses' relief.

We take this opportunity for thanking Mr. Hitchcock for his interesting plan and description of the little known but very curious interesting relic of ancient Hawaii, the Heiau in Puna. No haole ignorant of the native language could have acquired so much information; it is now on record, and doubtless in the future will be very valuable to the archaeologist.

The volcano is in a fine state of activity, and we much enjoyed the visit to the crater. We stayed there from four in the afternoon until nine at night, and then bade adieux to Madame Pele.

J.N.S. Williams, 2d visit, 31 Aug 1886

Mr. N.S. Williams, in whose company I made the trip through Puna distr & paid my second visit to Hale Pele described the journey so far fully & in my own sentiments, that I very well cannot add anything else.

E. Beck, *no date*

Our party left Waiohinu afternoon yesterday & made the Punaluu Hotel before dark. It poured all night & up to 8 a.m. when we left; well wrapped up I rode in the rain almost to Pahala. And by 12 we were all safely housed at the Halfway Home. Our road surveyor made the distance to Punaluu 30 miles, & before the Volcano House came in sight, declared that the road was 60 miles long, and the reason was that he lost his backbone & rode all over the House--oh John! Well we reached this pleasant resting place about 5 p.m. all tired, but thankful. Found a pleasant party here who came via Keauhou.

Wish my time was not so short, & we could stay another day or two. Friend Maby is <u>here</u> this time & I must say that there is much improvement around the place. The crater is still inactive, only a little fire to be seen. There will probably not be much change in its activity for several months, as I find by referring to the past record and my own knowledge that after a period of such <u>great</u> activity just past, that after a quiet state takes place, it is sometimes a year or longer before any great activity takes place.

Our crowd hope to start by 6 a.m. for Hilo. Aloha friend Maby & may the Volcano House never have a host, who does more for the comfort of all, than he does, or else visitors here will be spoilt.

D.H. Hitchcock, Sept 1886

How sad to read all this that's writ before,
Such heaps of nonesense leaven'd with so little lore
Such glowing tales of wonders seen by other folk,
When all <u>we</u> saw was little more than steam and smoke.
And were it not that Mr. Maby's just as good as gold,
Our candid verdict would have been, "We're sold, dear friends, we're sold."

Daniel Porter, *no date*

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We all went forth, with wondrous sense,
To view the fiery show;
And did we find a recompense?
We answer Volca-No!

I.I.A., *no date*

Had we come a little later
We'd have seen a better crater.

M.P., *no date*

On pages 78 and 79, I omitted some poor fragments and some entries merely stating arrival.

Arrived via Kona and Kau. Sept. 14th leave for Hilo. Second visit. Madam Pele not having returned from her visit to Vesuvius, we found only a few servants at home to receive us.

C.H. Elderidge, Honolulu, 11 Sept 1886

Sept. 24, 1866. Made the circuit of Kilauea in 5 1/2 hours setting flags and selecting stations for the survey of the crater. Weather clear nearly all day.

26th. A perfect day, clear and bright. Occupied several stations on north end of crater with 4" transit, and began the triangulation. Halemaumau is rising rapidly, and there is an increase of smoke and steam and the lights show brighter at night.

Sept. 27th. The usual Volcano rain and fog this morning. Visited Halemaumau and the site of the New Lake this noon but found no new flows visible, though there was plenty of noise, steam, and smoke issuing from many places all around Halemaumau. New Lake is dead.

Sept. 28th. Fine, clear weather. Surveying in the morning. In the evening visited the crater again with Mrs. D. and remained near Halemaumau until 7 p.m. Liquid lava was seen in many places on the floor of the pit on the north and west sides of the hills, surrounding Halemaumau proper. The south and southeast sides are probably in the same condition, judging from the frequent flashes of light visible through the smoke and steam in those directions.

Sept, 29th. A fine steady rain nearly all the forenoon, after which we had clear cool weather with strong trade winds. Spent the p.m. triangulating across the crater.

Sept. 30th. Continued survey around towards the south from Uekanuna Bluff. The last flow of pahoehoe of 1885 is only about 40 feet below the lowest point in the rim of Kilauea, S.W. of the long gravel point seen from the house.

Oct. 2d. Occupied station in the crater and around the south and east to Poli o Keawe. Found traces of the old Kau and Hilo trail all along the gravel banks near Keanokakoi, and leading into the woods below Kilauea.

Oct. 3rd. Finished the survey of the crater of Kilauea and Kilauea Iki this a.m., having been highly favored by the weather for the past week.

Oct. 5th. Our little party leaves for Keauhou and Hilo after a very pleasant stay, during which everything has been done to make it agreeable and profitable.

Frank S. Dodge, Govt. Survey, Honolulu, *no date*

On page 81, there are some entries in foreign languages.

The "New Lake" was very active this afternoon, there was a good size lava flow at the east side of Halemaumau flowing towards south.

Chas. Tuck, Hanalei, Kauai, 7 Oct 1866

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Returning from the crater at 8 p.m. in company with two friends--Messrs. Thompson of U.S. and Armstrong of England, after an absence of four hours, today, I offer the following notes of my observations, connected with my trip hither, as a tourist, simply for this purpose:

I regard every feature of this trip beginning at San Francisco, as interesting and instructive in the highest degree. The sea voyages were exceptionally good; the interisland one was instructive as to local, social and other conditions. The receptions granted us and entertainments provided for us at each and all the route hotels passed our expectations by far. The traveling arrangements from Punaluu to the Crater House were better than had been expected, and the route generally satisfactory; indeed much of it we regarded as striking and grand.

Our visit to the crater today disappointed our expectations only in one particular, viz: while we had hoped and desired especially to find the central crater alive with one vast mass of molten lava, taking on all kinds of boiling and flowing forms incident to such conditions, we found instead but one small mass of flowing lava, running down the south part of the irregular slope of the inner wall, with other isolated fires and steaming vents, conspicuous in other parts, while the larger part of the crater bed was paved with dead lava. Still, after all, the scenes, including the whole body of the lava bed over which we passed and all besides in sight, not overlooking the high and vast enclosing walls of the lava lake, impressed upon us a sense of grandeur, which had never been our previous lot to entertain. Likely, we shall never cease to cherish our present esteem of the value to us, of all we have seen and learned during this trip from San Francisco to the crater of Kilauea. We have received much more of value to our future thoughts, to the breadth of our understanding by these observations and experiences than we had contemplated at the beginning. The cost I must regard as nothing in comparison.

Charles K. Dean, Boscobet, Wisconsin, 8 Oct 1886

We have spent the ten days very agreeably here & found the House much improved and our host, Mr. Maby, all that could be desired.

H. Morrison & wife, 9 Oct 1886 Hakalau Plantaion

Fires in crater very active on the night of the 17th, the whole crater well lighted up and the reflection could be seen for miles. Large new flow on the east side of Halemaumau.

J.H. Maby, 19 Oct 1866

We two weary pilgrims put in an appearance here Oct 20th '86 & were kindly recd by the gentlemanly host--his affable & genial manner refreshed our spirits--his bounteous table filled an "aching void." We visited the crater and were well satisfied with the sight--should have been better pleased if the Fireman had used a little more fuel.

Dr. O.S. Trimmer, Salinas City, California, 22 Oct 1886

[Lists party] Went down in the caldera to the crater last night and were guided to a place immediately above a magnificent blow hole that as often as two or three times a minute threw with an explosive noise hundreds of balls of liquid lava into the air from thirty to eighty feet very much resembling a grand display of fireworks (technically known as a flower pot). All around the base of the remains of Halemaumau seemed to be a crust of cold or congealed lava covering molten lava that showed its red glare through many cracks: in one part there was quite a good flow that seemed to affect the blow hole, as during the flow its action nearly ceased. Often a flame of blue colored light could be seen at the opening in the blow hole. The whole appearance is as new and strange as though I had never looked at this volcano before.

Ed Lycan, 31 Oct 1886

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From Hilo 3 weeks. Spent Thursday night Oct. 22 at Pogue's and return for Thursday night Nov. 4. Can only speak in unqualified commendation of the courtesy and kindness received from all. Mr. Maby is untiring in attention and care. A model host.

WIlliam R. Castle, 4 Nov 1886

Arrived here at 11 a.m. having come from Honolulu H.I. via Wilder S.S. Co.'s route--by S.S. Kinau in company with H. Pratt, M.D., of Boston, Mass., being joined at Hilo, by Mr. Richardson from Baltimore. After lunch I went, with Mr. Castle, a genial and entertaining visitor from Honolulu, to see the sulphur formations and the fissures around the sides of the precipices of the crater to the right of the Volcano House. At 4 p.m. the start was made for the centre of the great volcano--the guide Malo, an intelligent native, leading, the doctor, the writer, and the visitor from Baltimore following in the order named. Passing over the New Lake and reaching the edge of the great crater in the Old Lake, we were all greatly impressed with the wonderful and awe inspiring scene before and around us, although the mythical goddess Pele was evidently not in her best humor, still there was a grand display and an ever changing panoramic scene of the wonderful workings of nature--and remembering that we were then standing in the very crater of the largest known active volcano in the world, on an island of volcanic origin, thousands of miles from any continent, away in the trackless ocean, there involuntarily occurred to memory the worshipful word of the hymn we had first been taught in our far away and faithful home:

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm"

We stood in silent admiration, awe, and wonder and gazed long and earnestly on the unparalleled scene, and although the lake in the crater was not as some writers have previously described it "all a boiling livid mass of surging seething lava," yet there was an ever moving mass of lava overflowing in many places, and burning craters all around the mass of rock and lava in the centre, known as "the Island," and regularly sending forth in terrific breathings, hot air and steam with clouds of smoke and sparks of fire and burning lava into the quiet semitropical skies of a misty moonlight night.

I am satisfied that I do not err in placing the great volcano of Kilauea on an equal footing with the far famed Yosemite Valley, and classing it as, in its way, eternally as the greatest known wonder of nature in the whole world.

Before concluding this random record, I must add a good word for our obliging host, Mr. J.M. Maby, & the admirable arrangements of the Wilder S.S. Co. in the management of the Volcano House at which we have enjoyed 2 days & 2 nights of unalloyed pleasure & sightseeing in a tour round the world.

R.H. Holmes, Toronto, Canada, 3 Nov 1886

This evening ends an extremely pleasant visit of two weeks. We came here for health. The visit has been successful, only too short. If people could only know many more would come. Since our arrival the temperature has been delightful. About 6 a.m. it has ranged from 54 to 62 F, at 1 p.m. 61 to 74, in the evening from 60 to 64. There have been three rainy days. Fog has obscured the air and view but very little. Besides short and very pleasant excursions to the koa forest with its wealth of ferns, into the woods north of the house and to Kilauea-iki, I have alone or with a guide visited the crater several times, also the remarkable craters of Kilauea-iki and Keanakakoi, in both of which recent lava covers the floor. The guide informs me (Pea) that he went with his father Pea Wilkes to the latter at the time light was seen (1877 probably) and the whole floor was a bubbling, boiling mass of lava sending surges from side to side. The heat was so great that they could only approach on the windward side and then only for a few

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moments at a time, shading their faces. The floor I now judge covers perhaps fifteen acres or less and is extremely smooth and level with cracks extending from side to side. There are no signs of fire or heat, except that after heavy rain, steam rises from the cracks. It is an interesting spot well worth a visit.

The depressed plateau lying between the great crater and Kilauea-iki is also worthy of attention. The crack whence lava spouted forth in 1868 is a remarkable sight. Considerable heat still pours out. The trees near at hand still bear the festoons of lava there wreathed upon them. Some remarkable mounds I finally concluded were formed by lava being thrown over dense masses of ferns which subsequently withered away leaving caves.

Since my last visit May 1885 the main crater has undergone changes so extensive in the region of action as to be totally unrecognizable. I find no action or heat in the new lake. The channels near exhibit none but remnants of the former liquid masses they contained.

South Lake, while not as active as last year, is fully alive to the necessities of the case. It is evident to a casual glance that the hill within has risen several feet in the past two weeks. If the great breakdown of last March left a pit within a pit, without any hill or rise between, as I am informed thus, *[Here he has made a small sketch, a cross-section]* then I should describe the change now as that the inner pit has risen bodily carrying up walls with it and that lava has filled in thus. *[Here is another small sketch, also a cross-section]* Smoke is so dense that it has not been possible to enter the inner pit, or even ascend the hill but from the main floor it is evidently quite deep yet, as seen through occasional rifts in the smoke. Without strict regard to shape etc. I should describe the center of activity about as represented by this diagram. North at bottom. *[Here he has a map view of the crater.]* Fire and blowing cones are represented *[here he drew a pointed cone],* while flowing lava is represented *[here he drew a bunch of dots].*The cone furthest south was also accompanied by a small lake with, at times, six fire fountains, throwing with much surging from a mere bubble to twenty feet in the air. The cone furthest north, on the evening of Oct. 30 made the finest display of shooting rockets and fire balls I ever saw (as described by Lycan). But on the evening of Nov. 1st, without warning except an occasional boom the floor at *[here he marked a vent and cross]* suddenly burst and there shot into the air a magnificent fountain of liquid lava, to a height of ten to fifteen feet, while a mass of glowing red lava rapidly covered several acres. The hill surrounding the central pit has perhaps a dozen chimneys belching forth the smoke spoken of, accompanied by sullen thumps from below which cause the surrounding floor to tremble and I saw stones rolling down the hillside. I have been into the pit and to the margin five times. Mrs. Castle went to the edge carried in a chair by two men.

William R. Castle, 4 Nov 1886

Someone wrote in the margin:

William, don't be so long-winded.

Illustration: Small map of Halemaumau, W.R. Castle, 4 Nov 1886, including cones, inner crater, and flowing lava; and two cross sections. Page 87.

Detained by stress of weather until today, by a storm of great severity, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, in which about 18 inches of rain fell, bringing a small quantity of snow to the summits of the two mountains. The delay has been improved by a visit to the bottom of Kilauea-iki and to the wonderful crater of Kamakaopuhi about 10 or 11 miles down the Puna road.

Toward the main crater Kilauea-iki rises by three cyclopean steps, which from their shape &c I presume are small craters. They are floored with fresh lava of 1868 and 1877. All who have strength and time will be richly repaid by making this trip.

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Kamakaopuhi is represented by the following figure, and is a most wonderful sight. Steam was issuing profusely from a long crack down one side to the bottom and from a larger and deep crack on the surface near the trail (steam [*drawn as a squiggle*]). The deeper pit to the N.W. is a most profound hole! Said to be 2000 feet, but I doubt that. It is no doubt 1500 or so. Went there with Mr. Pogue and one of his boys. Ahuai as guide.

William R. Castle, 10 Nov 1886

Illustration: Map of Kamakaopuhi, 10 Nov 1866, W.R. Castle. Page 88.

On page 89, there are some entries in Chinese.

Landed here at 1:45 p.m. from Naalehu 8 3/4 hrs. The celebrated 1 1/2 eared Ting conveyed the Hon. Chas. Binning, and Messrs. Jurgensen & Legros on thier respective animals. Ting won the race by one neck & fresh as when he started. Mr. Jurgenson claims he would have won the race had his horse not lost his shoe. This will be contested when we three come again.

no signature, 25 Dec 1886

On Sunday, Jan. 16th, smoke was seen issuing from Mauna Loa due west from the Volcano House. At 8:10 p.m. a slight light was seen from the same point constantly increasing until it had assumed grand proportions. At that great distance it made as much light as Kilauea three miles distant when moderately active.

Large clouds of smoke rolled up and reflected the fire from below making a majestic and impressive scene. At times small jets of white hot matter could be seen shooting up. We were unable to determine from the great distance whether there was a flow or whether it was simply the appearance of lava in some old crater. The distance was estimated at from thirty to forty miles. At 9:10 p.m. no further light was seen.

no signature, 16 Jan 1887

Illustration: Sketch of Mauna Loa with smoke cloud, 16 Jan 1887. Page 91.

After a thorough rest, we spent a charming morning on a visit to Kilauea Iki gathering specimens of the many beautiful mosses along the road; on our return our generous host and hostess served up a splendid lunch. After that of course came the sulphur bath and then the visit to Madame Pele's chief palace. We were grieved to find she had left for a time, having gone evidently to the ones of Mauna Loa which new outbreak we had the unexpected pleasure of seeing on our way up the Kona Coast. It was on the Kona side about two miles from the old flow of '68.

A grand and glorious sight it was--that mass of molten lava pouring down the sides of the grand old mountain a quarter of a mile wide, here and there where it had caught the trees, the flames were very brilliant; the heat was intense even to our steamer. So we must be content so far. Our return from Halemaumau was anything but a dull one; but the climb up the side of the mountain to the house seemed endless; yet the cheery welcome awaiting us at the end was indeed a homelike one; and well repaid any fatigue we felt. Alls well that ends well.

Hettie Tuck, Honolulu, 22 Jan 1887

I arrived here on Jan. 18th after an 8 hour ride from Hilo, had several slight showers of rain on the way, but found the road very good and the scenery beautiful. Was received very kindly by Mr. & Mrs. Maby and felt very much at home after the first hour I was here and much refreshed after a splendid dinner. I came to the Volcano House for the benefit of my health and must say that the climate, the comfortable and clean beds, the good well prepared food, the sulphur baths and the kind treatment I have

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received at the hands of Mr. & Mrs. Maby have made me feel like a new man. I can not help but feel surprised that people from Honolulu especially and the different islands also don't come here to the Volcano House when they need a rest, because everything that can be done for them is certainly done by the manager and his good lady. I have improved in health every day I have been here and regret very much that I have to leave tomorrow. I had the very great pleasure of meeting my friends Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Sass and Miss Hettie Tuck here and to pay a visit to Kilauea Iki and Halemaumau with them on the 22nd inst. and only regret that Madame Pele was not at home, when we called on her, but the grand and awe inspiring sights we saw repaid us quite for any hardships we had to go through, if any, on our return home. The weather during the time I have been here has not been such as one would call favorable but the open hearted welcome which I invariably received after a tramp in the surrounding woods has always cheered me up. On the night of Jan. 23 we felt quite a severe shock of earthquake at about 11 o'clock and from then until 12:30 o'clock more severe shocks were felt, so much so that the clocks in the house stopped. After that a few very slight shocks were felt. This morning at 9:40 I was at the old crater of Kilauea Iki when I felt a severe shock, which was not however felt at the Volcano House. The steam and smoke issuing from Halemaumau has increased in volume the last two days very much. I leave here tomorrow for Hilo by way of Keauhou.

John G. Eckardt, Purveyor of the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, 24 Jan 1887

We landed at Hilo on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock and were met at the wharf by Major Baker who escorted us to the residence of the Governess of Hawaii, where we presented our credentials for His Majesty. Six horses were provided us, two being utilized as packs and the other four by Mr. Clarke, myself, and our two guides. Left Hilo at 11 a.m. Wednesday, arrived at half way house at 1:30, left half way house at 2:15 and arrived after a long and tiresome ride over lava through a heavy rain, at the Volcano House where we were quartered for the evening in the sitting room as the house was filled to its utmost capacity, there being something like 35 guests present. Went into the crater but found a great change since I was here last April, what was once a large hole is now becoming a gigantic cone.

Theodore P. Severin, Photographer, Honolulu, 28 Jan 1887

Newspaper article: For the Volcano! A Government Party Will Visit Mauna Loa to Ascertain the Source of the Flow, page 95.

Here is an excerpt from the news clipping:

It will be about the largest party that has ever visited Kilauea at one time. Mr. F.L. Clarke in the Government employ and Mr. Severin also employed by the Government, will ascend Mauna Loa, accompanied by guides, to photograph the interior of that crater and to ascertain the source of the present flow, for the benefit of the Government. The two gentlemen mentioned will be accompanied by guides, and will camp on the way to Mauna Loa, and during their search.

In the name of common sense
Learn to spell and punctuate
To shorten your eternal sentences
So that wherever you should chance to situate
You will make pleasant acquaintances.

no signature and no date

Jan. 26, 1887. Came through from Hilo with Mr. Severin, arriving at 10 o'c p.m. Left Hilo at 11 o'c. a.m. Reached Halfway house at 3 p.m. From the junction of the Puna road came on in the dark. Trusted entirely to the judgement of our horses and they brought us through all right. Found the large party registered on page 94 divided into

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four or five cliques. Rain all day. Very little action in Kilauea. Reflection from new flow quite bright.

Jan. 27. Went into the crater this p.m. When here in June-July last year see pages 56 to 65. Halemaumau's outline as compared to it now was as follows. *[Here he has drawn a cross-sectional sketch, with A and B base lines.]*A the present level, B the former level. The West pit has filled up half way up the sides. A rough calculation gives the amount of lava which has accumulated in the West Pit since last March as something over 20,000,000,000 cubic feet.

An ideal section of the caldera of Kilauea on a line from the point where visitors first step on to the lava floor, through Halemaumau to the south bank would probably present something like the following.
[Here he has drawn a sort of 3-D cross section of the caldera.]

F.L. Clarke, 26 Jan 1887

Illustrations: Two drawings, F.L. Clarke: 1. Cross section of Halemaumau, 26 Jan 1887, comparing levels of lava in July 1886 with Jan 1887. 2. Cross section of Kilauea, includes Halemaumau and levels in 1840, 1868, and 1886. Page 96.

Arrived from Hilo last p.m. after a 6 1/2 hours ride in the rain. Find the crater greatly changed since my last visit. With many thanks to host Maby I take my leave.

Wm. H. Lentz, 30 Jan 1887

Arrived at V.H. at 3 p.m. Left Hilea soon after 6 o'clock, Halfway House at noon. Left the Volcano House Sunday Jan. 30 at 8 a.m. Arrived at Hilea at 4:30 p.m. Left Hilea Jan. 31st 8 a.m. Reached Upper Camp in woods (5000 ft. alt.) at 6 p.m.

Tues. Feb. 1. Reached "New flow" at 8 a.m.

Wed. Feb. 2. Visited "bend of flow" 5 miles above camp.

Thurs. Feb. 3. Retd. to McCombe's house. Friday rain all day.

Sat. Feb. 5. Visited "New flow" at Govt. Road.

Sun. Feb. 6. Returned to Hilea.

Mon. Feb. 7. Visited (& photographed) famous "God" in valley 4 miles above Hilea.

Tues. Feb. 8. Reached V.H.

F.L. Clarke, 8 Feb 1887

Went into the crater. The interior of the Halemaumau chasm is being pushed up enormously. There is much probability that the chasm will after a while develop into a lake: although the first development will probably be of a small lake in the midst of the debris in the central part of the chasm.

Feb. 9th I ascended to the Pele Kahuku in upper Maunaloa. This a crack in the side of the mountain: 11,500 altitude and is where the 1887 flow that came out above the huku made its first appearance. The light from this crack was seen on Sunday eve. 16th Jan. '87. I reached Mokuaweoweo Feb. 10th which was smoking in the central part of it. There was a chasm, beginning at near the middle of the floor of the central part of Mokuaweoweo and extending to and disappearing under the western wall (the line of it pointing toward Kahuku). Mokuaweoweo 13,500, Pele Kahuku 11,500 and Hale Pohaku 5,600 are the 3 points where the 1887 lava flow from Maunaloa made its appearance on the surface of the earth prior to leaving the interior of the earth altogether running wholly on the surface. From Pele Kahuku I could look straight down and see Hale Pohaku, near which was playing the famous fountain of fire above Kahuku. Between Pele Kahuku and Hale Pohaku the fire channel was subterranean. The writer on Maunaloa was fearful at the _____ I was at the tip of it. I traversed twelve or fifteen miles of snow

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which was 20 feet, 10 feet, 1 foot: on the average 3 feet deep perhaps. The snow in general had a crust which upbore the pedestrian.

Edwd. P. Baker, 16 Feb 1887

After a pleasant sail in the S.S. Kinau, leaving Honolulu Monday 14th inst. at 4 p.m., we landed at Keauhou 6:30 a.m. Wednesday 16th--thence to Pogue's six miles we had a pleasant horseback ride over a lava trail making an elevation of some 2500 feet--as we climbed the ascent the view of land and sea was fine. En route were cattle and several bands of goats, wild and domestic ones mixed in these lots as we were informed.

At Pogue's, we left our fiery steeds and took the noted one-horse cart seating two. The road led through luxuriant growths of ferns and shrubs and groves of the ohia wood, often so dense as to constitute a jungle. The road was more or less guttered by rainwater, more or less uneven with dishing holes and over a black volcanic sand, and part of way mud, making our locomotion a hard pull for our very good horse. As usual at this season of the year we had a good shower of rain.

Shortly after noon we reached this place, our destination, 4,040 altitude, where we were kindly received and every attention given to our wants to make us comfortable by Mr. Maby the manager, and his amiable and pleasant wife, the host and hostess of the Volcano House.

The afternoon was rainy, which kept us mostly indoors, where we enjoyed the comforts of a large blazing and cheerful wood fire.

17th Thurs. the morning was clear and the day propitious for our visit to the crater of Kilauea. However, we spent the a.m. in viewing the grand panoramic landscape, and visiting various crevices and vent holes just north of the extensive lava basin whence were being constantly emitted jets and clouds of hot steam and sulphurous vapor.

Fortified by a good lunch, at 2 p.m., we started with our guide David, for the lava basin and crater in the southwest quarter of it. After a walk of some three miles, down the bluff and over the undulating and hilly lava trail, which is twisted and distorted into all conceivable forms and shapes, with innumerable chasms small and great, and caverns gaping wide, we stood upon the brink of the crater, gazing down into the abyss below, and saw the fiery column whose red hot openings suggested vents to a blast furnace, and whence rushed a volume of hot steam and gas with a shrill shrieking and hissing sound which was deafening and almost frightful as we approached it later. My friend, as he saw this specter amidst the clouds of steam and smoke anon enveloping it and listened to this fiery breath exhaled from the lungs of this burning volcano at the same time contemplating the doubtful and difficult descent, stood aghast, exclaiming, "I can never never get down there, and if I <u>should</u> get down, I <u>never</u> can get out." By urging and persuasion he proceeded step by step until finally we all stood near to this wonderful curiosity. A rumbling sound and tremulous vibration, below and of, the lava upon which we stood were heard and felt. Venturing too near the openings, an inhalation of the gases produced a rasping and suffocating effect.

It only needed a little jogging of the imagination to make us feel that we stood at the altar of the goddess Pele. We were at a loss to know whether the goddess angrily hissed at us, or rather was giving us a warm greeting. However, as a mark of our devotion to her majesty, we gently approached and climbing up her port side, lighted our cigar at the holy fire which we burned as incense in token of our humble devotion.

Huge volumes of smoke and steam rose from the cone-shaped mountain (elongated) which is being pushed up from this crater. We returned safely to a good supper and our cheerful wood fire, well paid not only for the afternoon trip but for our entire journey from Honolulu.

Savants may theorize, and theorists may speculate, upon the causes and manner of production of this wonderful phenomenon, yet who shall ever know the beginning or the end?

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It seems that her majesty, the goddess Pele, sits here upon her ancient and best beloved throne, and saying to the world around her in the language of the Sphinx, "I am all that was, that is, and am what I am, and no mortal has ever lifted my veil."

Occasionally she visits some of her other possessions, as recently when she sat upon her throne of Mauna Loa to receive the offerings of her devotees.

In concluding this rambling sketch, we can not omit to invite the attentions of our friends to the picturesque, beautiful and unique characteristics of the grand panoramic view of this house and its environments, that well repay the tourist for a visit to it.

Mauna Loa, rising to a height of 13,5000 on the west with its white mantle, and Mauna Kea, to north by west some 300 feet higher, with its twin peaks white as the driven snow, make fine backgrounds.

Tomorrow we leave for Hilo upon our Hawaiian steeds, the native plugs of this island.

Our visit has been so pleasant, owing to the kind attentions of our host and hostess, that we shall depart with a lingering regret. As we say, adieu.

N.H. Davis, Brig. Gen. U.S. Army ret., New York City, 18 Feb 1887

We reached this very comfortable home shortly before dusk on Feb. 21 having walked up from Punaluu somewhat heavily laden with apparatus for collecting plants etc. The weather was very rainy during the last stage of the route from the Halfway House onward. These unfavorable conditions continued on the 22nd although in the evening it cleared up and we were able to see the reflection of two centers of activity in the crater.

On the 23rd the wind was still southerly but we started for the crater about 2 p.m. and saw a region of it which I hear is not usually visited. Skirting the edge of the broken-down region we at length descended into it and saw three distinct centers of activity. In all of these the lava was splashing about with considerable noise and around two of the vents clots of solidified lava strewed the ground on which they had evidently fallen in a molten state.

The last vent we reached was a cone of some 15 yards in diameter with an orifice of 6 feet. The crust cannot have been more than three feet thick and below where we were standing we could see the molten lava. I do not suppose that we have seen the best spectacular effects in the crater, but a more wonderful spot it is hard to find. It is a startling contrast to the white ashes of the late eruption in New Zealand. We hope to spend another day here, being tempted by the comforts of the place, to postpone our rather arduous walk to Hilo, and I hope to see something more of the intensely interesting vegetation of the region.

Feb. 24. In this I am disappointed owing to the heavy incessant rain, but cannot but feel thankful we did not start. And if being able to spend a well day happily therein is a good test of the comfort of a hotel, this one stands higher in my estimation than any other I have yet visited.

T.S. Lea, M.A., Hertford College, lately collecting for the British Museum in parts of Australia and now in these islands, 24 Feb 1887

This a.m. from 3 to 5 o'clock the fires in the crater were very bright.

J.H. Maby, 28 Feb 1887

I leave this p.m. after spending two days of enjoyment at this house & the volcano I cannot speak in too high praise of Mr. Maby for the kindness shown me.

L. Hinkston, Illinois, 28 Oct 1887

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Elevations on the road from Keauhou to the Volcano House, Kilauea, Hawaii, from aneroid observations Oct. 5th 1886.

Volcano House veranda			4040 feet above sea level
1 mile post			3904
2 mile post			4008
3	"		3748
4	"		3629
5	"		3395
6	"		3341
7	"		3204
8	"	Pogue & Co. House	2867
9	"		2504
10	"	Top of Pali	2278
11	"		1841
12	"		1113
13	"		852
14	"		76

The above elevations is at each of the mile marks posted up on the road, the first mile commencing 1 mile from the Volcano House and the 14 mile board being at the Beach of Keauhou.

Frank Dodge, Govt. Survey, 1 March 1887

Arrived at 6 p.m. Went down to the crater March 5, 2 p.m. and saw the fires in one corner of the S.W. part of Halemaumau very bright, waves of lava dashing up and down. It looked as if there would be a new lake formed. I feel very much obliged to Mr. and Mrs. Maby for their kind attentions. March 6 left for Punaluu 8 a.m.

July 1st H. Isenberg visited the volcano. No fire to be seen in the crater. Great clouds of smoke.

H. Isenberg, Pastor of Lutheran Church, Germany, 4 March 1887

Highly favored by weather, having had a pleasant ride up, and excellent lunch at the Halfway House, the best of entertainment by Mr. Maby, no time lost by rain, we leave with the certainty that the remembrance of this day will be wholly pleasant.

no signature and no date

We have had a pleasant visit, good weather and the best of care from our host & wife.

John S. Dickson, New York, 24 March 1887

Went right round the far lake, starting from the Volcano House at 4:45 p.m. and getting back at 9 p.m. Of these 4 1/4 hours about 2 3/4 were spent in walking and 1 1/2 in watching the various fires and the boiling lava. At this time, toward the end of the far lake was a boiling pool of lava, about 90 yards in diameter, but continually increasing and diminishing. The greater part of this pool was covered with a layer of cooler lava, which at night, being cracked in many places, showed the molten lava just below it, much like forked lightning. About 1/20 of the surface of the pool was violently agitated, waves and small geysers of red hot lava being thrown up. The bank on this side of the pool was also red hot--in parts almost of a white heat. In the lake were other fires, and also another boiling pool, not so active as the one mentioned above, which broke out on April 20th. There was no difficulty in returning, having lanterns with us.

April 26. This afternoon we descended into the far lake "New Lake" and visited amongst other things both the boiling lakes mentioned yesterday. The pool that was

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particularly active then, had become hardened over the greater part of its surface, and we were able to walk over what last night was red hot and molten, and approach close enough to remove on the end of a 6-foot stick boiling lava from the remainder of the pool. The second pool, 70 yards in diameter, mentioned as the more quiet last night was pretty active, there being two places on either side whence lava was being ejected red hot. The whole scene was most interesting, in our humble opinion, and ranks in the first class of natural wonders, with the Terraces in New Zealand, Yellowstone Park, and many other marvels which it has been our privilege to see. We also think that a visit by day is advisable as well as one by night, as much is missed by seeing only one side. This second day's excursion took from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Charles G. de Betham, Cambridge, 26 April 1887

Illustration: Half-page shaded pencil drawing, shoes drying before fire place. Page 108.
The caption reads:

Our friend and comforter after a thirty mile ride through the rain. The largest fire at the volcano.

Kate M. Wells, Kohala, Hawaii, *no date*

Illustrations: Four color drawings: 1. Landing at Keauhou in rough water, with shark lurking. 2. Riding horses over rugged terrain on road to Kilauea. 3. Party hiking to brink of Halemaumau. 4. Two obscured gentlemen silhouetted against sunset at the crater. Page 109.
The full-page description of these drawings follows:

Excursion from Honolulu to Kilauea, May 16th to 21st, 1887, As described by the illustrations on preceding page.

Design No. 1 shows process of landing from the Wilder Co's steamer as practiced at the port of Keauhou.

Design No. 2 describes the road and ride between the shore and the "half-way house," the section of ground represented showing one of the moderate grades.

Design No. 3 hands down to an admiring posterity the individuals of the party who made the above memorable excursion at the above dates, as they appeared on their march to the crater on Wednesday afternoon, May 18th, and at the moment when they came upon the stupendous sight of the volcanic fires. Letter "A" represents the Volcano House guide, somewhat idealized, as are most of the other figures in the group, it must be said.

Letter "B" represents the German correspondent, the tallest member of the party; "C" stands for the English gentleman and his pipe; "D" is the Lady from Boston, the actual hues of whose costume are somewhat heightened in order to give chromatic variety to the composition; "E" and "F" are the San Francisco gentlemen who procured ponchos in Honolulu, and went forward in garb at once convenient and picturesque; "G" is the member from Los Angeles, who here appears in red for the same reason that the Lady from Boston appears in a variety of colors; "H" represents the individual to whose brilliant artistic talent posterity aforesaid is indebted by the treat to the eye and mind that is furnished upon the preceding page.

Design No. 4 shows the agreeable picture afforded by the two gentlemen in ponchos, as, leaving the main party at the crater, they ambled home together in the gloaming.

Gathered from lands far o'er the sea
This festive band came here to see
Pele: who here have made my home
Through dangers many they have come.

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They've crossed the broad Pacific's wave
They've 'scaped the dangers our shores lave
Our untamed steeds & wildest carts
Have bowed their wills to their brave hearts.

They've seen my home & all agree
Nought can compare with Kilauea
May living find my sacred flame
Her memoirs keep in friendships name.

M.W.B., *no date*

By the Wilder steamship Kinau
Did we roll from Honolulu
To the rocky shore of Keauhou
Where ponies stood for rescue
Climbed over rocks and hills to halfway house
Where we partook of recreation
Then departed for House Volcano
Most in cart and some on bronco
Soon beheld a view too singular
To compare or liken it
As we all are not familiar
With the looks of Sheol's pit
We think Kilauea's crater
An appropriate place destined
As a residence for its creator
That hates to have nature refined
Give the devil his dues on Hawaii
The isolated island as a home
To God the valley of Yosemite
Where nature sublime has its throne

E.B.L., *no date*

On page 112, there is an entry in a foreign language.

A marked change in 7 months--the hill has risen to a marked degree.

Wm. R. Castle, 6th visit, 16 June 1887

One month ago today we left the city of San Francisco and now as we are about to leave the Volcano House on our homeward trip we deem it but just to record the fact that at no place in the Kingdom have we felt so much at home and received such kind treatment as here at the Volcano House and at the hands of the host and hostess: they should have long life and prosperity.

The Volcano or "Burning Lake" during both nights preceding this date has been sublimely grand in its activity--the first night while constantly changing, for the most time four (4) several fountains or centers of activity and on last evening during the two hours we watched it (until 8:30 p.m.) presented, if such were possible, a more magnificent spectacle than on the preceding night. Altogether, as seen by us, it is a sight which will repay the travelling of 3000 miles and all the money (and much more) required in the undertaking. We trust that all future visitors will leave the Volcano House with such a feeling of perfect satisfaction as is enjoyed by each and every one of us

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who form the Little End of the Masonic Excursion Party.

Member of Masonic Excursion Party of California, 24 June 1887

Someone wrote underneath:

Small end would be better grammar.

To those who may, like myself, be painfully aware that they have been "rocked in the cradle of the deep" and after a wearisome journey, arrive here in an exhausted condition, I bid take courage and be thankful, that having fallen by the wayside, they have found such good Samaritans as the kind & genial host & hostess of the Volcano House, and if likewise compelled to stay three weeks, I doubt not they will part from Mr. & Mrs. Maby with many regrets and feel that their lucky star was on the ascendent when they became their.

Emma Gest, 5 July 1887

"So since the universe began,
And till it shall be ended
The soul of nature, soul of man
And soul of God are blended."
These words came to me as I viewed the beautiful but not sublime lake.

C.M. Severance, Manchester, Vermont, 12 July 1887

My home I commonly locate in San Jose Cal. though as to residence, while not a Methodist yet I am somewhat like the man who said he had no native place because his father was a Methodist Preacher! For the past year I have resided at Paauhau Hawaii.

Rev. Charles R. Nugent, A.M., 19 July 1887

A week of thoroughly enjoyed rest, hospitality and inspection of natural wonders.

F.J. Vivian, 20 July 1887

After a pleasant stay of two weeks at the Hotel de Volcano we are able to endorse all that has been recorded in praise of our amiable and obliging host and hostess. We have enjoyed the bracing air, the lovely walks, the daily and nightly exhibition of steam and fire, vouchsafed by Madame Pele--have visited the crater twice, the extinct volcano once and find no words to express the wonder and admiration of all that we have seen. Much pleasure also has been derived from attempts to sketch and paint the marvelous scenes around us, as well as the native fruits and flowers that brighten every step of the pathway. Although Madame Pele has not extended a direct invitation to visit her in her rugged fortress, she has hung out a white flag by day and a scarlet one by night hinting that she is "at home." So we have peeped about the premises generally--have I looked upon the purple floor and watched the seams of yellow and crimson stretch out and open, a fringe upon the wrinkled purple. Again we have watched the river of gold surge through dark caves and as it circled, draw in a blackened mass, at once relieving it of its _____ and converting it into its own bright substance. Best of all to see a sudden concentration of circles and then a splashing upwards--a fountain of liquid fire, scattering its newly coined mintings far and wide. Madame Pele is evidently of sanguine temperament with a touch of the bilious. Witness the great slabs and seams and gorges of the lava beds where she has left undeniable evidence of enormous strength and determination. That we may never be an object of her wrath is the sincere wish of "the last of the Masonic party."

Mrs. M.P. Benton (the last of the Masonic party), 29 July 1887

Have just returned from the volcano. How tired I am. When one starts on the way the only ideas is to see a real "volcano." No thought is given to the vast distance which is to be traversed. He is told the walk is a long one, and difficult, but only after having made it does it appear in all its awfulness and vastness.

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And when he has arrived at the desired goal, "does it repay him for his troubles?" A thousand times yes!

Not all the descriptions ever written can picture in the least degree the grandeur which one glance at Kilauea can afford. Ever moving, ever changing!

A beautiful golden river starts here on the left side, on it flows--on--on--till it joins the surging mass on the opposite side where it gradually disappears, slowly, slowly, under the projecting cliff. And the spectator looks on amazed, enchanted.

Here he may stand on the very edge of the liquid mass quite secure. And as I stood today in just such a position I thought "Can there be any doubt of a mightier hand which must govern thee, Pele? One who surely keeps thee within bounds? Thou with all thy sisters (300) which should be able to destroy this little globe of ours in a short while."

With what strength and power the waves of lava beat against the banks on either side! The fury, the passion--"Passion!" And have I not passions? But oh! how small is a human being when gazing down in thy depths. The small troubles of life seem to drift away off, and a desire for nobler feelings in engendered in the heart.

Long, long, shall I remember the impressions I received when contemplating you in all your majesty, trusting the remembrance of them may be an incentive to nobler deeds.

Farewell, Kilauea! And soon it will be farewell Oahu, my home nearly two years.

Anna McDonnell, 29 July 1887

Arrived at the Volcano House July 28 after a journey of some 6 hours from Keauhou landing.

Visited the crater twice: first time was on the evening of Aug. 2, when we found the crater quite active; the second time on Sunday morning Aug. 7 when it was still more active.

On August 8 went after pohas and after an 8 mile ride in brake and six on horseback we arrived at the poha beds where we gathered four bags full and then started for home arriving about 9 p.m.

Our journey home was as dark as O-Hell-O and just enough rain to keep us wet; with a horse that kicked three shoes off in less than two miles.

After a delightful stay of two weeks, under the hospitable care of our amiable host & hostess, we are prepared to recommend all visitors who may have the pleasure of a sojourn here.

E.S. Wilder, Honolulu, 12 Aug 1887

Second visit, the first as geologist of the Wilkes exploring expedition in November 1840. This visit to the islands was made to supplement the investigations of 1840, and remove a doubt as to the accuracy of the survey of the crater by Captain Wilkes, the map from which he published in his Narrative of the Exploring Expedition. I am sorry to find evidence of great inaccuracy instead of accuracy. A comparison of Mr. Drayton's sketch (made for Captain Wilkes and contained in the same volume) with the present western outline of the crater showing that the western wall, instead of having the course given it by Captain Wilkes, differed but little in position and in headland from the present, as represented on the second map of the Hawaiian Government Survey, and now visible in the crater. Much indebted to the able assistant in the Topographical Survey of the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. J.S. Emerson, for assistance in my studies of the region, and to many other friends in the party for the pleasure and success of the visits--including among them the artist of the old and useful hammer.

Left New Haven Connecticut July 8 1887 with my wife and daughter.

James D. Dana, 12-19 Aug 1887

Illustration: James D. Dana's rock hammer, Aug 1887. Page 123.

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Sereno E. Bishop, who finds after thirty years, that Kilauea is greatly filled up.

Sereno E. Bishop, 12-19 Aug 1887

Visited crater twice. 18th considerable activity, boiling at four points. A whitish flame visible about edge, at five different points, at four at one time.

On 22nd weather fine. Since previous visit the lake had overflowed. Space 250 x 300 feet. Lava in lake had fallen about 6 feet. Great activity at two points. A bluish flame observed at four points, two being in middle of lake for a short time. A river of lava flowed into lake from under high central cone.

The whole scene as viewed from high wall above was one grand beyond description, never to be forgotten.

On opposite side of high central cone in Halemaumau was a small fire cone and open furnace exceedingly active. Beyond this near wall to the extreme south of it was an interesting lava flow over the hot smooth surface of which we ran to see a blow-hole.

We turn our steps homeward by way of Hilo with much regret at parting from this spot more interesting and wonderful than anything ever seen before. Our visit of a week has been a grand success and thoroughly enjoyed, largely by reason of the kindness of our genial and accommodating host and hostess Mr. and Mrs. Maby.

S.D. Fuller, 17-23 Aug 1887

Someone wrote adjacent to "lake" in the second paragraph:

Dana lake? Named about this time.

On page 126 I omitted some entries merely stating destination, etc.

Arrived from Waiohinu last eve. Court held two days. Not much change in crater since last year. The pit of Halemaumau is breaking in very much larger than I ever seen it before. If the whole crater fills up during the next 25 years as much as it has since 1862 there will be a huge cone over Halemaumau and the lava from it will reach the sea without trouble. In 1858 the south bank of the crater was about 300 feet high. Now Halemaumau is at least 100 feet higher than the old bank and has run its lava over the old sand flat, out to the distant outer wall on the southwest. There is a great deal of activity on the northern side of Halemaumau. Bound to Hilo.

D.H. Hitchcock, 23 Sept 1887

Our party of three arrived here at about 11 a.m. after a remarkably pleasant sea trip on the "Kinau" and a charming ride and drive from the coast. I consider the journey one of pleasure, without a single hardship to endure, especially the time over the last eight miles, the road being quite as good as many around and near the city of Honolulu, if indeed in many places it is not superior. We spent the afternoon in walking and resting and retired early for the next day's tromp. Sept. 29. We visited the volcano, starting at 3:15 p.m. and returning at 8:05 p.m., having made the distance to the crater each way in about one hour and a half. Found the new lake quite active and regretted to turn our backs to so grand a sight. It beggars description, and I will not here attempt any flights of poetical prose, for they will be sure not to reach the first ridge of the summit of description it demands. It surpassed my most imaginative conception, and the awful and silent surroundings give to the fires of Hell a deeper and direr aspect.

I must add a kind word for our host and hostess and the Volcano House. Aloha.

Geo. Bixby, Long Beach, California, 28 Sept 1887

I never saw anything like the volcano elsewhere.

Dr. Max Haldicke, 30 Sept 1887

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Having spent a month here I can thoroughly recommend it as the most comfortable hotel, not excepting the Royal Hawaiian, in the Islands. As every traveller knows, a hotel, to be comfortable, depends on the manager & that is the secret here, excellently managed as it is by my kind host and his no less agreeable wife.

(On a bird collecting trip, in connection with the Natural History Department of the British Museum, London.)

I have taken a number of excellent photographs of the crater & I here must express my thanks to Mr. Maby for accompanying me and giving his valuable may I say profesional assistance.

Scott B. Wilson, Naturalist, *no date*

Someone underlined "profesional" and wrote:

Usually spelt with two Ss.

On page 129, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

A pleasant stay of two days at the Volcano House, a delightful and thoroughly enjoyable trip to the crater, and now we must reluctantly say goodbye to it all.

W.T. Kittredge, Santa Rosa, Cal., 27 Oct 1887

Two days agreeable stay at the Volcano House and a trip to see Madame Pele's bubbling capers. Thoroughly endorse all that has been said in all the old registers, especially the enthusiastic and imaginative visitors who draw greatly from the ideal.

W.I. Forsythe, *no date*

On page 129, I omitted an entry merely stating destination. On page 130, there is an entry in a foreign language.

The above party, unlike all the rest of the tourists who have registered in these books during the past 20 years, did not "arrive" at the Volcano House--they simply got here. After 2 days & nights at the crater we have many interesting experiences & observations to relate; we would relate them, but refrain through modesty, after reading the efforts of our predecessors, especially that of the Rev. Chas. R. Nugent, A.lb., A.s.s., on p.119 of this book *[19 July 1887 entry]*. Such brilliant remarks are unapproachable--we must content ourselves with the bare record of our names.

Lee Meriwether, 10 Nov 1887

I cannot speak too highly of favors received since leaving Honolulu to come to this place. Mrs. Wm. Wilder came on board the Kinau with friendly greetings. The King also came with renewed assurances of good will. We were pleasantly rocked in the cradle of the mighty deep for two days and two nights, meanwhile receiving every kind attention. We thoroughly enjoyed our horseback ride up to the halfway house when we were refreshed by milk, coffee, bread and butter provided by our handsome hostess and then enjoyed our drive in carts accompanied by our gentlemanly and very interesting cavalier host to the Volcano House. Here we find a delightful resort. A gentleman filled to entertain guests and make them wish they could stay longer. A beautiful hostess and long olive plants.

Mrs. B.F. Wicke, 5 Jan 1888

On page 133, I omitted some entries merely stating times, destinations.

Made the descent of Kilauea iki; Mrs. W.W. Whitman also descending. The writer is uncertain if any other white lady has done the same. The Dana lake quite active; all at once was a crash and the fringe of cooler lava interior to the rim all fell in; the surface

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of the whole lake became immediately several feet lower. Down to a certain level, the molten lava of the lake had clearly run off into subterranean recesses: the direction of the running of the molten fluid being toward the N.W.; the trend (surface trend) of the molten mass of the lake was toward the N.W. This same trend was several weeks ago, toward the south.

Edwd. P. Baker, 11 Jan 1888

We join the many guests of Mr. Maby who have visited the Volcano House before us in thanking him for his kindness and attention to us during our stay. He has made our visit very pleasant and satisfactory.

W.B. Cahone, 19 Jan 1888

I cordially endorse the foregoing.

Arthur A. Mouritz, 20 Jan 1888

We visited the volcano, found it active. The sight of lava spurting up was grand. Regret not making arrangements for spending the night at the crater. Spent two nights at Volcano House, found everything clean and comfortable.

Fred. Throssel, Melbourne, Australia, 1 Feb 1888

Expectations more than realized.

Samuel Foster, San Francisco, Cal., 2 Feb 1888

"He looketh on the earth, and it trembleth; He toucheth the hills, and they smoke. He taketh up the isles as a very little thing."

John Adams, San Francisco, Cal., 29 Feb 1888

On page 135, there is an illegible entry.

The five officers of U.S. Flagship Vandalia, who arrived on the 18th, have all been highly pleased with their visit to Kilauea and with the courteous treatment received from Mr. Maby, the manager of the hotel. During our stay we have gained much information from him, but we would warn future travellers against putting any faith in his statement that the vertical distance from the Volcano House to the floor of the crater is only 460 feet. At this writing, just after returning from a visit to the burning lake, we are convinced that said distance is at least 46,000 feet, and we feel sure that anyone who walks it under the same circumstances will say the same.

Messrs. Brumby and McFarland visited the burning lake on the afternoon of March 20th, 3:15 to 9:05 p.m., and were delighted and impressed with the grand sight. It appeared to us that the lake was very active, and the guide informed us that it was more so than for some time past. About 6:25 p.m., the lava began flowing over the edge opposite the cliff where observers stay after dark, and this continued with variation of intensity until we left--after 7 p.m. At one time four distinct streams were flowing. During all this time there was great activity all over the surface of the lake, and we counted at one time ten separate fountains playing with great energy and fairly bewildering the eye with their beautiful and fantastic forms. Some have said that the phenomena of this lake of fire are no grander than some of the processes in metallurgical work, the blowing of a Bessemer converter, for example. Those who have this opinion have certainly been unfortunate in the time they visited the lake. Having seen nearly all the pyrotechnic displays of the mechanic arts, we can truly say that they do not compare with this great crucible of nature. We would advise all who have the time to spare to take a ride along the west wall of the crater until abreast of Halemaumau and the lake. The road is good and gives a very pleasant ride, and one gets, perhaps, a better general idea of

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the vastness of Kilauea and the position of the cones and lake than from any other point.

M.M. McFarland, Asst. Engr., Vandalia, 18 March 1888

Volcano views and Hilo at J.A. Gonsalves, Fort St., Honolulu. Go go go and by.

J.A. Gonsalves, Photographer, Honolulu, 28 March 1888

A party of three rain soaked and tired travellers reached the Volcano House on Tuesday evening about 5:30, were duly dried, fed, and put to bed by mine host Maby. Wednesday was rainy, misty, and miserable, but we beguiled our misery with a sulphur bath and on Thursday at 2 p.m. went down into the crater. The lake was not very active, and we had rather a meagre display; but 5 fountains and moderate agitation. Reached the house on our return at 9 p.m., feeling that Kilauea had done only fairly well by us, but we were fully satisfied with the display, as one that was novel and interesting, and shall leave tomorrow for Punaluu feeling repaid for all the little (and great) discomforts of the trip.

Chas. H. Osbourne, Detroit, Michigan, 6 April 1888

The above expresses my mind admirably & I will only add that when next I visit Kilauea I trust mine host & hostess Maby may be there with the hearty welcome cheerful fire & excellent dinner to beguile forgetfulness of the toils of the way.

Geo. P. Andrews, Detroit, Michigan, *no date*

On Sabbath eve Apr. 8th '88 there was quite a bright flow in the right or northerly extremity of the "break-down"--at the said point we observed a beautiful fiery fountain. Said valley is fast filling up--some up-lifting processes evidently going on beneath. We saw a recent cone there last Thursday. It was then invisible here at the house but is today (Tuesday 10th) easily seen from the Volcano House.

During the last four years great changes have occurred within the crater, a vast upheaval has taken place, etc. etc. etc.

Chas. H. Wetmore, M.D., Hilo, Hawaii, 10 April 1888

Visited the lake last night. Set off at 4:30, returned by 10:30 p.m., after a weary ascent. Considerable activity going on--at times four fountains of molten lava were playing. The surface of the lake was covered with a dark crust of lava, with an oscillating fiery rim. At times the crust cracked, and waves of red-hot lava slowly rolled out and gradually cooled. N.B. An umbrella is a very good thing to take with one for protection against the cold wind. There is little use for the big sticks.

Dr. N. Hacdioka, 13 April 1888

At 7 p.m. on the 17th of April the goddess Pele announced through making some unearthly noises, which could be plainly heard at the Volcano House, that she was getting ready for a performance.

Whilst listening to these noises, which sometimes sounded like the blowing of a sperm whale and sometimes like the snorting of a hippopotamus, the whole crater and surroundings were suddenly brightly illuminated.

A large stream of lava was submerging from the eastern side of Halemaumau and flowing down to its base. On the appearance of the flow the noises ceased at once, but the illumination lasted all night and continued during the night of the 18th.

The brightness of the lights at the southwest side, and extending to the northeast around the cone of Halemaumau are plain signs of far greater activity in all parts of the crater as observed since my arrival here on the 11th.

Heavy clouds of smoke are hanging over Maunaloa.

A. Jurgen, 19 April 1888

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We have been exceedingly fortunate in seeing the volcano at its very best. To describe it is quite beyond our modest powers, so we shall make no attempt to do so; but we cannot bid farewell to Volcano House without expressing our thanks to Mr. Maby and his charming wife for the great kindness and courtesy they have shown us.

Hobert Hay, Pigeon Bay, New Zealand, 12 May 1888

Was terribly impressed with the grandeur of the New Crater, had the pleasure of visiting it with the ladies and gentlemen above, and found Madame Pele in a great state of activity. Much obliged to Mr. and Mrs. Maby for their kindness during my visit.

Thos. Mellor, 12 May 1888

I can make no attempt to give any description of what I have seen; beyond saying that at the time of my visits to Pele's cauldron this evening I witnessed a spectacle well worth travelling a long distance to see. Six or seven (sometimes more, sometimes fewer) "fountains" of molten lava playing and surging intermittently every few seconds. The light from these reflected from the clouds of fumes and steam, which floated over the scene, gave a new and weird interest to the lava cliffs surrounding the place: the whole forming a picture which Dore would have loved to reproduce.

There is little or no hardship in visiting this place when one finds the amount of careful consideration which is shown by Mr. and Mrs. Maby. The hardship is to leave the spot!

M.H. Gray, Silvertown, London, 28 May 1888

Left Hilo on the morning of May 31 at 6 a.m. Reached the Volcano House at 5:30 drenched through. We were soon made comfortable by our kind host, and sitting in the magic light of a large wood fire, dreamed sweet dreams of home and other days. On Friday we went down to the crater with a guide and our party of five. And oh, what a grand sight! I have come from a land where grand old mountains lift their heads crowned with eternal snows to the heavens where undying

no signature, 2 June 1888

The above entry ends there because pages 143-146 are missing from the Register.

I scarcely know which to extol the more, the courtesy of the Col. or the kindness of his lady. Together they form a pleasant prelude to the awful glories of Kilauea.

Susa Young Gates, Provo, Utah, 29 June 1888

I have sat up till two this morning to enjoy the silence and the beauty of a tropical night and it is with regret that I turn my face away from the scenes of this wonderful region. I leave Kilauea with the opinion that it is grander than the Mammoth Cave or thundering Niagara. I can only call to mind but one spectacle within my experience that was awe-inspiring to a greater degree than "the house of fire"--the spectacle of a great battle.

LeRoy D. Brown, 30 June 1888

Someone wrote in the margin:

Kilauea is not the House of Fire.

On page 147, I omitted a poor entry.

Arrived at Volcano House about 5 p.m. Weather unpleasant. Went down to crater at 4 p.m. the 7th. The "Church" with the "Poor savage" stood out quite prominent, and there was a great deal of smoke all round the cone. Walked over a new lava flow from the "spitting hole" northwest of the new lake. The "blowhole" to the northward of the cone made a fearful noise. The lake was very active, boiling in from four to eight places. The level of the lava appeared to be about 15 feet below the edge of the rim, but while the

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boiling became more violent, the lava rose steadily, until it only was about one and one-half or two feet below the rim. The boiling now became terrible violent, and simultaneously the "spitting hole" began to show more activity. The spray was thrown up about 40 to 50 feet, and the red glare made the surroundings look very gloomy through the dense smoke, that in large quantities floated round the cone, so much so that we were nearly suffocated.

On our way back again, we passed near to the "blowhole" a high rock with several openings. It made a fearful noise, flames shooting out of the window-like openings. There was the new lava, over which we walked, was glowing and in a red-hot state an inch below the surface. There was light in the parsonage, which was reflected from the tower.

The activity all round increased. Came back to house at 8:30 p.m. and at 9 p.m. the "spitting hole" sent out a stream of lava, The reflection from the lake was very lurid, and the whole volcano was at its best. At 12 p.m. the fire in the "spitting hole" disappeared, the glare from the lake was hardly seen, the Minister in the Parsonage blew his lamp out after having finished his preparation for Sunday, and as nothing more was to be seen, I turned in.

My heartfelt thanks to the genial host and hostess.

George Heinemann, 6 July 1888

It is with great pleasure I here acknowledge my extreme satisfaction at seeing the awful grandeur of nature as exhibited at this volcanic region, and it is with regret that I have to so soon leave the most hospitable and affable society of mine host and hostess--Col. and Mrs. Maby.

Elihu Parrell, Salt Lake City, Utah, 10 July 1888

Great changes in the crater have been made during the last 11 months, at which time I visited Kilauea with Prof. Dana and party. The great pit formed by the collapse of March 1886 was then over 100 feet below the lava floor of the crater at that point, in the center of which was the great cone; this pit is now essentially filled and in one place a recent flow has passed over the former wall, obliterating it entirely. The fire lake has changed from an irregular oblong into a circular lake and is now surrounded by a wall 16 to 20 feet above the molten lava. In activity it does not differ much from Aug. 1887. The central cone is much higher, indicating that the filling of the Halemaumau pit has been largely from beneath, though in part by overflow.

This uplift illustrates what Prof. Dana calls the "ascensive force" of volcanic action. The phenomena attending this are the most impressive to my mind at this time.

W.C. Merritt, 14 July 1888

Great flames of lava were constantly thrown out at short intervals, at the lake, and large streams of flowing lava were seen coming from Halemaumau.

We extend, also, many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Maby for their kind treatment.

J. Marion Sims, purser on the steamer Lehua, 15 July 1888

Illustration: Small drawing of the steamer Lehua, 15 July 1888. Page 149.

Before leaving this most agreeable resting place we wish to record our appreciation of everything that has been done for us. Every moment of our two days' stay at the Volcano House has been full of enjoyment, and we hate to leave so soon.

Our first evening was spent in the crater, in the vicinity of "Dana Lake" which we found fairly active and well worth visiting in spite of the time and labour spent on the way to and from Halemaumau.

Visits to Kilauea Iki, the sulphur banks, and other points of interest in the vicinity, kept our second day fully occupied.

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Contrary to the reports of certain former visitors, we have found the hotel table bountifully supplied with everything neccessary for our comfort, well cooked and great in variety. Nothing more could be desired, and our host and hostess deserve our hearty thanks for their efforts in our behalf.

Frank S. Dodge, Govt. Survey, Honolulu, 18 July 1888

Oh, Pele, Pele, goddess of fire,
We do not wish too raise thy ire,
But while we're here
Be of good cheer,
And spurt her up a little higher.

H.G. Woolten, 21 July 1888

Pause, stranger, on the crater's brink!
Pause ere you advance & think
Ponder on this, think long and well
That if but one false step you take
A quick descent you'll surely make
To a place that's twice as hot as hell.

J.J. Wies, San Francisco, Cal., 31 July 1888

Started yesterday at 4 p.m. for the crater, accompanied by the guide, Mr. James Otiz, my nephew, I.J. Weil, my daughter Edith, and my son Joel. Reached the crater in one hour and a half. Left there at 7 o'clock. I found the lake much smaller and less active than the "new lake" which I visited on the 10th of November 1881, but it nevertheless inspired me with great awe, and was well worth all the hardships of this island trip. We came up here from Hilo and shall leave in the morning for Punaluu.

A.E. Hecht, San Francisco, 31 July 1888

The undersigned this day visited the Kilauea Crater, leaving the Volcano House at the usual time and spending 2 1/2 hours from 5 to 7:30 o'clock in view of the crater now in action. From our observations we found the eruptions confined to spots along the inner line of the crater's rim, some ten feet below the upper edge of the rim, the agitation extending from the spot toward the interior and at intervals long streaks of bright liquid lava appearing across the surface. On our return trip we could see the glow of lava recently discharged from a slight eruption to the northeast of the main peak.

Frank Otis, Alameda, Calif., 31 July 1888

This is my fifth visit to Madame Pele. The first being in 1857, the fourth in 1878. The crater has changed completely since my knowledge of it. The basaltic ridge on the eastern floor has totally disappeared. So also the sulphur banks on the eastern rim of the caldera. The whole southern floor has been elevated some hundreds of feet. New lakes have opened. The old "South Lake" and the famous Halemaumau have lost their fires--only the old locality with its steaming cones. The seat of the old fires remains. But in this locality today--two new lakes--display, especially in Dana Lake, grandly the forces of the volcano. The lake last night was boiling splendidly, seven fires around its edges being in constant and violent motion, while at times the whole surface was rent with fiery seams. In fact, the fire was visible in many places on the floor of the caldera. Mrs. Mott Smith is with me on her second visit, her first having been in 1862.

J. Mott- Smith., 2 Aug 1888

On page 153, I omitted some entries merely stating destinations.

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Earthquake at 7:30 a.m.

J.H. Maby, 21 Aug 1888

At 3:30 p.m. started with Aleck Lancaster as guide. There was a cold drizzly rain at the time which continued till we reached Halemaumau. We found the trail across the lava quite an even path. Looked in at the cavernous recesses of "the little beggar" and "south lake." Did not climb up the sides of Halemaumau as the white sulphurous clouds would have obscured any view of the interior. We skirted off to the right and on the other side of Halemaumau we came in sight of "Dana Lake" at 5 p.m. From the eminence where we stood on saw the seething cauldrons of molten lava. The three ____ mouths of red flaming lava we had seen from the Kau road the day before had more of the yellow hue. Two other spots out of view below the side from which we were looking, seemed to me in as furious commotion, throwing up clots of molten lava over the side. We descended to the sloping sides of "Dana Lake" and looked over its edge into the fiery gulf below, gathered some of the brittle vitreous clots of fresh lava and a quantity of "Pele's Hair," the viscous lava blown by the winds into slightest filaments of a brownish glassy thread-like density. Then we returned to the original point of observation, sheltered from the wind by a pile of scree. Across the black surface of the cooled lava would break out a rippling wave of fire, only immediately to congeal into a wan line of blackness again. Or a square would break and sink down into the glowing mass below. Or the surface would rise for some length like the black skin of some huge hippopotamus emerging from below, only to sink back again into the dark uniformity of level as before. Or a fiery flood would rise and flow like a wide torrent down the slope, the farther side of the cauldron, like the floor of the whole pit seeming _____ higher at the further extremity. Occasionally a jet of fiery lava would spurt up and fall like the dripping fires of a rocket on the black surface below. At the three points of activity along the edge there was constant changes of forms of motion. Mostly it was one surging swash of fiery surf against the sides. The Lake seemed to be an irregular ellipse of about three hundred fifty in length with jagged precipitous sides, thirty to fifty feet high. Overhanging pieces of lava would break off and fall to be lost immediately our of sight in the glowing waves below. These seemed to be eating into the sides constantly. Every once in a while the edge around the whole circumference would be a glowing rim of fire. Or at some one or other of the three points of greatest commotion the fiery flood that dashed against the sides would come tumbling back over itself like the crest of some huge incoming wave. Or a domelike fountain of fire would lift itself up as the water pouring over the circumference of an artesian well. As the darkness deepened the sides of the cauldron disappeared from sight, leaving only the changing outbreaks of fiery lava to be seen, often rising up as if it would soon break over the rim, and flow down towards the eminence on which we sat. Dense clouds came from Halemaumau obscuring the whole scene at times. At 6:30 we lit our lanterns in the teeth of a driving rain and started to return. We came back without difficulty till we passed the big rocks and came on the hard pahoehoe. By this time we could not distinguish the rim of the large crater. We turned too far to the right and finally came out at the side where we could not tell our location. We kept on to the right along the side till the hill became so low it was evident we were getting to the Puna side of the caldera. At 8:30 we began to retrace our steps: at 9:30 we struck the path up the pali: at 10:30 we were at the Volcano House, got rid of our wet garments; and sat down to a hearty hot supper, having had a splendid time and enjoyed every moment of the strange experiences we had passed through.

Some Philological Notes. On our way over to "Dana Lake" the first sounds we heard of the escaping steam seemed like the squealing from a hog pen. This is probably the origin of the Hawaiian legend of "Kama-puaa," the husband of Pele. Puaa (puaka, English pork) is Hawaiian for hog. Kama (compare Latin amo is darling, as in other

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Hawaiian compounds. "Kama-puaa" is a fabled monstrous hog. "Pele" (compare Belus, Baal, god of the sea, or the Hawaiian wela) is fiery heat.

C.M. Hyde, Honolulu, 21 Aug 1888

On page 155, I omitted a nonsense entry.

The above party known as "the boys" left Honolulu August 28 p.m. on the "W.G. Hall," landed at Punaluu 5:30 a.m. Aug. 30. Started for the V.H. Aug. 31 7 a.m., and after a fine ride on cars, bus, and muleback, last of which was best, arrived okay right side up with care at 2:30 p.m. Went down into the crater at 4 p.m. and had a very large time. The "Dana Lake" was very active and boiling up to within a very few feet of the edge. On our way back we spent an hour at a small hill or cone about 30 feet high that was throwing out red hot lava in fine style. I got all the money lava specimens we wished. Got back to the V.H. at 10:10 p.m. Made the trip both ways from house to lake &c. in an hour and five minutes each. Contrary to reports we heard in Honolulu that we would not get enough to eat (especially if we came per "Hall") we wish to say that we have had all we could "put away" and it was good. Mr. and Mrs. Maby have cared for us well, and we leave for Hilo tomorrow morning well satisfied with our treatment, our visit to the crater of Kilauea, and of Kilauea Iki, the sulphur baths, etc. We are bound for Haleakala and hope to fare as well on Maui as we have so far on Hawaii.

Pau--blue lights--curtain.

F.H. Abeel, New York City, 2 Sept 1888

All of Los Angeles, California, and very much pleased by their kind treatment by Colonel and Mrs. Maby and delighted beyond measure by the volcano and its surroundings.

W.J. Brodrick, Mrs. W.J. Brodrick, Mrs. Sidney Lacey, 1 Oct 1888

On a tour of inspection from Mahukona to Hakalau via Puna. Visited the crater last evening starting at 7 p.m. and returning at midnight. Crater very active, an unusual display of fireworks.

Alatau T. Atkinson, I.G.S., 14 Oct 1888

Arrived from Hilo evening of 13th and visited the volcano with Mr. Atkinson same night. The "Dana" lake favored us with a grand display. It was throwing up lava in sheets and showers at 3 points on its margin when we arrived and for some time after. Presently one point of eruption was exhausted and there only remained there a strong jet of bluish flame. A crack now showed itself across the further end of the pool from which a sheet of glowing lava poured out. This was followed by similar displays until the whole surface had been thus covered by degrees, more than half the pool being at one time in glowing white heat. The eruption at the side continued and new ones appeared under the rim nearest to where we sat, the lava pouring over the lip and the showers of molten cinders being unspeakably fine.

Last evening the weather was very wet otherwise an unusual display of fire to the east of Halemaumau would have tempted to another descent.

I desire to record my grateful acknowledgements to the Wilder S.S. Co. whose guest I am during this trip and to Mr. Maby for his attentions and courtesies to me during my stay at the Volcano House.

I.S. Webb. 15 Oct 1888

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Arrived this date from Pahala. Came by the new road to Volcano House all the way by carriage and am the first visitor that ever came here by carriage from any landing.

H.S. Tregloan, 28 Oct 1888

Someone wrote underneath:

You must have been very soaked.

Earthquake occurred at ten minutes before 6 p.m. Quite a deep sharp shock, felt all over Hawaii, on Maui, and also at Honolulu, Oahu.

H.M. Whitney, 8 Nov 1888

Remained here overnight, on my way into Hilo, and shall return on next Thursday, when I shall make Madam Pele, Portrait, as I understand she has changed since my last visit.

Theodore P. Severin, photographer, 15 Nov 1888

Came up from Punaluu in Mr. Lee's carriage. Had a very successful visit to the crater and can speak very highly of Mr. & Mrs. Maby's hospitality and kindness.

Dr. and Mrs. Millar, England, 22-24 Nov 1888

Went into the crater yesterday and made quite a number of new views. The general appearance of the volcano has greatly changed since I was here last February. When I was last here the central cone was not as tall as at present, and the old "New Lake" was at least 200 feet deep and which now is entirely filled in by new lava flows. I had a splendid view of the "Dana Lake" which was very active. I presume that in the course of time Kilauea will again sustain her former activity, although the visits there now in her present state, is a sight to be well admired.

I am under many obligations to Mr. Maby, for various reasons, and one especially, for his general wining ways, as he was succesful in fixing my broken camera. I can safely recomend anyone to his care, not alone for his hospitality, but his kind heartedness, and as I have been here quite often, I speak from what I know.

Theodore P. Severin, photographer, 23 Nov 1888

Someone wrote immediately after his last line:

and that is very limited indeed, as far as grammar is concerned.

On page 161, I omitted some other comments about poor Mr. Severin's spelling.

Arrived from Punaluu by the new road, and visited the crater on the evening of the 3rd, when the lake was brilliant and active. On the 4th we went to the edge of Kilauea-iki, and in the evening Captain Adams again visited the crater near Halemaumau, which had risen in level since the previous day and was still more active. We have much pleasure in testifying to the comfort of the Volcano Hotel and to the courtesy and attention of Mr. & Mrs. Maby and their servants.

signature illegible, Honolulu, 3 Dec 1888

The climate's delicate, the air most sweet, fertile the isle, Kilauea most surpassing the common praise it bears. Oh, Kilaueaika, how majestic and solemn! Winters Tale, Act III, Scene I, with two words altered from the text.

Frederick Welding, Liverpool, England, 8 Dec 1888

Arrived at Keauhou, in Str. Kinau, on the 9th and at the Volcano House on the 10th. Visited the crater on the 11th, and found "Dana Lake" and the "Little Elephant Cone" which is 300 yards north of the lake very active, so much so that I anticipated an eruption which took place the same night (the 11th) about 6 hours after leaving the crater. The flow was from the above cone, and ran along the north wall of the crater,

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fully a mile in length, and continued flowing during today. The view of the lake and the flowing river was very fortunate for me and my visit opportune. A sketch of what I saw, I have left on record in Mr. Maby's "Sketch Book" to which readers are referred.

There was no earthquake accompanying this eruption, nor any other premonition of disturbance except unusual activity in the lake and the cone referred to. The emission of smoke and steam, however, was very heavy on the 10th and perhaps may be considered as a premonition of eruption.

I leave for Waiohinu on the 13th. (15th visit to the crater.)

There has been no fire in Halemaumau, but the smoke and steam arising from it have been intense, indicating the approach of the fire which will doubtless burst out ere long.

The "South Lake" has disappeared altogether, the crater is filled up with rocks and no sign of a pit or of fire remains in it.

13th. The stream of lava continued to flow from the Little Elephant Cone all night and to this writing (8 a.m.) thirty-two hours since it broke out.

H.M. Whitney, 12 Dec 1888

Illustrations: Three drawings: 1. View From the Porch, looking towards Halemaumau. 2. Small drawing of horseback riders near sign, "Hilo 30 1/2 miles." 3. Small drawing of the Kinau. Page 163.

"The elements shall melt with fervent heat."

no signature and no date

The Lake active, and there was a flow after we had left the crater, the Little Elephant also intermittently active.

B.Y.B., *no date*

On page 163, I omitted a line of Latin, and some lines describing times.

Arrived here on the night of the 19th after exploration in company with W.E. Rowell, J.M. Lydgate, D.H. Hitchcock and ___McKinley of the woods to right of the road from Hilo coming up. At the Half-Way House a trail cut at right angles to the road ran over deep soil until a-a was reached at a distance of about 3 miles from the road. A similar trail at a point 4 miles mauka of the 1/2 way house went 5 1/2 miles, by actual measurement, through rich soil about 2 ft. deep, underlaid by pahoehoe and some very much decomposed a-a--nothing practically available for road making. No a-a or pahoehoe was reached, and a view from the top of a tree revealed no apparent change in the character of the forest. Many palms--loulu--were found. Elevation of the outer end of trail 1500 feet. Elevation of inner end 2100 feet.

On the 20th a trail was cut at a point 3 miles below the Volcano House for a distance of 2 miles. Rich vegetable mould mixed with a slight amount of sand, underlaid at a depth of 2 feet by pahoehoe, constitute the nature of the soil and rock. In some places the underlying strata was decomposed a-a, but in no case was the surface composed of rock. Palms were plentiful a fact somewhat unusual, as they do not generally grow at an elevation of over 2000-2500 feet.

Made descents into the crater on the nights of 20th and 21st. The flow spoken of by Mr. Whitney on the 13-15 ran for 4 days. It was a-a, a thing very unusual in Kilauea.

There are now two sluggish pahoehoe flows running across the path to the elephant, and on the south and west there are several flows still very hot. There are about a dozen blow holes in action besides the lake. There is very intense action in the lake, the surface of which is 25-30 feet above the general surface of the crater south of it, with a confining wall built by itself of only about 5 feet in thickness at the level of

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the liquid lava, on the south west side; and a thickness of not more than 10 feet at a point 10 feet below the surface. The surface of the lava rose and fell several times, a distance of 3-4 feet, although no flow was visible. The pele's hair on the cliffs and adjacent flat south of the lake is about 4 in. deep, forming a perfect carpet which entirely conceals the rock.

This is my 4th visit to the crater, and the activity is far greater than anything I have ever witnessed before.

L.A. Thurston, 22 Dec 1888

After a leisurely drive on Mr. Lee's excellent new road from Punaluu arrived at the Volcano House at dusk, Dec. 24 '88. Spent Xmas Eve and Xmas night both at the Lake which was in good working order, on the latter visit being specially energetic. Between the time of the journey down and up on the 25th a large lava flow had crossed the trail. Have much pleasure in mentioning how comfortable our kind and cheery host has made things at the V.H. during my stay at Kilauea.

R.D. Givin, M.D., Coleranie, Ireland, 24-27 Dec 1888

In company with Dr. Givin, Chief Engineer Faron and Hon. Edward Dolan, I came to the Volcano House on Monday Dec. 24 over Mr. Peter Lee's new road from Punaluu. Found a cordial welcome and a hearty dinner, a blazing hearth, and a gentlemanly host in the person of Manager Maby. Yet with all these seductive influences (which proved too much for Messrs. Faron and Dolan) Dr. Givin and I decided that, as it was our first and possibly last chance, we must spend this Christmas Eve with Madam Pele in her House of Fire. At a quarter past 8 o'clock we started down into the crater, and reached the shore of Dana Lake at 9:30. Here we stayed for several hours, fascinated and awed by the display of gigantic forces at work in this veritable "Hell upon Earth." We thought the lake was very active, and so our guide allowed it to be, but on the second visit the evening of Dec. 25 we found it very much more active; some of the display being magnificent beyond anything my fancy ever suggested. We all put it down as the most delightful and impressive Christmas ceremony we ever witnessed. Our party the second night included Messrs. Faron and Dolan. The "Little Elephant" crater was very active both evenings. Dana Lake, I judge, is not far from 300 feet long by 250 wide and oval in form. The views to be had on its shores at night will amply reward anyone for a journey from the "uttermost parts of the earth." I can not speak too highly of this house and the thoroughly comfortable manner in which it is kept by Mine Host Maby. The Christmas Dinner--partaken of between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock p.m. Dec. 25--will long be remembered by "the entire four of us."

May A. Tai the cook, live to eat the hen that scratches on his grass.

Dec. 26, I made a trip to Keauhou and returned. Dec. 27 was spent very pleasantly here. Dec. 28, I start for Hilo. I hope this may not prove my last visit to the volcano.

Henry C. Lyon, Boston, Mass., 24-28 Dec 1888

Arrived Dec. 28th, visited crater Dec. 29th. Dana Lake active. Unable to remain long near lake on account of sulphur fumes.

Weather delightful. The trip pays for all the exertion and is one to be long remembered.

Josephine Deyo, Kingston, N.Y., 30 Dec 1888

Being so much engaged during our limited stay here investigating and contemplating and endeavoring to understand the numerous objects of wonder in the vicinity, we have had time to peruse but a small portion of this volume--what has been read, however, is so accurate and the concurrence of the party thereto so unanimous in regard to the pleasure and sport connected with a visit to the volcano, that an attempt at

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enlargement will be impossible in the time allotted. We leave tomorrow by the W.G. Hall and the ladies of the party are anxious to find out whether or not it is possible to have a rougher trip than they had coming down. Dana Lake and the Little Elephant in full blast and magnificent.

Edwd. P. Ashe, HMS "Hyacinth," 5 Jan 1889

Arrived at Volcano House after a very long and tiresome ride from Hilo. Visited the crater on the 8th, it certainly is a most wonderful sight though I cannot rhapsodize over it as some visitors in these pages have done. Returned to Hilo on the 9th after having received every possible attention and kindness from Mr. Maby.

I. Cumming Dewar, Late Captain 11th Hussars, Yacht "Nyanza," 7 Jan 1889

The volcano fountains very fine, especially on Tuesday. The natural features of the district are full of interest. The host very attentive and friendly. I wish the S.S. companies would facilitate travellers using them both for the trip if they desire a longer stay. The present arrangements make such a plan expensive.

Ethan Clifford, London, 14 Jan 1889

This party of six left Hilo Saturday Jan. 19th at 6 a.m. and arrived at this haven of rest at 2:30 p.m., went into the crater the same evening and found Madam Pele out in the very latest style and brightest colors.

We were down again today and visited all the numerous places of interest, bringing back from the caves enough lava to macadam half of the proposed carriage road from here to Hilo.

Henry B. Lewis, 29 Jan 1889

Arrived here today after a long and very lonely ride of 30 miles from Hilo. Fortunately the day was fine, no rain, cool and cloudy at times. Time of coming was 8 hrs. 35 minutes. Visited "Kilauea iki" examined several steam crevices and found that they all stink pretty loud. There is a young lady here (by the way) who deserves as much notice as anything I have seen so far. She is rather homely in appearance, masculine in her appearance & manner, rides a mule as good as any man--wears number 1 spurs, a cowboy hat, Brogans on her feet, reads all the Police Gazettes she can find, smokes cigarettes, and I saw her take one drink of brandy at the crater yesterday.

The volcano is nothing to see compared to her and I might add that I have seen Vesuvius, Popocatpell and Onizaba, and they are nothing compared to Lua Hou and several of the smaller craters. I start for Hilo immediately.

W. Lydgate, Peterboro, Ontario, Candada, 23 Jan 1889

--LOOK ON THIS PICTURE--

Afternoon--This place is immense on such a glorious day as this has been, and one might well imagine oneself in Paradise strolling about in the tropical woods amongst so many kinds of beautiful flowers and ferns and berries--with gorgeously plumaged birds flitting to and fro, and singing merrily--oh so merrily--as they go!

--AND ON THIS--

Night--Heavens! what an awful sight have I seen tonight! I have looked upon a lake of fire and a burning mountain! Surely a sight more impressive could not be seen by the eye of mortal man! Is it not intended to be suggestive of perdition?

Miles Postlethwaite, Whitehaven, England, 29 Jan 1889

On page 169, I omitted some poor entries.

I came, saw and am disappointed and shall gladly depart in person on Feb. 5.

T.I. Bergin, San Francisco, 4 Feb 1889

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I have come to the positive conclusion that there is more fun at a Hula than at a volcano.

John F. Sisebe, San Francisco, 4 Feb 1889

Yes, I have seen the crater many times but last night, July 18, 1891, was the best I have ever seen it.

We had a fine concert on our way down to the crater.

Jeffries D. Johnson, *no date*

Left Hilo at 7:45 a.m. Feb. 8th 1889. After one hour's rest, and a jolly time on the way, we arrived at the Volcano House at 5 p.m., the scenery being magnificent.

Looking towards the crater, we witnessed a new "Lava Flow" which had only broken out in the morning. It covered a space of about a mile in length and the sight was perfectly grand. After a hearty meal and a few hours of amusement and greatly pleased and satisfied with our trip, we retired each one saying his and her "Prayers." About 10 a.m. next day each had a sulphur bath. About 4 p.m. we rolled down the hills and strolled across the lava to the new "Lake" which we found very active indeed. At 8:30 p.m. we arrived at the Volcano House again, well satisfied with everything, every comfort being displayed by the Host and Hostess of the Volcano House.

signature illegible, 9 Feb 1889

Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Maby's kind attentions we leave this morning for Punaluu in good condition for the journey after seeing a large lava flow on the 15th going down into the crater at 4 p.m. and returning at 9 p.m.

Cornel Pearl, 16 Feb 1889

I feel well repaid for my journey here and yet I confess to a disappointment in the volcano. But then my expectations were o'er extravagant. I fancied from some enthusiastic descriptions I had heard, that the whole crater of Kilauea ten miles square was a heaving mass of molten lava beating against the precipitous sides like the surf of the sea. But the smaller crater which was in unusual state of activity when we visited it last evening and the streams of flowing lava which burst out unheralded almost under our feet were very wonderful and impressive and are well worth a journey across the Pacific. I am disappointed too in the Volcano House. But very agreeably so. I like it for its unpretending simplicity and its homely and _____ comfort. I wish for no better quarters and no more attentive and courteous hosts than I have found in the Volcano House and in Mr. and Mrs. Maby.

G.W. Baldwin, Boston, Mass., 16 Feb 1889

I can cordially endorse the sentiments to which my friend Mr. Baldwin has given expression to above. I will only add that being so satisfied with our quarters, we abandoned the return portion of our tickets by W.G. Hall and intend to remain here for 3 days longer and return via Hilo to Honolulu. May Mr. and Mrs. Maby long be spared to continue their genial hospitality and give similar comforts to future visitors.

Jas. W. Bruce, 16 Feb 1889

As I am about to leave I wish to express my satisfaction with what I have seen of the great lake, also the little elephant, and must say that I am well repaid for my visit to this place.

C. Kaiser, 16 Feb 1889

Left Hilo at 6:30 a.m. and arrived at the Volcano House at 4:30 p.m. Feb. 25. We stopped at the Halfway House just an hour and a half. After taking a sulphur bath and

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feeling very much refreshed we got an excellent dinner and turned in early feeling rather the worse for wear. The next day I felt a little sore but after walking around then going to see the crater called Kilauea Iki and eating for the first time some ohelo berries I felt in good trim for the tramp to the volcano. At 4:10 started for the volcano and found both the Little Elephant and Dana Lake very active so the guide said. I have seen a great many wonderful things in my life, but I have never seen and never expect to see anything that is more wonderful and at the same time grander. It is a sight I never expect to forget and one that no one can ever form the slightest idea without seeing it. I got back at 9:40 having made the return trip in 1 hour 20 minutes from Lake Dana. I feel very well repaid for my time, trouble, and expense.

The accommodations at the Volcano House are excellent and Mr. & Mrs. Maby leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort of their guests. I expect to leave tomorrow morning on horseback at 7:00 for Punaluu to join the ship.

W.W. Gilmer, U.S.S. Alet, 27 Feb 1889

The Raymon Whitcomb excursionists arrived at the Volcano House via the Wilder route.

March 1. Visited Kilauea-iki in the forenoon. In the afternoon and evening we visited Madam Pele and found her domain well heated and illuminated. The two lakes--Little Elephant and Dana Lake--were both very active, and presented a magnificent spectacle. Very marked changes, we are told, have recently taken place, and from our observation we should not be surprised to hear of still more changes in the near future. The sight of these burning lakes is something not likely to be soon forgotten; and several members of the party confessed that the thoughts suggested to their minds were of a nature to momentarily cause them to resolve never to unduly tax the elasticity of truth, nor to rudely violate the dictates of what little conscience they may still have left. We desire to express our appreciation of the many attentions bestowed by our Host and Hostess , Mr. and Mrs. Maby who have done all they could to make a company too large for the house very comfortable.

H.C. Lyon, in charge of the party, 28 Feb 1889

On page 174, I omitted some entries merely stating arrival, times, etc.

Landed at Punaluu at 6:30 a.m. After a delicious breakfast at Lee's hotel, went on the railway to Pahala, at at 10:30 we left Pahala in a comfortable spring cart with a pair of mules, and a man on horseback to return the animals. Stopped an hour and a quarter at the halfway house where we had an excellent lunch. Arrived at the Volcano House at 6 p.m. We found the road up very good indeed all of the way. Volcano appears fairly active.

Mar. 18. At 4 p.m. we went down into the crater and saw the Little Elephant boiling, and Dana Lake spouting in fountains. Back to the house at 9 p.m.

J. Austin, Honolulu, 17 March 1889

We have today seen one of the greatest of Earth's phenomena, and are deeply impressed with the enormous extent of the crater as we first entered it. Looking into the gigantic caldron filled with its seething, molten lava, we do not wonder that the superstitious Kanaka saw the manifestation of his deity in the furnace of Halemaumau. This mighty wonder of the world fully repays any fatigue we endured in reaching it.

C.W. Granniss, San Francisco, 29 March 1889

There came five "giddy youths" from Lake City
Joyous, witty, prancing and pretty
But when they'd climbed from the crater
A few hours later

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They were dejected objects of pity!

no signature and no date

Very fair weather. Volcano active. Trip satisfactory.

May E. Dillingham, Honolulu, First visit, 1-3 April 1889

Maybe there is a better volcano & equipments somewhere in the world, and maybe not. This is one to be proud of at any rate. Milton's Paradise Lost can be well illustrated on every visit to the crater.

Emma L. Dillingham, Honolulu; H.R. Hitchcock 2d, 1-3 April 1889

My trip to the volcano was under favorable conditions of weather, and I was well pleased with all that I saw and experienced.

J.M. Macdonald, 8 April 1889

Left the Volcano House about half past seven p.m. after resting a couple of hours--made the descent to the crater, and arriving opposite the Little Elephant, found it unapproachable on account of the dense sulphur fumes. We continued on our trip and arriving at Dana Lake found it in a state of marked activity, the guide informing us that it was much more active than for some weeks past. We remained there about two hours viewing the lake at different points, and at the time of our departure the action of the lake had increased very considerably--the scene was grand in the extreme. On our way back we made another attempt to reach the Little Elephant but without success, the sulphur smoke forcing us back as before. We arrived at the Volcano House after midnight, immensely pleased with what we saw.

The next day (Monday) we made another visit to the crater, leaving the house at 4 p.m.--only a portion of the party making the trip. We arrived at the Little Elephant shortly before dark, and the guide immediately noticed that about 15 or 20 feet of the northeastern bank of the crater had fallen in since the previous night. At this point, where the caving had occurred, the boiling lava was now spurting and overflowing the bank, and at times appearing as if the entire lake had risen within a few feet of the edge of the crater. The lake showed greatest activity at the sides--little or no action being discernible at other points. The guide went within a few feet of the edge where the lava was overflowing at times, and succeeded in getting some fine coin specimens. Leaving the Little Elephant we proceeded to Dana Lake and arriving there about dark, we found the lake to be in a state of great activity, and grand in the extreme. During our stay of about two hours, the activity increased very considerably and at the time of our leaving the entire southern end of the lake was an unbroken line of surging, boiling lava, presenting a spectacle of indescribable grandeur.

With reluctance we retraced our steps homewards, and on our way back we visited the Little Elephant, finding the action in the lake considerably increased. We remained here about a half hour, reaching home after nine o'clock, greatly impressed with our second visit.

The next day (Tuesday) we made another visit to the crater, with the predetermined intention of visiting "Halemaumau" and making explorations of the fire cones to the northeast of "Halemaumau." We did not succeed in reaching the latter crater on account of the almost insuperable character of the formation, and the dense sulphur fumes at this point. We then explored the fire cone referred to above, and succeeded in getting so near as to be able to put the ends of our walking sticks into the fiery furnace. We then proceeded in driving rain to the Little Elephant and after forcing our way through the sulphur fumes, we succeeded in reaching the high bluff on the western edge of the crater, from which point we had a most magnificent view of the lake. The guide

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informed us, that we were the only persons, to his knowledge, that had ventured to that point.

Returning we reached home shortly before dark.

E.C. Macfarlane, Honolulu, 4th visit, 21 April 1889

Visited the "Lua Pele" three times and found it lively on the first occasion, ebullient on the second, and on the third "active as usual."

Geo. H. Dole, 12 May 1889

Visited the crater today for the second time. The first time was nearly eighteen years ago. I find the appearance of the crater very much changed. It has filled up some 600 feet and the present lake is some distance from the one I first saw, also much larger and more active. The road down to the lava is much better than I found on my first visit. Then it was a Jacobs ladder of very crude construction, and severe on the legs and wind.

I. Marsden, 14 May 1889

Visited the volcano this day in company with Mrs. Mary L. Packard of Snohomish, Puget Sound. We found the crater very active. Jets of lava spouting up from the middle and sides, and literally billows of liquid fire dashing on the shores on the west and south sides to a height of 40 or 50 feet apparently.

We were nearly suffocated in passing the little volcano which our Portuguese called "sutteam boat." Sulphurous gas was coming out in great volumes and we could not have stood it 10 minutes more. The wind was so as to blow it in our faces for 10 minutes before we passed it.

On our return the "way was long, the winds was cold" and a "Scotch mist" drenched us to the skin, although the stars were shining brightly overhead.

William Newhall, Seattle, 16 May 1889

Found the crater quite active, as many as seven fountains playing at one time, and about one-third of the area of the lake in violent ebullition.

Geo. H. Williams, Heeia, Oahu, 24 May 1889

Someone had written underneath:

George had just left the Kinau, which accounts for his idea of violent ebullition.

On page 182, I omitted an entry merely stating arrival, times, etc.

Arrived today. Secured a front seat at the show in the evening, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it a "Jim."

W.E. Taylor, 20 June 1889

Came from Naalehu yesterday, en route for Hilo, crater very smokey.

H.C. Austin, Hilo, 25 June 1889

Drove from Naalehu in a brake without difficulty. Road from Punaluu very good.

G.C. Hewitt, 29 June 1889

Arrived yesterday on foot from Kau, and visited the crater about two hours after arrival. The lake was very full and active, as many as four fountains would be spouting fire at one time, throwing it from 15 to 20 feet high at times. If I can never come back here again; I will try to induce my friends to visit this place. I will start for Hilo tomorrow on foot, and will be sorry to leave; this is the best climate I have found on these islands.

David Shepherd, Honolulu and Portland, Oregon, 3 July 1889

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Memorandum of Kodak exposures.
No.1. Sunday a.m. July 14. The volcano party on the Kinau (Head steward solus on deck of steamer with bottle & glass.)
No. 2. Sunday p.m. The landing of the pilgrims on Keauhou rock, the breaking waves dashed high etc. Kodak couldn't do justice to the occasion.
No. 3. Sunday evening--interior of Volcano House--blazing fire--plenty of room for new arrivals--but it don't look so.
No. 4. Monday morning--Halemaumau in a fog--or cold comfort.
No. 5. Monday evening--Dana Lake--Fourth of July Fire.
No. 6. Tuesday evening--specimen hunting--every man his own pack horse--and what loads!
No. 7. The third expedition to the crater--Few in number here but full as ever of enthusiasm.
No. 8. Thursday morning--2 a.m.--Getting up in the morning.

A.B. Lyons, Honolulu, Oahu, 18 July 1889

Kilauea defies description; the kindness of Mr. Maby and all connected with him is unparalleled.

Mrs. L.D. Prince, Cleveland, Ohio, 18 July 1889

On page 186, there are two semi-legible entries, one about exposing dry plates and the other about Kilauea's thrilling grandeur; but I can't quite make out most of the words. I also omitted some poor fragments, both on pages 186 and 187.

From New Jersey and Siskiyou
From Canada and Deutschland too
This crowd has gathered here to view
The wonderful volcano
We've tramped o'er clinkers weary miles
We've hid our aches with mournful smiles
But still we're happy all the whiles
We've seen the great volcano.
And it's a marvel, nothing less
A "bigger thing by far" I guess
Than nature's forces could compress
In any other compass
And though our shoes are worn to rags
Our Sunday clothes all gone to tags
Aye, even though we lost our nags
We'll go without a rumpus.
We'll sling our burdens on our back
And merrily we'll hit the track
Nor ever take a starboard tack
But make a break for Hilo
And all our lives we'll think of this
And it will fill our hearts with bliss
The grandest sight in nature is
The marvelous volcano.

John F. Scott, Chicago, 14 Aug 1889

"He is wise in heart and mighty in strength, for He shaketh the earth out of her place and the fulness thereof tremble. He doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number. He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing. He thundereth marvellously with the voice of his excellency;

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great things doeth he which we cannot comprehend. Lo, these are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him; the thunder of his power who can understand? Touching the Almighty we cannot find him out."

Charlotte B. Turner, Kohala, Hawaii, 14 Aug 1889

2nd visit--July 18-Aug 6 1897. No fire--only great clouds of smoke to be seen.

Lulu Grans, *no date*

Very little smoke. Immensely active, lava near edge of crater.

July 30, 1910. Second visit. This time volcano also very active, but lava lake several hundred feet down; much smoke.

Mrs. J.B. Alexander, 22 Aug 1889

Arrived at Volcano. Found it very active.

Chas. McDonald, Oakland, Cal., 14 Sept 1889

Arrived from Kau last night & leave for Hilo in the morning. Too foggy and rainy and not see much of the crater.

D.H. Hitchcock, 18 Sept 1889

On page 192, I omitted a poor entry.

The heading above the signatures representing the fight of the devils was drawn by Mr. Geo. A. Newhall. *[There is a poor drawing of demons on horseback with lances.]* The above signatures compose a party of which I was one, being detailed by His Majesty the King to be in attendance upon their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess Henri de Bourbon, travelling incognito as the Conte and Countess de Bardi, that left Honolulu on the 11th of October 1889 on the Stm. "W.G. Hall" for a visit to the volcano.

Of the sea trip to and landing at Punaluu I have nothing to say. The party arrived here at 6 p.m. on the 14th of October after a vigorous beating of mules and yelling of drivers. We left Punaluu at 7:30 a.m. in a canvas-covered car, and came by rail to Pahala, where we packed ourselves (like sardines in a tin box) with our baggage in an omnibus drawn by 6 mules, and a Rockaway drawn by 4 mules.

We arrived at the half-way house at 11:45, surprising the man in charge. After a lunch of corned beef, bacon and eggs, ohelo jelly, fresh milk &c, which was very much enjoyed, we again started on our journey at 1:20.

As stated above, after an afternoon's hard work by those who did the beating and yelling (as the rest were too lazy) we reached the Volcano House at 6 p.m. Mr. Maby, the manager, was more than surprised when we arrived, as he had not received any intimation that such a party, which with our three servants, numbered twelve, was coming to take charge. He was however equal to the emergency, for soon after our arrival he had a fine dinner prepared for us.

After breakfast on the 15th the Comte de Bardi and Baron Heydebrand started down to the crater. Counts Succhasi and Zilein, Baroness, Herthing, Mr. Newhall and myself walked over to have a look at Kilauea iki. At about 1:30 p.m. the Count and Baron returned from the crater, having gone down and back without a guide. The Comte was very much pleased and in high glee with the appearance of the crater.

After a good lunch at 2 p.m., the Counte, Counts, Succhasi and Zilein, and myself started for the crater. The rest of the party with two guides followed later, and met us at the crater. We found it quite active. It was indeed a wonderful sight. One side of Halemaumau was burning very freely.

The Count's party took a number of photographs of the fiery lake, both before and after dark. At 6:35 we started on our return to the Volcano House, where we arrived in four parties, at from 8:45 to 9:15 p.m.

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At about 10 o'clock we sat down to dinner. After soup had been served, the party was mt agreeably surprised, and went into ecstacies, when a fine suckling pig was placed on the table. The dinner was enjoyed by every one of the party.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to Mr. Maby for his attention to the party during their stay at the Volcano House. Everything possible that could be done to make their stay pleasant was attended to. We leave this morning at 8 o'clock (it is now 1:35) for Honolulu, via Punaluu, regretting very much that our stay cannot be prolonged for a few days longer. Aloha to Kilauea, the Volcano House, and Maby.

James William Robertson, 16 Oct 1889

The above party *[lists]* have spent two delightful days at the Volcano House in care of the courteous host Mr. Maby, who by his thoughtful kindness has greatly contributed to our enjoyment. We visited the crater on Tuesday evening the 29th and found it in a very active state. Feel fully rewarded for the trouble and expense of the long journey.

no signature, 29 Oct 1889

We the above party of eleven left for the crater at half past three this afternoon. During the time we were away several shocks of earthquake (twelve in number) from 6:12 to 8:45 took place and Mr. Maby felt very much alarmed for our safety. He sent out guides to look for us, but the sulphur was so strong that they could not get across the lava towards the crater, and on our way back we heard a loud crash and steam and smoke we found ascending from new cracks on the house side of the crater--we found the crater very active while sitting there, felt a severe shock at about 7:15 p.m. The surface of the lava was altered between there Volcano House and Halemaumau.

Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck, England, 4 Nov 1889

[First part is in a foreign language.]
The mighty hand has made
The great Hawaiian land
And placed within its peaks
The wonder of all wonders: (Madame Pele)

E. Wolter, 15 Nov 1889

Arrived at 5 p.m. from Hilo rather tired and hungry. Had dinner at 6 and started for the crater at 7. We arrived at the crater at 8:15 and found it very active. We got 14 specimens of lava with dimes and nickels imbedded in them, also some Pele's hair. We were nearly suffocated with sulphur smoke and had a view of a new lake which we prophesy will soon be larger.

Joseph C. Halliday, Point Arenas, Calif., 26 Nov 1889

Arrived from Hilo the 18th Nov. at 6 p.m. in Volcano House. I spent more than one week in this beautiful place. Fortunately I had three days fine weather. After a little rain, sunshine again.

The next day I went to the lake--Halemaumau, and was the fire very active. I have been on Vesuvius, on Etna in Sicilia, and on Asamayama in Japan, but the greatest sight I ever saw in my life was the fire lake. I saw in about two hours ten fire fountains larger and smaller playing round the lake, and it made a profound impression upon me. It was late when I came back and took dinner at half past 10 p.m.

I am very sorry to leave today for Honolulu, I must confess it was very delightful here, and I recommend all travelers who come to see the crater to stay here for a couple of weeks. They will be very kindly treated from Col. Mr. Maby who is full of attentions for his guests and very amiable indeed!

Marie Elle von Amerling, Austria, 27 Nov 1889

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Many thanks to Mr. Maby for his kindness and great attention.

Percy R. Hudson, 6 Dec 1889

The volcano is much the same it has been since about 4 November 1889 when a huge crack was formed in the floor of the crater (the direction of the crack being about northwest and southeast), (extending from circumference to circumference.) A small segment of the floor of the crater is thus formed: bounded by the northeast arc of the circumference on one side of the line of the crack on the other. The upward push of molten lava underneath the floor of the crater seems to have created the crack. Fresh cooled lava which has come up from beneath is seen at the bottom of the crack. The formation of this crack was accompanied with a slight sinking of portions of the central area near the lake. (This central area being two or three hundred feet higher than the area intersected by the crack.) The weight of a column of molten lava acting hydrostatically, appears to have created the crack, (the lower end of the column being at the crack and the upper end being in the region of the lake.)

Edwd. P. Baker, 2 Jan 1890

On page 201, I omitted some poor entries.

This is a grand place for wearing out shoes, which is to my interest.

W.H. Nolan, San Francisco, *no date*

I left Honolulu Tuesday, Feb. 18, on the Wilder S.S. Co.'s "Kinau" in company with a party of Raymond & Whitcomb excursionists. We had a charming voyage, the sea being unusually calm. We landed at Keauhou Thursday forenoon, Feb. 20, when we found Mr. Pogue waiting to greet us. Here we found good saddle horses ready for us and in 2 1/2 hours we reached the Ranch House where we took road carts and after about 2 hours' ride arrived at the Volcano House and were greeted by the genial and efficient host, Mr. J.H. Maby. Some of the party visited Kilauea iki in the afternoon.

Friday afternoon we went to Dana Lake, returning by lantern light. The lake was in a great state of activity, and we were well repaid for all the fatigue of the trip to it. I have visited Dana Lake twice before, and I see great changes in that portion of the crater since one year ago. I think I only voice the sentiments of the members of my party when I say the Volcano of Kilauea is easily ranked as one of the leading wonders of the earth, and well worth even a longer trip than some of us have made to see it. We also enthusiastically praise our worthy host who does all in his power to increase our pleasure while under his roof.

Henry C. Lyon, Boston, Mass., 22 Feb 1890

It will always give me pleasure to recommend a trip to Kilauea and not on these pages will I recount its many enjoyments and novel experiences but to those of my globe trotting friends who are ever appreciative of the wonders of nature and also thorough enjoyous of that courteous hospitality which our good boniface Mr. J.H. Maby extended to his guests. Trusting to be permitted by providence to again visit this most interesting spot.

Richard D.W. Lee, Brooklyn, 22 Feb 1890

I am sure that all of the Raymond and Whitcomb party will heartily endorse what Mr. Lyon has written of our enjoyment of this visit to Kilauea, and our appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of our host.

Helen Lewis, 22 Feb 1890

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We have spent three mst interesting and enjoyable days here, and have found the startling wonders of the lake of fire very agreeably supplemented by the more tranquil objects of interest in the immediate vicinity of the hotel. We were fortunate in having a fine day and night for the trip to the Lake; and in seeing the great fire fountain in active operation, showing such a wonderfully varied display of activity that we lingered until after 9 p.m. on its banks and then came away with reluctance. Our stay at the Volcano House has been made most pleasant by the kindness and attentions of Mr. & Mrs. Maby.

Crosby S. Noyes, Washington, D.C., 23 March 1890

On pages 205 and 207, I omitted some nonsense entries.

Here, traveller, pause. Take pen and ink
And ere you wander to the brink
Of Pele's vast and dread domain
Within this book inscribe your name.

Mrs. A.R. Altman, New York City, 11 April 1890

Visited the lake four times this trip. Found it changing with varying activity; on the whole showing more action than during my last visit in '87.

D. Howard Hitchcock, Hilo, 4 May 1890

Plenty of rain, all hands wet. Rough riding, and plenty of it. Weary, wounded, weak and sore.

Capt. Wm. Newhall, 11 May 1890

This is an experience we will never forget. Words cannot express, pen cannot picture, nor can the artist's brush paint the fearful, awe-inspiring grandeur of the scene our party witnessed this night at the volcano. It was very active, at times being a sea of fire, then crusting over only to break out afresh, bubbling, spluttering, and throwing up sparks like so many stars. It was a grand though awful sight.

The journey is a terribly fatiguing one but one feels amply repaid.

Mrs. Fred O. Barto, Cleveland, Ohio, 16 May 1890

Illustration: Shaded pencil drawing, apparently Halemaumau with Floating Islands grounded, 1890. Page 210.

Down went McGinty to the bottom of the hole
The lava flamed and flared
And all beholders stared
McGinty in a fright fell down into a crack
Dressed in his best suit of clothes
Encore--"Little Annie Rooney"
Soaked as usual

Daniel Logan, 17 May 1890

This afternoon a party went down to the crater consisting of Charles Creighton, Deputy Attorney General, J.D. McInerny, and D. Logan. I think there was an increase of activity over the condition of the previous evening, when I visited it in company with *[lists party]*. There was a magnificent display of fire fountains and flows on each occasion. This evening the whole lake seemed more turbulent than yesterday evening. The whole surface would heave like an awning in a breeze, then divide up into curious shapes marked off with rolling rivers of fire; some of these streams would have a dozen eruptions on their surface at once, while stupendous fountains here and there would be throwing crimson and orange lava high in the air. The changing colors of the cooling lava

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patches and rivulets were beyond description of pen or pencil. Several displays of natural fireworks while we were there were of a most sublime character.

D. Logan, Honolulu, 17 May 1890

To D.L. (scribe)

A newspaper man came from Hilo town
On a milk white plug rode he
He had comrades four who deserted him
Close to seven mile tree
His horse although slow was very sure
And it was gentle and tame
So through the dark forest he gaily rode
And got there just the same.

Chas. Creighton, *no date*

To C.C. (Crown counsel)

A used-up lawyer came from Hilo town
Astride of a Jersey cow
He pushed on the reins and swore at the beast
And raised a deal of a row
Slow over the rocks and through the thick woods
He crawled with the cow so game
He had a long yarn to tell of his toil
But he got there just the same.

Danl Logan, *no date*

Arrived from Hilo May 18th; went to the crater on May 19th, at 4:15 p.m. and got back at 10 o'clock. Dana Lake about 15 ft. below its banks and active. Visited the crater again on May 21st at 4:30, getting back at 10 o'clock. Dana Lake about 12 ft. below the banks and even more active than on the 19th, the cones breaking up at short intervals and the fountains throwing lava sparks to a height of fifty feet. We observed many gas jets & flames of green, violet & pale red, some continuing to burn during all the time we were there. Halemaumau inaccessible on account of sulphurous vapors around the cone.

Bryan Lathrop, Chicago, Ill., 22 May 1890

Since April '82 the change in both the crater and the trail is very marked: the latter has been improved to such an extent that it now presents no such serious obstacle as formerly. The Lake last night presented a fine spectacle but in point of size is insignificant as compared with New Lake and Halemaumau both of which were in action at the time of my previous visit. In one point the difference particularly noticeable: whereas the lakes before hardened over with a thick heavy crust which cracked and went under like huge cakes of ice, last night the surface was hardly more than a scum in comparison.

F.J. Lowrey, Honolulu, 23 May 1890

If those who follow the undersigned who came to this spot with an idea of the volcano formed from the different paintings you see on different parts of these prolific islands can on their visit to Dana Lake, observe the beautiful "Red" as seen in such paintings.

John Slater, San Francisco, Cal., 24 May 1890

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Reached Volcano House from Hilo yesterday afternoon and went to the crater at 4:30 p.m. getting back at half past nine. The lake was in a very active condition.

David Pullar, Forfar, Scotland, 25 May 1890

On page 215, there are some entries in foreign languages.

The volcano never did better.

Miss Ruth D. Clark, 24 June 1890

The most wonderful sight to be seen in the whole world.

John Ashedown, San Francisco, 8 July 1890

On page 216, I omitted an entry merely stating arrival.

Our party went to the crater July 15, 1890, starting from the Volcano House at 4:00, in a gentle rain, conducted by our faithful competent and good-natured guide Elmorel. We reached the lake at about 6:30 and returned after nearly two hours observation of the grandest fire display imaginable. The crater was especially accommodating and performed in the most approved styles. We are all delighted with the display.

"Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty." Once have I heard this yea twice that power belongeth unto God. Mary pleased with everything here. Mr. Maby is a success as host. For entertainment we refer you to Mrs. E.

W.W. Case, Pastor, San Francisco, 16 July 1890

It has rained continually since our arrival until today. In spite of weather, sore feet, and various other ills we are leaving here with regret that our time has been too limited to permit of a second visit to Dana lake, and the old crater of Kilauea iki. We advise those who come after us to see the latter crater by all means. The path is easy and the view superb. We shall never forget the kindly courtesy of our genial host Col. Maby. Long may he preside here, the guardian angel of all visiting tourists. Aloha oe Maby. Aloha oukou to all who come after us.

W.H. Bailey, 16 July 1890

Will express an opinion after making a trip to the crater in the afternoon and evening.

Ettie A. Birdsdale, 17 July 1890

On page 218, I omitted some nonsense fragments.

Memo of an ascent of Mauna Loa by W.B. Clark, of Boston, Julian Monsarrat, W. Gates and L.A. Thurston, under the guidance of Kanae of Ainapo. The time which was occupied in proceeding from one point to another is given for the information of those who may desire to ascent the mountain hereafter as a basis of estimate. Left Kapapala ranch at 5:45 A.M., July 26; arrived at Ainapo 8:30; left at 9 A.M.; arrived Ana Peahi (upper water-hole) 11 A.M.; arrived Kipuka Kakina camp, at the upper edge of vegetation, 1:30 P.M. Temperature at this camp, where the night was spent, was as follows, in the shade:

1:30 P.M., 58 F	6:46 P.M., 48 F
5:00 P.M., 54	6:56 P.M., 47
6:15 P.M., 52	7:25 P.M., 46, Ditto up to 10 P.M.
6:40 P.M., 49	4:30 A.M., 43

July 27 left camp at 6:30 A.M. and arrived at the crater at 11:30. Temperature at noon in the shade, 49; in the sun, 54; at 5 A.M. on the 28th, 24 out of doors and 28 in

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the tent. The entire party, except Mr. Clark, were affected with mountain sickness. Descent into the crater was made by Mr. Clark and myself at the highest point of the bluff on this side, near the old Wilkes camp, where there is a breakdown and a debris pile.

There was very good walking on the bottom of the crater, the pahoehoe being unusually smooth. There was evidence of recent eruption from a blow-hole about the centre of the crater which was still uncomfortably warm. The eruption was mostly of a dark pumice stone and a very thin black pahoehoe.

There was steam and some smoke from a spot several hundred yards out into the crater from the western bank. At the southwestern corner of the crater a dense column of steam was rising which did not become dissipated for several hundred feet above the rim of the crater. The spot from which the steam issued was covered with very bright yellow sulphur extending nearly all the way up the crater, and about two hundred feet wide. Immediately at the base of this sulphur bank there was a breakdown in the floor of the crater some one hundred feet deep and several hundred feet across.

L.A. Thurston, 29 July 1890

A volcano comes high, but it is a good investment.

B. Mitchell, Hana, Maui, *no date*

God is wonderful and grand in his works.

Thomas Acorn, 5 Aug 1890

Fair Hawaii! Must I tell
Thou art but the crust of ----
Hence
Hilo is no paradise
On the brink of hell it lies.

Ernest L. Henry, 5 Aug 1890

We, speechless, gazed on either hand
As Kilauea--wondrous! grand!
First bursts on our astonished view
In splendor granted to but few.
We see the molten lava lake
A myriad forms of beauty take
At first, like some tumultuous sea
It surges, rolls, then--suddenly
Faint lines of light, from side to side,
Threadlike, reach out, then gaping wide
Reveal a tossing sea of flame,
Whose beauties pen can never name;
Now here, now there, flame-fountains rise
As if to reach the starlit skies
Lowly at first, then high, and higher
Like giant obelisks of fire
Until, with showers of fiery spray
That gorgeous vision fades away
And now the awful molten tide
Rolls towards us, from yon far-off side
Until, before the waves of heat,
We're forced to beat a quick retreat
The jagged cliffs that hem us round,
In echoes weird, send back the sound

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That ever greets the listening ear
When e'er the awful tide rolls near
Borne onward by the seething waves
Great lava-cakes find sudden graves
Engulfed in waves of liquid light
That onward surge in tropic might,
Until the star-decked sky o'er head
By contrast, seems all cold and dead.
Then, though a temporary pall
Of darkness, o'er the scene may fall
We know that never time nor space
The glorious picture can efface
In memory, Kilauea'll stand
The foremost wonder in the land.

Emma Shaw, Providence, Rhode Island, 8 Aug 1890

Our party, consisting of seven, arrived here last evening at 6 o'clock from Hilo, wet and hungry. We visited the crater of Kilauea Iki this morning, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon we all went into the crater and spent several hours by the side of Dana Lake.

We found the lake in action, and after we had been there a short time, the whole surface of the lake was in violent commotion and fire spray was thrown up from a dozen places under the rocky banks.

The volcano was unusually active today, according to the guide, and every member of our party feels more than satisfied with the trip. We have been much favored in having a fine day for our trip, and we stayed at the lake until 7 o'clock in order to have the full benefit of the darkness.

William W. Hall, Honolulu, 5th visit, 13 Aug 1890

I have never found the volcano so active; and when we came to the house we were delighted to find a nice little pig awaiting us.

Charlotte Hall, 1st visit, 13 Aug 1890

On page 222, I omitted a poem merely listing the visitors.

During our stay of about two hours at the crater, we saw two magnificent displays when the entire surface of the lake was gradually and quite rapidly broken up into one seething mass of flame. Soon jets of liquid lava--of an indescribable color--were thrown from many parts of the glowing surface. An interesting phase of these displays was the falling to the depth of about two feet of the lake immediately after the breaking out into flame. This fall left the dark margin hanging above the throbbing golden sea. As the lake surface cooled it seemed to rise to its old place.

P.S. Apart from this wonder of nature, I am surprised at the comparative ease of this trip. The drive over was more pleasant than difficult and the strange walk to the crater most interesting. This hospitable home and the constant care and kind thoughtfulness of Mr. and Mrs. Maby make the traveler wish to remain in this far-away corner of the earth.

Luella C. Carson, Portland, Oregon, 16 Aug 1890

14th visit to Kilauea in all her glory. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be lavished.

William Matson, San Francisco, Cala., 6 Sept 1890

Dana Lake and lake on east side of Halemaumau very active.

J.H. Maby, 8 Sept 1890

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Of all the volcanoes that tourists sing
In the east or west, and of what they bring
Of all volcanoes of fancy or rhyme
Whose fire will burn till the end of time
There is none like Kilauea.

Such at least was what we read
And we left our homes at once and fled
The trip, we knew, would cure our ailing
And in less than a day we all were sailing
To the wonderful crater of Kilauea.

Nine in our party, a jolly throng
Galloping, trotting, mushing along
The natives gazed at the moving scene
With a fiendish joy and looks serene
As we rode to Kilauea.

Here and there through the underbrush
We could hear the angry waters rush
And sulphuous odors mixed and blended
And dim and spectral, far away
Ascended the smoke of Kilauea.

Words cannot tell how our poor heads swam
And ached as though caught by logs in a dam
Our poor backs arched in a feline fashion
And our bodies shook in a dreadful passion
On our way from Kilauea.

Oh now there is nothing but sore distress
Headaches, rheumatic tenderness
If our legs and such, and now were away
To never return (at least so we say)
To the wonderful crater of Kilauea.

Ruth Ward, Leadville, Colo., 9 Sept 1890

No fire in the crater. Dana Lake dead.

J.H. Maby, 9 Sept 1890

On page 225, there is an entry in a foreign language.

Translation of the above.

We went down to the volcano and stayed there for about one hour without seeing much. Then we lost our patience and went back, after we were out 40 minutes, the crater began to act and we were consequently disappointed.

N.B. The above poem does not express the feelings of the whole party, but is just a personal remark of Miss Ward's.

George Wendt, Berlin, Germany, 9 Sept 1890

We arrived yesterday 8 1/2 hours from Hilo, counting hour for lunch. Rode on horse and muleback all the way and enjoyed the new section of road very much, no particular word of praise for the last half. We were disappointed to learn on arrival that

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"Madame Pele" had gone out of business at Dana Lake and had not fully decided where to open up her show for the fall and winter. Went down into the crater at 10 a.m. today and visited the east side of Halemaumau to see the "volcano" referred to by the gentlemen above who were down last night. We found two blowholes about 600 feet apart and a flow from each of them had covered several hundred square feet. The one furtherest to the south looks as if it would soon form a lake about the size of Dana Lake about that much space having already sunk 5 to 20 feet below the level of the surrounding lava beds. We next went to Dana Lake and found it quite dead, except for a little steam and smoke, walked well on to the lake but found it very hot toward the middle and could see fire in many cracks. Returning we arrived at the V.H. at 4 p.m. having had a beautiful day and a very enjoyable time in the crater.

E.O. White, Honolulu, 2d visit, 11 Sept 1890

Open lake again.

J.H. Maby, 16 Sept 1890

Two active lakes in the crater.

no signature, 23 Sept 1890

A flow on east side of Halemaumau blowhole, north side and Dana Lake west side. Much variety.

Edwd. P. Baker, 25 Sept 1890

Altho I have not seen what I hoped to see, this being my third visit, I am delighted with what I have seen and hope when I come again I will see even more.

signature illegible, 26 Sept 1890

Visited volcano last night and found that a new lake had commenced operations. We named it Le Conte Lake. Today I left my visiting card at the bottom of Kilauea Iki.

Sam S. Peck, San Francisco, 10 Oct 1890

Our party of four ladies and four gentlemen arrived here day before yesterday, "the voyage up" having been made in 6 1/2 hours. We left Hilo at half past eleven, having but just arrived in the new interisland steamer Claudine. Two hours brought us to the end of the fine government road, where we left the stage and mounted one mule and seven horse, reaching the Volcano House and comfort at 6 o'clock. The company's men said we could not get through until long after nightfall, but the intrepid horsemanship of the ladies outdistanced our best expectations and won universal praise.

One of our party, Mr. Sam S. Peck, whose autograph appears near the bottom of the preceding page, went to the crater that evening. The next morning, yesterday, he set out alone for Kilauea Iki, reached it quickly, and, impelled by the youthful spirits of adventure and the genuine zeal of the explorer, he began the descent toward the bottom. His spirits going up as his body went down, he clambered, jumped, slid and tumbled until he reached the very lava of that old crater floor. Three of us tourists soon after reached the top when the quick eye of the guide caught sight of Mr. Peck's coat on the bushes part way down. A shout brought an answering shout, and lo, we decried him, like a spider of a man, down at a depth that amazed us, engaged in the struggle of the upward climb. Reaching the surface he declared that the adventure was foolish, but we all praised, at least, his courage and perseverance.

The remaining seven of us, with a new arrival as the eighth, visited the crater yesterday, leaving a quarter before four, and reaching the hotel in return at a quarter after nine.

Lake Halemaumau was not quite so active as reported the night before. Yet the dark lava crust showed fire cracks in many places, with frequent ebullitions and

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outpourings of a molten mass. One place, in particular, near the northeastern quarter, maintained a steady flow. Our guides went right down to the verge of the lake, thrust their sticks through the piecrust on top, pulled out little masses as do glass burners from their furnaces, and placed in them sundry coins as a curiosity. Near us the lake maintained a constant series of puffing explosions as if of pent-up steam, but from any point made by us it was not practicable to observe their real nature. The cones in the lake displayed fine pyrotechnics of lava jets and balls, with but slight interruption.

Starting on toward Dana Lake we soon reached what Mr. Peck called Le Conte Lake, which the night before had been one molten sea. It was more quiet under our first view but immediately began to perform, a center of surging fire appearing from which a molten rim rapidly expanded until the whole area was brilliantly covered.

Dana Lake maintained its eminent reputation, the entire mass, surface and depth, boiling violently, and throwing up spouts and bombs of fire. The guide said the surface was about 200 feet long and 100 wide. But we discovered that what seemed its shore was not a shore, but only a shelf or floor under which the fiery molten caverns extended an unknown distance. At times the mass of tempestuous, boiling lava seemed impelled by a rapid current to the western end, and pouring out of sight into an invisible vortex.

A very striking feature, which the guide pronounced new, appeared some distance perhaps south from Dana Lake. An active eruption, apparently on the crater's rim, probably a third or halfway toward the top, poured out a liquid, fiery mass which flowed in a tortuous stream downward toward the center of the crater. Its flow and figure made a veritable river of fire.

We leave today well pleased with our trip, our entertainment and the general experiences of these three days, notwithstanding the abundant rain.

We have taken a lesson in the processes of nature and the limitations of man.

Chauncey N. Pond, Oberlin, Ohio, 11 Oct 1890

It was hard tramping, but we got there just the same.

D.W. Roach, Honolulu, Oahu, 21 Oct 1890

After a somewhat rough journey this hospitable roof was obtained on the 20th and the same evening I was allowed to join a family party and pay my respects to the Dana Lake. We were favoured by a first rate flow of lava and saw the birth, rise, and fall of a new vomitorium and from the house on our return the glow of this new escape and the other orifices was glorious in the extreme.

An observatory should be established here as soon as possible and I may recommend Mrs. Maby to observe whether the moon influences the activity of the crater.

I could see no bright lines in spectrum of the lake.

M. Horner, England, 21 Oct 1890

Found Dana Lake very active, as also a smaller lake about 100 yards from Dana Lake. Saw three different flows and had to make a long detour to get around one flow to reach the Lake. Got some good coin specimens, but failed to get them safely to the Volcano House.

T. Forbes, 26 Oct 1890

Apres 30 ans de voyages, apres avoir navique sur biens des mers, apres avoir visite les iles du Pacifique, les volcans de la Nouvelle Zelande, le Krakatoa dans les iles de la _____, le Popocatepetl au Mexique, et les volcans des Andes, je donne la palme a celui de l'ile____ Hawaii qui presente le plus imposant spectacle qu'on puisse rever et imaginer. Je n'ajoute rien parce qu'il est impossible de depeindre l'effet produit par ce gigantesque cahos.

T. Ziegler, Paris, 31 Oct 1890

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Although we have not Mr. Ziegler's experience we have witnessed such an imposing sight that we fully concur with the above statement.

Charles Atherton Tinkham, Chicago, Ill., 31 Oct 1890

Jordan am a hard road to travel,
But de volcano road am worser.

no signature, 1 Nov 1890

The lake in violent ebullition. I saw Kilauea for the first time in May 1881, but I have never seen the molten lava of Kilauea boiling so violently as today; although in former years action equally violent was often observed (20 I think).

Edwd. P. Baker, 5 Nov 1890

We visited "the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone," and saw "the flames of damning fire."

Mrs. Sophie Boyd Pratt, 8 Nov 1890

On pages 234 and 235, I omitted some poor fragments and times of arrival.

Illustration: Cooking eggs over hot cracks of lava, 1890. Page 235.

This is my second visit.

My first visit to "Dana" lake was on June 20, 1889. Since then, the surrounding formation has changed considerably.

On my first visit, I stood upon "Halemaumau" and looked down into the "Dana" lake, about 200 feet beneath.

On this occasion (second visit) an overflow from "Dana" the previous evening, surrounding Halemaumau prevented its ascent, so we were compelled to view the lake almost on a level with itself. Dana Lake, in June 1889, was the center, and surrounded by high bluffs; at the present writing it is encompassed by an almost circular wall, standing about ten (10) feet above the surface of surrounding cooled and Pele's-hair covered lava.

On this occasion I was fortunate to witness a grand pyrotechnic display; the entire lake is a turbulent sea and seething fiery mass. There are no changing gray spots of crust to sink and burn and to form again; the lake is all active molten lava; roaring, surging, splashing, laving the encompassing embankments with its consuming surf. Great sheets and flakes of fiery liquid would now and then rise in fury to considerable heights and in falling would splash on the embattlement that held it captive, running over and down on the outside.

An opening appeared on one side of the rim, in the shape of a blow-hole, from which with a roaring sound great jets and sparks of lava flew out forming Pele's hair. The surging lava within the lake would ebb and flow; now appearing almost to run over the rim of the wall, and then again receding and sinking three or four feet below.

Several large blow-holes in the immediate vicinity of the lake, were very active and vied with each other in throwing high into the air immense quantities of molten sparks, with noises that sounded like a heavy stream of water being played upon the side of a house by a fire hose company.

A. Gartenberg, 17 Dec 1890

As seen from the verandah of the V.H.

9 p.m. An immense conflagration is in progress. Dana Lake looms up in all its glory and brightness.

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Moving clouds of white smoke and steam illumed by the light of the fire from the molten mass drift slowly away and heavenward.

Now and then fountains of fire shoot up from both "Dana" and the new lake ("Maby") forming to the of Halemaumau.

In the darkness outside of the glare of the burning lakes appear eight lights, showing up like street lamps in the distance; these are blow-holes.

10 p.m. A long ridge of fire is flowing from "Dana Lake." The new lake is spouting magnificently.

Between the N.L. and "Halemaumau" there appears to be a new outburst, as lava is being thrown high into the air from that point. Innumerable lights are showing in front of Halemaumau. The scene is weird! Indescribably grand! The lights in front of Halemaumau have merged into a large leaping fountain of fiery lava.

I stand in the doorway of my room, fascinated with awe at the spectacle that is being enacted before me.

I am alone and wish for company to bear witness to the magnificent display of Hawaii's natural wonder; which I am now feasting my eyes on.

My line of vision is about three miles from the scene of conflict; words can not depict the supreme grandeur of the illumination and pyrotechnic display.

11 p.m. There are now two fountains spouting alternately in front of Halemaumau. The new lake is in great state of ebullition, several fountains can be seen playing high above the horizon.

A. Gartenberg, 18 Dec 1890

In the above entry, the writer left a blank before "Halemaumau" in the fourth paragraph. No doubt he was unsure of his directions, and planned to get oriented the next morning at sunrise, but then overslept and never returned to fill in the blank.

First visit to Hawaii, arrived at night time and saw the craters with splendid activity. Went down there next day passing over fresh flows of hot lava.

C. Thoel, Honolulu, 20 Dec 1890

On page 238, I omitted some poor fragments.

If my pen was one of fire,
And could burn its way like "Pele's" ire!
I would gladly describe; could you believe,
The sight I saw this "Christmas Eve."

Mai Fai, Christmas, 1890

U.S.S. Mohican arrived at Hilo Dec 25 1890, from Honolulu and Lahaina. The following day the above party left Hilo arriving at the Volcano House after a long tiresome ride. Dec. 27 visited Litle Kilauea in the morning; in the afternoon visited Kilauea, found Dana Lake unusually active.

no signature, 27 Dec 1890

Happy New Year.

John C. Nobman, San Francisco, Cal., 1 Jan 1891

The crater is more active than I have ever before seen it. On the night of the 2d spouting lava could be seen in 5 different places from the verandah of the Volcano House.

Dana Lake and the new lake are both in a continuous boiling condition, throwing up lava from 40 to 60 feet. Dana Lake has built up a wall around itself of from six to 16 feet high, and the surface of the liquid lava is about ten feet above the surrounding country.

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I paced Dana Lake off along the base of the wall, making it 82 paces long, It is about one half as wide.

There are nine active blowholes within a radius of 200 feet, this side of Dana Lake, about a quarter mile, with every appearance of forming into a lake.

Two of us climbed the north wall of the central Halemaumau debris cone. The cone is a circular crater with a level fresh lava floor about 100 yards across.

L.A. Thurston, 2 Jan 1891

Went down into crater with the four persons aforesaid at 11 a.m. Returned to the Volcano House at 9:30 p.m.

Explored floor of crater. "New Lake" resembles an irregular bowl of 75 feet diameter, sides six to ten feet high. Lava inside at white heat, surging, boiling, bubbling, sputtering, swashing and dashing itself against the sides. Sometimes slopping over like described in this book--we stood on blocks of lava right against the sides of the bowl, dodging the small pieces occasionally thrown out.

"Dana Lake" is similar, say four times as large, with higher walls and boiling with more intense fury, reminding me of a bay of liquid fire and brimstone, with a hundred fiery demons bathing within, possessed with ceaseless power of motion, diving, springing, jumping and leaping about and exploding into a thousand fragments, shooting 50 feet into the air. We sat upon some cooled lava and watched by the hour.

There were 15 or 20 blow holes scattered about us, all seeming to open into a turbulent subterranean river, out of some the lava was shot with great velocity, high into the air. Others breathed a blue flame with regular pulsations of sound louder than that from the valve of any engine of man's making. The solid lava trembling with the throes of the monster confined within.

No man would be insane enough to think of firing and running this immense furnace for one hour. Yet how many, will unblushingly tell the Creator of this sublime work what attributes he ought to possess and how he ought to run the machinery of the spheres with their myriad inhabitants.

Query. Which is the most fatiguing, first the trip from Honolulu to Hilo per Kinau over a rough sea, second riding a sawbuck horse from Hilo to Volcano House, or third spending a day exploring the crater???

Toasting your weary anatomy before the V. House fire and eating a good chicken dinner after the three suits. Your humble servant.

George A. Howard, Los Angeles, 3 Jan 1891

A magnificent view--a pleasant time with Mr. Mabie.

W.D. Westervelt, 21 Jan 1891

Find Pele a very interesting personage. A very close or continuous acquaintance however; not considered desireable. Might be induced to report the visit under circumstances of a very pleasing & seductive nature. Find hostelry comforts quite au fait considering untoward circumstances.

R.A. Williams, 4 Feb 1891

This party found a new lake about 500 feet south of Dana Lake and very active, some 75 feet long and 30 feet across.

no signature, 10 Feb 1891

Far from the lands of snow and ice
I've hied me to this Paradise,
When lo! right here (excuse me, ladies)
I've also found the way to Hades.

H.E. Wilcox, California, 10 Feb 1891

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Twelve of us here--a jolly crowd
The ladies laugh and giggle loud
The gents they eat & sleep & drink
And flirt as hard as you can think
Twelve went in Pele's sulphur pit
Eight soon got enough of it
They turned around & sneaked back home
While four brave men did further roam
And they can boast that they have seen a
Partial glimpse into Gehenna.

A.A.C., 11 Feb 1891

Illustration: Two drawings, 1891: 1. Unloading boat at the wharf. 2. Horseback riders on the trail. Page 245.

I was here on Feb. 11, 1891. Not being satisfied with my former visit. I was in the crater this afternoon and evening. The display is simply grand. I can now leave it with perfect satisfaction. But with the desire to see it again in the near future. Our wants have been well attended to by our genial host Mr. Maby.

F.M. Farwell, Saratoga, California, 24 Feb 1891

My fourth visit to Kilauea. The changes since I was last here--February 1890--are numerous and great. The three active lakes now are new ones--called Maby lake, the new lake, and Dana Lake. All are very active, and the displays are simply magnificent. We left the Volcano House 3 p.m. Feb. 24 and returned 9:30 p.m. Have enjoyed the delightful hospitality of the Volcano House under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Maby.

Henry C. Lyon, 23-25 Feb 1891

Go, look and behold, a Creator's hand still managing the universe, and not only that, but the minutest things of each sphere, so also, in the affairs of men. Always get on the safe side & be sure.

Many many thanks for the amiable hospitality of Mr. Maby.

R.M. Baptiste, 3-5 March 1891

On page 247, there is a semi-legible entry.

9:30 p.m. Slight earthquakes at the time of shaking the cones of Halemaumau settled down.

From Sept. 10 to March 6 all the fires in the crater were very active and flows of lava was plainly seen over the floor of the crater from the house.

At 9:10 p.m. on the 7th a slight shake was felt at the house.

On the morning of the 8th on looking over the crater we saw that the cones at Halemaumau, the Dana, and Maby Lake had sunk out of sight.

The cones of Halemaumau loomed up above the level of the crater some 200 or more feet before the earthquake of the evening of the 6th.

It being just five years to a day between the time of the bottom dropping out on March 6, 1886 and the present drop out.

J.H. Maby, 6 March 1891

Finished survey of Volcano Road. Elevation veranda of hotel, 3971.6 feet (by levels from sea level from Hilo).

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The volcano is a thing of the past--there is no fire, and no bottom to the crater.

William W. Bruner, 15 March 1891

Went round the Halemaumau chasm. The brink is a sheer precipice but the descent becomes tunnel shaped one-third or half the way down. A rope or excavation would be required to enable a person to descend. The depth seems to be the same (a little less possibly) as in 1886. It is smoking at the bottom and at another place eastward of the bottom. My recollection is that there was no smoke in the chasm in 1886. So soon after the dropping down, 6th Mar. 1886 and 6th Mar. 1891, are the dates of the dropping down of Halemaumau. 18 March 1886 I descended into the chasm and 18 March 1891 I went round it. One must not prophesy, but judging from the past there is good ground for hoping a return of the fire. The Halemaumau chasm, being clear cut all round and the eye being able to take it in at one view, reminds me of the summit crater in Mauna Loa, Mokuaweoweo.

It is fortunate that we have the same excellent manager to report the 1886 and 1891 disappearances of the molten lava, so that the two eruptions can be more readily compared.

Edwd. P. Baker, 18 March 1891

Leaving San Francisco March 10 we were very much disappointed on our arrival at Honolulu, to hear of the going out of the Volcano Kilauea, that being the principal object of our trip. Yet after a rather rough voyage from Honolulu to Punaluu, finding very comfortable quarters at Mr. Lee's, a very interesting trip from there to the Volcano House, with the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Maby, seeing such a hole in the earth, where so short a time ago was a mound of lava two hundred feet high, some steam, smoke, and red-hot crevices in lava so near the large sink, are leaving the place feeling amply paid for the journey, though sorry we were not here a month sooner.

T.J. Williamson, John Long, Muncie, Indiana, 23 March 1891

On page 249, there is a poem that is semi-legible and apparently nonsense.

"Suns that set & moons that wane
Rise & are restored again."
Are you, molten lava lakes,
Gone forever out of sight
Passed away in die weigheit
Or will you--when Pele wakes--
In her fiery vast domain
"Rise & be restored again"?

signature and date unclear

The goddess "Peli" a lady of high rank
Was the daughter of a fire and mud bank
The bank it busted and "Peli" she dusted
And now she is blank! blank!! blank!!!

Geo. Chauncey Dewey, West Virginia, 28 March 1891

Fine weather, comfort and good feeding at Mr. Maby's--everything jolly except that there is not a vestige of fire in Kilauea.

R.U.L., 28 March 1891

Last person to register under the Wilder Steamship Co's management. No fire at all in the crater.

Clarence L. Crabbe, Hilo, 2d visit, 30 March 1891

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March 31st 1891 the last day of the Wilder Steam Ship Co. as owners of the Volcano House., April 1st the places passed under the management of the new Volcano House Co. with W.R. Castle as President.

no signature

Also the first person to register under the new Volcano House Company.

Clarence L. Crabbe, Hilo, 2 April 1891

Brevity they say is the soul of wit
Tis well many here, should not forget.
Kilauea at present has lost her grip,
Who knows but that the Crater is to let?

W. Grayling Temple, Pall Mall, 3 April 1891

About 11 p.m. this day the fire returned in the sunken pit of Halemaumau, after having been extinguished 35 days. When first inspected on the 11th of April, the fire was very small, occupying or puffing out of a small hole at the bottom, not more than four or five feet in diameter.

H.M. Whitney, 10 April 1891

First load of lumber for the new Volcano House arrived here at 1 p.m. Five hours from the Half Way House.

E.N. Hitchcock, 11 May 1891

The following was translated from Hawaiian by Dorothy Barrere.

Ka Huakai Makaikai a ka Moiwahine Liliuokalani i ka luapele o Kilauea May 14, 1891: Ua hiki ma ka Huakai Alii a ka Moiwahine Her Majesty the Queen Liliuokalani ma ka Hale Hookipa a ka Luapele, ma ka Poaha May 14, 1891, Hora 11 1/2 a.m. ma Kau mai, me ka maikai a me ka oluolu. A ke Mahala ae nei makou i ka Akua Mana Loa no Kona kokua ana mai i Kana Kauwa Wahine iloko a kono lima me ka maalahi, a me ke aloha--Ka Huakai Alii.

The Royal Tour of Queen Liliuokalani to the Crater of Kilauea May 14, 1891: The Royal Tour of the Queen, Her Majesty the Queen Liliuokalani, to the Guest House at the Crater on Thursday May 14, 1891, arrived at 11:30 A.M. from Kau, well and comfortable. We give thanks to Almighty God for His supporting His Woman Servant within His hands. With contentment, and with aloha, Ka Huakai Alii *[The Retinue]*

[The above entry was marked out with a large cross, and the following was written:]

Ka Huakai Alii O ka Huakai Makaikai a ka Moiwahine a ka Hawaii Pae Aina H.M. The Queen Liliuokalani. Ua hiki mai i ka Hale Hookipa ma ka Luapele a Kilauea Hora 11-1/2 a.m. May 14, 1891, iloko a na la mua o kona noho alii ana me ke Kalaunu a Hawaii.

The sightseeing Tour of the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands H.M. The Queen Liliuokalani. *[The Touring party]* arrived at the Guest House *[Hale Hookipa]* at the Crater of Kilauea at 11:30 a.m. May 14, 1891, in the early days of her reign with the Crown of Hawaii.

Liliuokalani, *etc.*, 14 May 1891

Last visit to crater was in Nov. 1886 (p.86) following the breakdown of 1886 Mar. The condition in the crater was totally different to what one sees today. The first thing which struck me is the greater height of the bed of the crater in the Halemaumau region, produced, I should judge from inspection, by frequent overflows of lava, rather than by a bodily lifting or forcing up of the bed. A very wide and deep crack crosses the

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path, perhaps a quarter of a mile from the foot of the sand hill (where the road starts over the floor). It was not here in Nov. 1886. It makes me think of the breakdown of 1868. In 1886 the place where the "New Lake" was, was represented by a deep depression with sides precipitous in places. Today that spot is high and rather of a a ridge--running from Halemaumau's bank S.E. Halemaumau is now represented by a profound and forbidding abyss--nearly circular, into which no descent is possible. We made a very careful examination on all sides and Eddie N. Hitchcock boldly climbed down a mass of broken debris for 50 to 75 feet in depth, then came to a precipice of 50 feet high to the lower debris. It was the only place as nearly approachable as that and is on the S.W. or W.S.W. side of the pit. The pit is, so far as I can judge, 2000 or 2500 feet long and nearly as wide, greater axis N.E. to S.W. and when the break-down occurred must have been represented pretty nearly by an inverted cone. The inverted apex has now filled up with fresh lava to a depth in the center of about 75 to 100 feet, and nearly in the middle of this smooth lava bed is the new lake or center of activity. A party which went down the night of the 19th say the activity was intermittent, but very violent and magnificent. Last night--21st--it was continuous from the deeper pit or hole in the east side and intermittent from the south and west sides of the lake-- making 2 or 3 centers of action, which appears to be a new development. The action in the east hole or pit was very fine. The lava returned to an unknown depth, then swelling with beautiful scintillations till the hole was filled, terrific explosions followed, ejecting portions of the lava to a great height, say 50 to 100 feet (if the great pit is 400 feet deep) while the larger portion overflowed to the S.W.--sometimes nearly filling the lake. This pit is building a cone for itself to the N.E. or E. and appears to be covering in. If it succeeds in so doing probably it will burst out elsewhere. There is a continual hissing and roaring--but the explosions with loud reports (last night) came at intervals of 5 to 10 minutes. This action is wholly new to me and is very interesting. The action in the S. & W. of the lake resembles that so well known in Kilauea--viz., the black surface begins to smoke, then cracks run across, then the whole surface breaks up and boils with surges and small fountains. The heavy volumes of smoke only follow periods of intense activity from the E. pit. Below I attempt to give some idea of Halemaumau's appearance as I saw it, evening of May 21, 1891.

I forgot to note one interesting feature. The breakdown must have been gentle and easy, as large portions of the former upper surface (original) are intact--except some cracks & steep incline.

William R. Castle, 7th visit, 19 May 1891

Illustration: Three drawings, 21 May 1891, W.R. Castle: 1. Rough map of Halemaumau, showing possible route to Lake. 2. Cross section, breakdown of Halemaumau, with Lake and cone at bottom. 3. Cross section of the Lake, showing cone in detail. Page 258.

Today, in company with E.N. Hitchcock and Geo. P. Castle, walked around the crater, visiting Kilauea-iki and Keanakakoi on the way. Between the two--on a bluff visible from the head of the road into the crater--examined the head of the eruption which flowed into Kilauea-iki and the great crater. Most of the trees which I saw standing in Nov. 1886 with dots and masses of lava in the branches have fallen, but three or four are standing and they, with other things, are well worth a visit. To the E. of Keanakakoi is a lovely picnic ground, sloping down to the crater, protected from the cold wind, covered with beautiful trees and well grassed over. Around this crater are found the very hard and tough rocks from which the ancient stone axes of the Hawaiians were made. Besides this, are other hard and many-colored stones and rocks, one appeared to be veined with quartz--perhaps gold or other metal will be discovered here.

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From Keanakakoi we went into Kilauea on the long sand cape projecting at that point. It brought us within a half mile of Halemaumau--whence the way was easy over very good lava, which however was hot. Reaching the break-down in the south side we saw at once that two days had wrought much change in the appearance of things below. The cone at the east end of the lake is much higher and is more nearly approaching a perfect cone shape--as the furious outbursts of lava are gradually covering their points of exit. Outflows of lava have filled what was a deep depression below the general lava floor. Occasional action continues on the S. & W. sides of the lake.

But the notable event of the trip was Ed Hitchcock's daring descent into the pit. He tried again from the S.W. side, this time descending through a crack opening into the pit--from the crack's end he carefully went down over piles of loose debris, tumbled at such an angle that a very little cause must have precipitated the mass into the gulf. Thence he went over a broken mass of rock and loose material, till the lower slope was reached, over which he disappeared from sight, to reappear 42 minutes from the top, on the smooth hot bed of fresh lava. Sulphur fumes and smoke at times were stifling but he succeeded in getting within 80 to 100 feet of the burning cone, and reports intense heat, and action just under the surface--which breaks up and melts occasionally. He is the first to descend into the new Halemaumau, and to bring out specimens of its new lava which is like most of "Pele's" an intense black. We returned by the S. bank of the crater and the Uwekahuna bluff, which is always well worth a visit, and rested ourselves with a steam and sulphur bath.

Wm. R. Castle, 23 May 1891

Illustration: The Taffy Party, June 1891. Page 261.

For the information of tourists as to the time of building New Hotel, I make this record. I arrived here June 25th and commenced work June 29th. workmen's names: J.H. Craig, Foreman, Al Gilbert, A. Anderson, Wm. Lewis *[lists workers]* Geo. A. Howard, Archt. & Contractor.

Geo. A. Howard, 29 June 1891

Distances may lend enchantment to the view but views will never borrow distance to ride over a long 20 miles for 15 on the "Volcano road." The Good Book says "and it rained 40 days and 40 nights." Well I have learned here about raining which makes me no longer doubt the Bible story. "A kingdom for a horse," cried Richard, but not for such a horse as I rode to this place.

I have seen many of the natural wonders of the world: the Yosemite, the geysers of the Yellowstone, Niagara Falls, the great Muir glacier in Alaska, the Colorado Canon, the great snow-covered mountains of Mexico, the Giants Causeway in Ireland, Mont Blanc on a clear morning forty miles in the distance, Mt. Vesuvius in eruption at night, but none of these offer any thing so grand, so awfully sublime, so mighty in power, as this great burning lake in the crater of Kilauea.

O.J. Hodge, Cleveland, Ohio, 29-30 June, 1891

I am free to say that I believe that the Volcano House is a first class place to stay. I wish I was so situated that I could remain several weeks, to explore this wonderful country. Mine host Mr. Lee is a capital landlord and did his utmost to please his guests. Long live Mr. Lee.

signature illegible, 1 July 1891

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Yes, we had a tolable rain
Yeh, been achen once or twice
But begosh we're all happy
We're a'thinkin the trip's derned nice.

no signature and no date

On page 265, I omitted an entry merely stating arrival.

I had to travel over a rough road to make my mark her. Arrived here very very tired with my friend.

WIlliam Still, San Francisco, 17 July 1891

I walked, I saw, I wondered.

Harry U. Dreyden, Martinsville, Ind., 23 July 1891

Favoured by the finest weather: the lake was found in good condition, about 350 feet down, and half mile in circumference.

At this point we the above tourists found the New Kilauea Volcano House Company's large new hotel building progressing in a most substantial manner and notwithstanding the large number of mechanics to be boarded we find that our host Mr. Peter Lee is a most genial and perfect caterer.

Pleasant were the Old House comforts.

H.C. Runger, Seneca Falls, N.Y., and party, 1 Aug 1891

Illustration: Three sketches of hikers on crater floor, 1 Aug 1891: 1. "Our guide loses his way." 2. "Patience on the lava." 3. "A little more down this way." Includes Halemaumau smoking in distance. Page 268.

Have spent very pleasant day here. Crater both interesting by day and night. Quite different from when I saw it six months ago. Fine subject for pen or pencil.

Wm. A. Yeats (London, England), Kukuihaele, Hamakua, Hawaii, 5 Aug 1891

The Telephone from Hilo was completed Aug. 8th, 1891.

no signature, 13 Aug 1891

The trip from Hilo was made partly on wheels & partly on horseback, a triple one, several hours. The experience is a pleasant one, when--as was the case with our party--the weather is fine. The impressions made en route include a desire that the "Volcano Road" which has been the stumbling block of several successive Hawaiian Administrations, cannot be completed too soon for the general good of the country. From some experience as an engineer I was impressed with the wisdom of the present management in changing the route of the remaining portion put that arguably proposed.

In Re Volcano: The impression formed from a perusal of the registers included at least an accurate history of the changes of this great wonder of Nature: but a few critical observations from evidently intelligent writers prepared me for what is popularly called a "sell." But the fact "settled it" in favor of the enthusiasts. The scene is never-to-be-forgotten. And though not so terrifying as when the lava flowed over the banks of the ever changing lakes of fire, yet the (now) lake itself seems to me as awe-inspiring as anything in Nature possibly can be. The visit has been extremely satisfactory.

signature illegible, Toronto, Canada, 14-16 Aug 1891

Work was renewed on the remaining portion of the Volcano Road at Keawaanakaaha in Olaa on August 13, 1891. The work is principally to be done by prison

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labor, with an additional expenditure of about one thousand dollars a month. Nine miles of road must be built before a connection is made with the old trail at the cattle pen--from which point it is six and a half miles to the Volcano House.

Aug. 15. I descended with Mr. A.L.C. Atkinson into the crater of Kilauea-iki, and we together made the ascent in less than twenty-five minutes.

Wm. N. Bruner, Honolulu, 14-16 Aug 1891

Visited the Lake of Kilauea and went down to the floor of the crater where the fire was melting.

P.M. Haili, Jr., 17 Aug 1891

Went into crater. The molten lava has greatly risen within 4 months. In May last the liquid fire was 4 or 500 feet below the surface or brink of the chasm, it is now up about 200 feet below. The molten material is sufficiently hot to keep the crust on the surface of the lake steadily viscid, and bearing about the same relation to the liquid mass below, which cream bears to the milk in a pan which it covers. The molten lava in the lake was flowing from the northwest towards the southeast. The chances are that the entire chasm will be filled up in a year or so; perhaps more than a year will be required to fill it up, perhaps less.

Edwd. P. Baker, 14 Sept 1891

On pages 272 and 273, I omitted some entries merely stating arrival etc. On page 274, I omitted a poor entry.

Although the elements conspired against us and our physical endurance was severely taxed, still we saw Kilauea in all its sublimity. Not the least of our pleasures was the courteous treatment we received at the Volcano House.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving F. Baxter, Omaha, Nebr., 22 Sept 1891

Reached this place in a pouring rain from Kulani hill, where we are camped. The new house is fast nearing completion.

3:50 p.m. rode over on horseback to the edge of the Lake, making the trip from the house to the Lake in 55 minutes. Find a few changes since my last visit, on July 27, 1891. The lava seems to have risen some 75 or 100 feet higher, and is about 250 feet below the floor of the crater. The walls to the right and to the left of the observation point have fallen in, making the central pit much larger.

Lake about the same as before and very active.

E.D. Baldwin, Ast. Govt. Survey, 23 Sept 1891

Commenced work on New Hotel June 30, 1891. Finished the Hotel buildings Oct. 9, 1891. The number of men employed would average about 15.

Geo. A. Howard, Los Angeles, Cal., 10 Oct 1891

Second visit, first June 1883. Find the trail much improved, and think that the lake itself is better now than it was eight years ago. I have been here three days and have been handsomely entertained by Mr. Lee and his brother. During my stay there has been a slight shock of earthquake, Mrs. Lee being the only person here who felt it although we learn by telephone that it was felt all along the country.

C.J. McCarthy, Honolulu, 13-16 Oct 1891

Illustration: Two drawings: 1. "The Madam" Thinking About Another Blowup of Fire; showing Pele seated and smoking a pipe on the floor of the crater. 2. A Fine View of "the Crathur"; showing a man eyeing his drink. Page 276.

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Newspaper article: The Volcano at the World's Fair: *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 20 Oct 1891, page 277.
Here is a the text of this news clipping:.

It looks now as though our modest little country might furnish one of the chief attractions of the Columbian Exposition, viz., a panorama of the volcano. Among the passengers who arrived by the last Australia, as is known, were Mr. Walter Burridge and Mr. Webster. The latter is on the staff of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a daily with a circulation of about 80,000 and has been engaged by the Volcano House Co. to write for the Inter-Ocean, a series of twelve articles on Hawaii. Mr. Burridge is a leading landscape artist of Chicago, and has charge of the scene painting of the leading Chicago theater. He has been employed to come here to paint a cyclorama of the volcano, to be exhibited in Chicago in 1893...

20 Oct 1891

Our Burridge, having run out of red and yellow paint, the cyclorama party consisting of Messrs. Burridge, William (of Honolulu) and Webster start for that city with two pack loads of sketches and photographs, after an exceedingly enjoyable stay with landlord Lee.

Volcano quiet and ladylike.

Yesterday went down into the crater with Manuel the guide who had been there once before. Stuck a cane into the lake and singed my whiskerettes. Am told I was the first tourist to get down to the lake since it has been in its present condition. After thinking the matter over in a calm and unimpassioned manner I have come to the conclusion that I was a blanked fool to make the trip. All the people present heartily concur in the above opinion.

C.A. Webster, 30 Oct 1891

About the most houselike place away will find on the islands. Host hostess & servant all one could wish. Volcano needs no puffing or coloring, speaks for itself.

T. Richd. Robinson, 8 Nov 1891

Walking party from Hilo arrived at Volcano House 1:30 a.m. Wet, cold, sorefooted, & hungry. Received every possible attention.

no signature and no date

Found the volcano very much changed since my last visit December '88. The crater floor has been upheaved and present lake of Halemaumau formed, which affords now one of the finest spectacles ever witnessed. It is a lake, at least 1000 or 1200 feet across, in full action, throwing up immense jets of lava from below and thousands of small jets which appear all over its surface. There seemed to be two openings near the crater, through which the lava is emitted from below, and through which the lava also goes down. The wave crests on the smooth shore which surrounds the lake is also a new feature not before observed by me in any previous eruption. The following sketch represents the crater as seen at night from the hotel.

Dec.1. Lake Halemaumau apparently more active than yesterday.

H.M. Whitney, 16th visit, 30 Nov 1891

Part of page 279/280 is missing.

Illustration: Small sketch of Halemaumau Lake with red smoke rising. Page 279.

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Elevations taken with aneroid:	Volcano House	0
	Lava floor	-480 feet
	Halfway House	-420 feet
	Little Beggar	-310
	Elephant	-320
	Northeast edge of Halemaumau crater	-260

The distance of the burning lava from the same crater edge was found 280 feet. The total depth of the boiling lava from the Volcano House results to 540 feet. There is only one boiling lake at present about 1200 feet wide N.E.-S.W. and a little less opposite to this direction. The lake has its most activity in the SW part, where two big fountains and numerous small ones are continually playing. The color of the molten lava is reddish in daytime and yellowish during the night. Probably the true color is yellow and the change in daylight may be caused by the blue smoke in the crater hole. Spectroscopical observations could give an idea about the real color of the boiling lava.

Dr. Adolph Marcuse, Royal Observatory, Berlin, 30 Nov 1891

It would seem to us an unfinished pleasure to leave this hospitable roof presided over as it is with the womanly dignity of our hostess Mrs. Lee and the always courteous Mr. Lee without in a measure expressing our most heartfelt appreciation of the kind treatment so cheerfully bestowed upon us. Never in human existence could one find more honest hearts or willing hands to serve those of whom they meet. Aloha! Tho' our journey be far our gratitude and thoughts will ever be of the most pleasant nature with Mr. & Mrs. Peter Lee whom we have so much reason to respect.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo Marceau, San Francisco, 1 Dec 1891

Started from the new Volcano House yesterday afternoon at 3:30 p.m. to pay a visit to the burning lake (the goddess Pele) which was reached in 56 minutes from the time of starting. The burning lake was found to be in violent action, and was a grand sight to behold. As darkness came on, the color of the burning lava seemed to change from red to a peculiar shade of yellow, and the dashing of the fiery waves against the beach of black lava on the sides of the lake seemed to grow fiercer every moment. Our party consisted of twelve (12) persons all told, including five native Hawaiians, who had come all the way from Honuapo to visit the crater. While on the crater's brink the natives performed one of their old customs by making offerings and praying to their goddess. It was a peculiar sight to behold and the impression it made on the other members of the party will not soon be forgotten. Our trip back from the burning lake to the Volcano House was made in one hour and twenty minutes.

Since our arrival at the Volcano House we have been made to feel perfectly at home by Mr. and Mrs. Lee, who have done everything in their power to make our visit at the Volcano House a most pleasant one, and the kind attention we have received at their hands, I am sure has been fully appreciated by all the members of our party.

Jas. L. McLean, Secretary, I.I.S., N. Ca., 1 Dec 1891

On page 282, I omitted an entry merely stating arrival. There is an entry in a foreign language.

Left Hilo 11:25 p.m. Saturday July 12 '96. Arrived at 5 a.m. Visited the crater at 7:00. Saw three lakes in action. Very beautiful, left again for Hilo 11 a.m. same day. Crater finest sight ever saw.

Ed. H. Paris, *no date*

On page 287, I omitted two poems. One because it was poor, the other because I couldn't read half the words. Page 285/286 is missing.

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