

The Volcano House Register, Volume 2 1873-1885

In this volume, on almost every page, there are entries in which a writer merely gives his name, date, times of arrival and departure, and destination. In the other volumes, whenever this occurs, I mention that I omitted such an entry, and give the page number. But because there are so many such entries in this particular volume, it would become tedious both for the transcriber to record and the reader to read every case of such omission; so I am doing it once only, here at the beginning of the document.

On the page facing page 1, there is a rough table of contents, listing the page numbers of various maps and signatures of Kalakaua, Louis Pasteur, etc. In addition, there is a poem:

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Some good
Some mediocre
And much rotten
For the Lord's sake
Don't write unless
You have something
To say & can say it.

no signature and no date

Between 11 and 12 last night Mokuaweoweo started action again. The wind has been from the southward, and the whole day a dense body of smoke has been passing over Kilauea and across Puna, off to sea. Evidently a much greater portion of the crater is in action than in the eruption of August last. Had a heavy thunder shower about dusk with hail and this evening there is considerable lightning. Weather hazy and top of mountain seldom visible. Kilauea quite active but no lava flowing.

D. Kamai, 7 Jan 1873

Arrived at 2:30 A.M. from Hilo en route for Kau. An extensive eruption of Mauna Loa was said to have been seen yesterday from Hilo, the flow being in the direction of Kailua. On my ride up I could see no light in that direction although the night was clear. Kilauea is rolling forth great volumes of smoke and steam--no fire to be seen this morn.

G.J., 18 Jan 1873

Arrived this morning from Hilo. No further account of the eruption of M. Had a good view of the crater this morning--the lakes have all joined--no fire seen. Under the guidance of my worthy host I visited the sulphur banks for the first time although passing frequently. I had presumed that in specimen cases I had seen the best of Pele's productions but today was shown, sublimed fresh, from Nature's vast retorts the most beautiful crystals of sulphur and alum(?) They surpass any specimens that can be carried away--they fall in powder at the touch and like many of Nature's exhibitions must be seen in situ.

A.S.N., 23 Jan 1873

[Lists relatives and places visited.]

Arrived yesterday from Hilo after a ride of 11 1/2 hours. There was considerable activity, 11 fountains of fire, and waves of fire perpetually breaking into fiery spray. Much pleased with the comfort of the Volcano House.

Isabella Bird, 31 Jan 1873

Celebrated King Lunalilo's 38th birthday, in company with the above named lady, by a visit to Kilauea's wondrous workshop. The day was very unfavorable, with fog & rain, but we saw what we went to see, & returned satisfied. Hence, I advise all to do likewise remembering that "Heaven helps those who help themselves;" an untoward beginning often makes a glorious ending.

I'm so charmed by everything in this vicinity that I want to stay a month, & go into the crater three times a week! I wish that everybody may enjoy their visit here as much as I do mine.

Anna C. Park, Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A., 31 Jan 1873

Judging from what everyone has written, it seems necessary to commence by saying we arrived here.

This arrival was mainly due to Joe Puni, our guide and a very good guide he is. He is rather apt to be facetious but is not irrepressible. We would advise anyone having him as guide to make him go to the crater as he is an excellent hand carrying specimens of lava etc., and as he is a pretty heavy man, he makes an excellent leader over doubtful places. (This is a puff for Joe.)

Found old Pele rather active during the day, and this evening the old girl is illuminating grandly, but she is not doing her best and as the natives tell us on undoubted authority will not do it again until this present king dies and another is elected. Joe is a good Christian, but he believes in that freak of Miss Pele implicitly, giving the reason that it always has been so, even at the recent election of Lunalilo and strange to say argument couldn't convince him against what he has seen.

The view of the crater and the two lakes is really grand but if one goes a short distance westerly from when the crater is first seen, the sight is something terrible. Here are two mounds and a slight declivity, and each place is a hole in the crust which enables one to look below, and notice at the same time how this is the arch over the red-hot cavern into which he is looking.

Found the lava so hot near the crater, that it set our walking sticks on fire and we even lit our cigars without much difficulty.

In accordance with the authorities quoted above, we close by saying that we start for Hilo tomorrow morning at 5:30.

A.B. Carter, Lieut., 24 Feb 1873

Today I went into the crater with my father, mother, and brother. It was very active, and I looked into the holes of the cones, and it seemed like looking into the center of the earth. It was all fire. I got a great many different kinds of lava. It was very hard climbing.

Mary H. Williams, 8 years old, 1 March 1873

Arrived 10 minutes before seven p.m., from Hilo 10 minutes before eight a.m. Had a charming ride, fine weather most of the way, and no _____.

Charles Nordhoff, 1 March 1873

A fine clear day. Made the descent into the crater--the fires in South Lake were very active, bursting up at intervals in jets and large swelling fountains. The lake is at present divided into two about equal parts by a wall of lava. At times the whole surface was molten; again it would cool ___ presenting a gray satiny appearance. As the action increases in the center this crust breaks in great cakes which are absorbed in the molten mass. The most interesting feature that we observed was the cone south of the lake; looking through an opening at the base one sees great boulders that seem melting with fervent heat, stalactites six and eight feet long hang from the roof, and at a depth that seems at least ten hundred feet, the molten lava boils and seethes. There are three

openings at a little distance apart which give these views into the interior fire, and to us they seemed the most wonderful and fascinating of all the sights within the crater.

Thirteen years ago I visited the crater and I now find very great changes have taken place since that visit. The floor of the crater has undergone much depression in the centre and large overflows have taken place from the South Lake making a toilsome ascent to the edge of the lake.

At 2:15 P.M. Mr. Nordhoff and the writer left the Volcano House for South Lake, reaching it in fifty minutes; remained at the lake forty minutes and returned in sixty-seven minutes for the whole trip. The fire in the lake was very active but we could only approach one of the cones because of the dense sulphurous smoke and the fumes, of which are overpowering.

Charles Augustus Williams, 1 March 1873

In visiting the two lakes this day, we noticed two things: 1st, that the wind, when strong, as it was during part of the morning, sensibly affects the rapidity with which the lava is driven from one side of the lake to the other; 2d, that when the lake has been quiet for some minutes and entirely covered over with the gray scum, or solidified lava, there being then no exit for the gases, there comes first a violent ebullition, over the surface: with a somewhat vehement burst of molten lava, and this is accompanied by a strong draft of very hot wind from behind the observers and towards the lake--or with the wind--so hot that several times it was almost unendurable. This hot wind proceeded from the numerous cracks in the lava beds: and made the lava sometimes too hot for our feet, so that we had to shift about from one foot to the other. This would seem to show that at such times the gases, failing to escape from the lake's surface, were driven back beneath the expanse of cold lava, and found their way out by the numerous cracks.

Madame Pele was very kind to us. We had a magnificent show; the farther lake actually roared and was the finest. But one needs to look out for a sudden change of wind there.

Charles Nordhoff, 3 March 1873

We arrived at quarter past three. It was raining a very fine rain when we arrived here. It was quite active last night.

D. Howard Hitchcock, Jr., 6 March 1873

We girls carry the light.

M.C. Shipman, Cora Hitchcock, *no date*

My visit to the volcano Kilauea has been a very pleasant & satisfactory one, rendered particularly so by the courteous treatment of "mine host."

John C. Lyman, Northampton, Mass., 15 March 1873

J.N. Gilman and above gentleman visited the crater this afternoon. The crater has sunk some 80 feet from its first level, on my visit Feby. 4th, 1873. The bank on the east side, where the lava surged against, has caved in, and also the bank on the west side. On the north side of the lake is a fountain of liquid lava bubbling up and pouring into the large lake below like a stream of water. The crater or south lake is divided by a partition which forms two lakes. The fire of the first lake you come to plays more in the centre of the lake and works easterly and bursts out again and again. The lake from the other as you stand on the north side is quiet. The fire is right under the bank and throwing out fire at intervals from under the bank.

James Taylor Hulose, 18 March 1873

Visited the lake today for the first time and was greatly impressed by its grandeur. The south lake was very active, the jets of lava reaching to within about fifty feet of the top of the bank.

Godfrey Brown, 22 March 1873

On page 11, I omitted a semi-legible entry that merely tells what time they came, left, had breakfast, etc.

Visited the crater March 29th. Strong wind blowing from the north. Light showers and mist. The crater was active, had risen some 60 feet since 18th inst.
no signature, 29 March 1873

In order to have a view at the crater we saddled the horses about 5 1/2 p.m. and took our position on Anaekahana and remained there 7 1/2 p.m. This view I consider grand and will add much to the pleasure of tourists. Sunday it has rained constantly. The day has begun at 5 1/2 in the morning.

signature illegible and no date

Left Hilo Mch 28th, 8 a.m. Arrived at "Volcano House" 8.P.M. Visited crater "Kilauea." Mch 29th. Anticipations more than realized.

Jno. R. Kennedy, Chico, Cal., 29 March 1873

On page 13, there is an entry in Hawaiian, 1 April 1873.

Arrived at the Volcano House in 7 hours and 35 minutes from Hilo. On the 14th went down to the crater and found it very active.

B.B. Tracy, 13 April 1873

Arrived here from Keaiwa at 15 min. to 4 P.M. Pele not very active. It rained some yesterday afternoon. Slept here last night and will leave today for Hilo.

W.P. Ragsdale, 24 April 1873

Arrived here 6 p.m. yesterday from Hilo. Saw the crater this morning rather active. Raining a little. Start back to Hilo.

Nancy K. Montgomery, 3 May 1873

Descended into the crater, it is quite active, and much changed since my last visit Dec. 1872. This is my fourteenth visit to the Fires of Kilauea within four and a half years, and I am more interested in the volcano now than when I first saw it.

Frank Thompson, 20 May 1873

Arrived May 22nd 1873 from San Leandro, California. Mrs. White remained at the Volcano House until May 29th while I visited Mauna Loa via Mr. Reed's ranch. Reached the crater at noon on the 27th. A jet of lava was playing in the southwest pit generally about 150 feet in height, sometimes it rose to 300 feet or more. The great lake was not agitated but showed a great deal of fire at night. We were not able to approach nearer than the summit of the crater, the way down onto the 2nd bench being torn away probably by a recent earthquake. The lava is about 800 feet below the bluff of the crater. We slept on the bluff. Ice was made in our canteens. The winds were strong and cold. Snow lay in small quantities in places and we had a supply of water from the openings and crevices abundant everywhere. A slight earthquake was experienced about 6 p.m. at Mr. Reed's ranch, May 28th. On return arrived at Volcano House May 29th at 8:30 a.m. The ascent of Mauna Loa is exceedingly difficult, and visitors attempting it should have

good mules and an abundant supply of very warm clothing.

Rev. A.F. White and Mrs. C.T. White, 29 May 1873

Arrived with Miss Bird the 3rd inst. at 6:30 p.m. from Hilo. Visited the Lake on the 4th. It remains very much as described by late visitors, the surface of the molten lake (now divided by a wall into two) appearing to be 50 or 60 feet below the edge. The surface gets covered with what Mr. Williams (page 7) calls a "gray satiny" scum or tough flexible crust which always appeared to be drawn towards the northeast bank and there to be drawn down or under. The most violent jetting of "vermillion and blood" colored lava occurring apparently where the crust or scum went down. The jetting places appear to me like whirlpools, which draw down air with the descending currents of molten lava --and if so its escape in a highly heated and therefore expanded state (as a highly elastic gas) would throw up the molten lava again in jets, clots, and dabs. Would not the hot lava from below always tend to rise while the surface or cooled-off portion would tend to sink? More smoke (or dense white fumes) were seen at the lakes this time than either I or Miss Bird had seen on previous visits. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Gilman and others who state that when the molten lava is deep down there is more smoke than when it is near the surface. There is often a great quantity of molten lava and little or no smoke. This is a point of some interest and might if confirmed by continued observations give some clue to the cause of the smoke. The level of the molten lava in the lake is some two to three hundred feet above the general level of the depression (a mile or so long) over which you walk to the lake. It is contained by walls formed by its own rising and outpourings. Is not Mauna Loa crater 10,000 feet above us, and now active--a repetition on a grand scale of the phenomena of South Lake as it exists at present? We leave today with the hope of reaching this crater tomorrow night. This mountain during the late clear nights has shown its huge outline distinctly and the glare of the molten lava in the crater looks as Miss Bird remarked "a very lovely light."

P.S. Amongst the phenomena at this crater, there is perhaps nothing more remarkable and unique than to find an excellent & comfortable road side Inn on its brink, with a thoroughly hospitable and attentive landlord. For real substantial comfort a San Francisco or New York hotel is inferior to the "Volcano House."

W.L. Green, 5 June 1873

Pages 19 through 22 are missing from the Register. On pages 23 and 24, there are some entries in French.

Reached here about 4 p.m. yesterday from Hilo. Visited the crater this p.m., very little action.

S.W. Pogue, 2 July 1873

Crater active, lakes full to the brim.

L. Severance, 5 July 1873

7 hours from Hilo in a wet rain with party from Hilo, will visit crater tomorrow, the weather is too thick to see much tonight and we are all pretty tired, we had a splendid dinner when we arrived which did us all good and also some extra good strawberries. Everything is lovely so far.

Horace A. Harwood, Boston, Massachusetts, 10 July 1873

On Tuesday July 8th at 9 a.m. the lava with which the South Lake has been filled for some time past, broke through on the eastern slope facing the Volcano House and has been running towards, and into the basin ever since. Last night the South Lake was very active and still full--although the new flow of over a half mile in width--still

continued. The crater on the summit was also active. Weather very rainy.

G. Jones, 8 July 1873

On page 26, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Young bucks from Hilo arrived here on the 21st of July at 11:30 p.m. Will visit the crater tomorrow and back to the halfway house.

Willie Conway, *no date*

Left Kona Wednesday July 23rd afternoon on Harry Cook's animals and arrived at the Volcano House Saturday noon July 26th. Visited the crater on the 27th, found both lakes and the cones tolerably active and saw the bank of liquid lava flowing down the side of the South Lake towards the lower one with a velocity of (we judge) 30 to 35 miles an hour.

N. Simpson, 27 July 1873

Notice. Parties attempting to visit the Lakes without a guide, will be supplied with the necessary articles on short notice, for a decent funeral, and certificate granted for the Life Insurance Co.'s.

M.T. Donnell, Undertaker of Honolulu, *no date*

We left Kona Wednesday Aug 6th at 4:30 p.m., reached the summit of Mauna Loa at 9:30 Aug. 9th--found the volcanic action in about the same state of activity as described by Rev. Mr. White, page 16 [29 May 1873 entry], and Miss Bird, page 19 [missing from Register]. Left the crater at 7:00 Aug. 10th and arrived at Volcano House at 5:30 same day.

Aug. 11. Kilauea. The outflow from the south lake mentioned by Mr. Jones, page 25, still flows and is visible through a large crack. It appears to be about twenty feet wide and flows like a mountain torrent. One of the cones, or mounds, has burst off its cap and cracked its side nearly down to its base giving a startling view of the inner sea of fire. Some parts of the cone are settling down. The lava is still flowing into the lower basin.

Aug. 12. "Oh Lord, how wonderful are they works!" We start for Hilo at 7:00 this morning. The weather has been pleasant.

Dr. O.B. Adams, Surgeon, Str. "Costa Rica" and Mrs. O.B. Adams, San Francisco, 6-12
Aug 1873

Page 19, mentioned in the above entry, has been cut out of the Register.

We left Hilo Tuesday morning 15th inst. and arrived here in 7 1/2 hours traveling time. Good weather all the way. Cheered on our arrival with a rousing wood fire and a good hearty dinner. On Saturday morning guided by our attentive host Gilman, visited the domain of Madame Pele, and with reverential awe gazed on the stupendous scene. Language fails to describe what we saw. The sight must be seen to be understood. One of our party (not the writer) in sitting down to rest on the lava found his seat warm, and on investigation found himself sitting on a fire crack. We found our accommodations so very comfortable, our board so good, and our host, attentive and obliging that we have stayed over today and intend(D.V.) starting tomorrow mor'g for Mr. Reed's Ranch and on to Waiohinu.

signature illegible but he's from Honolulu and age 41; 17 Aug 1873

Left Capt. Eldarts at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and arrived here last night 5 minutes to 6. Visited the lakes today, nothing but what has been described better than I

can do it. Think the cones will fall in soon making another lake, also that the two lakes will join.

My host is a "brick." Would like to stay here a month.

Robt. M. Fuller, 24 Aug 1873

Crater very active.

L. Severance, 29 Aug 1873

Two gentle youths who arrived here from Hilo Monday 15th after a ride over the best of roads with most glorious weather. They found the volcano in a fair state of activity but don't feel inclined to go into the hackneyed phrases expressive of its condition. They came, they saw, they conquered (the best of dinners), they simmered gently over the steam bath, and for the sake of science made the following experiment. Having carefully observed the time of day, they deposited the thermometer in the corner of the bath box and waited for developments. After two minutes the mercury had risen to 98 degrees or blood heat. Two minutes more & it was at 110 or lovers' heat at the point of proposal. A few minutes more and that thermometer had finished its usefulness, by bursting at the limit of its expansion.

Devotion to science has ever been our fancy.

Wm. W. Hall, 16 Sept 1873

I have just returned from a very interesting trip to the crater of Mokuaweoweo on Mauna Loa. Started from Kapapala with my guide John B. Kitu, a half-caste, at about 10 o'clock on the 18th, and stayed at Ainapo, the upper ranch, until half-past one. From there a man with pack mule and tent with food and blankets accompanied us and we all kept on our way up through the koa woods until four o'clock when we reached the usual camping ground. As it was so early, and as I was anxious to get as far as possible on the first day, we pressed on for three miles farther up the mountain where we found a very good camping ground where we pitched our tent and made a large fire, and spent a comfortable night. I had intended to start by five in the morning, but in the night a horse and a mule got away and went down the mountain. John started at three in the dark for them and reached camp again at six o'clock. We left "Hall's camp" at 6:30, and after passing or climbing over the most awful road I ever saw for four hours, we reached the crater at 10:30 o'clock. From the place where we left our horses we went along the bank towards the north. I should say this bank was four hundred feet above the broad shelf running round the east side, as seen in the above cut, and about 800 feet above the bottom of the crater. The western bank must be about 1000 feet right down to the bottom, without any break. We went to the northeast point, and looking down the precipice, say about eight hundred feet, over the shelving mass of loose rocks and debris, I thought we might possibly venture to go down. I asked John if he would be willing to go with me, and he said "yes." So we started down, crawling carefully over the loose boulders, and letting ourselves down over huge rocks, until after half an hour's awful labor we reached the bottom, which is now entirely covered with the flow of last year. From where we stood the awful walls of rock arose on every side, and it looked as though no human being could ever ascend from that vast depth. We had not time to go to the active south lake where the molten lava was heaving and surging with loud reports and hissing where we entered. There are many blowholes in this field, and from some of them I collected specimens of lava too hot to be held in the naked hand. At night fires can be seen in these holes, and at all times the hot steam and gases rising with a hissing sound. The heat of the black pahoehoe was so great as to blister my feet through a thick pair of boots. We returned by the same way by which we had descended, and when we were again on the bank I felt that God had indeed protected us in a most singular way from every harm, and thanked Him for His goodness.

In some places the beetling crags over our heads seemed almost suspended in air, and as if the weight of a bird would hurl them headlong down upon our defenseless heads.

It was a most fortunate thing for me that I had no bad feelings whatever, and could make as much exertion there as down here. Had it been otherwise I should never have attempted such a descent. I should advise no one to try it. The northern division of the crater seems to be an immense crack from the larger one, & some think it is the source of the flow that reached nearly to Hilo. If we had not lost so much time in the morning, I should have had time to explore this crack as well as look into the southern crater of Pohaku Hanalei. About a mile from where our horses were we came across stone walls that must have been built for the sides of a house or camp. I found an iron eye-bolt and a piece of soft pine, both of which must have been there thirty years. I think this was Wilke's camp of 1841, and I brought these away as relics. The crack containing water and ice seems to continue nearly round to the point where we descended, and in some places the openings are large enough to bathe in. We reached the horses, ate some lunch, and started down at 2:30 o'clock, well paid for our great exertions. The only party I have ever heard of going to the bottom before consisted of Chas. Hall and Mr. Wormer, their account is found in the old book, under date of Apr. 17, 1865. We camped that night at the usual camping ground and from there I went to Kapapala.

W.W. Hall, 22 Sept 1873

Illustration: Map of Mokuaweoweo, 22 Sept 1873, W.W. Hall; includes Lake Bottom covered with 1872 flow and source of Hilo flow. Page 32.

Arrived here after sundown, weather wet, could not see anything that night. Started down in the crater early the next morning and found the large lake in splendid action. Stayed down about five hours. That same evening at half past ten there was a splendid flame and it came out of the lake in five different places and kept running all night, and never saw any like it and have been to every eruption since 1850.

Geo. K. Kamakua Hanahii, 22 Sept 1873

We found the crater unusually active.

Ellen L. Rowell, 24 Sept 1873

Arrived at the Volcano House Sep. 18th from Kau. Found the crater very active, witnessed a splendid sight Monday night, the lava flowing from the mouth of the crater like streams of liquid gold resembling in form ten thousand snakes.

John L. Cumberson, 1st visit, 26 Sept 1873

Arrived here on 25th. Crater active, flowing all night--towards the Volcano House. Weather fine and clear. Since my last visit in '68 the crater is so much changed that I cannot recognize a place in it--the South Lake then is now a large cone with one or two lakes which boil to the surface and flow.

T. Spencer, 27 Sept 1873

Arrived at Kilauea from Mokuaweoweo the following persons: H.R. Hitchcock, E.R. Folson, E.G. Hitchcock.

no signature, 23 Oct 1873

On page 36, there are some entries in Hawaiian.

Much pleased with J.N. Gilman of the Volcano House.

Joseph M. Partridge, 16 Dec 1873

Fourteen years ago. The crater has filled up by one half. A broad lake of pahoehoe occupies the site of a basaltic cone set with small garnets and large crystals of olivine. The two craters 1859 and 1874 are almost totally unlike.

J.E. Chamberlain (with F.L. Lyman), 17 Jan 1874

John Lydgate, 2nd visit. 27 Jan 1874

That's all, just his signature.

Arrived here on Thursday night from Hilo. Much pleased with everything & everybody, more especially with the landlord of the "Volcano House."

Left for "Why-oh-Hinoo" Sunday morning. Paid 11 dollars for self and guide's board today.

signature illegible, 1 Feb 1874

On page 38, there is an entry in a foreign language.

Illustration: Small drawing of a man on horseback approaching Volcano House in the rain. Page 38.

Left Hilo at 9 a.m.; arrived at the Volcano House 7:10 p.m. We were told that the time was good. I don't know. The engraving on the other page represents the manner of our arrival.

Two very modest members of the Feb. 19th party denying to have enjoyed education enough to know how to write herewith wish to be engraved, both labouring heavily under the influence of warm milk.

Thos. H. Streets, 19 Feb 1874

This day, March 11th, 1874, eve, the undersigned visited the burning lake in the crater, in order to obtain a good view we stood on a ledge, about 8 feet wide 30 feet long. Whilst standing there, we heard a swashing sound apparently under our feet, we stepped off the ledge and by the time we had got 10 feet from it the whole fell in with a crash. We leave this record as a warning to future travelers to be cautious and not trust too implicitly to their guides--as the lava is constantly breaking in and changing it is scarcely possible for those most familiar with the crater to know with certainty where it is safe.

L.E. Harris, 11 March 1874

Simple justice to the guide compels me to state that the above party went on to the ledge mentioned in direct opposition to the advice of the guide, who had taken them to the safe place always visited by tourists.

Pele, 17 March 1874

We walked four or five miles over fields of lava where the flow had assumed fantastic shapes, sometimes twisted together like coils of rope and sometimes heaped up in petrified fountains. Reaching the lake, we found it surrounded by banks one hundred or one hundred and fifty feet high, and ringed around the edge with a line of liquid lava that kept bubbling and boiling upward in glowing cascades, sometimes throwing up jets of spray. Now and then, the center of the lake heaved up the crust and tossed up showers of the fiery liquid, but the heavy clouds of smoke obscured much from our view.

The scene tonight is grand: the reflection from the fiery pit gives a lurid glare to the smoke and overhanging clouds. Cool breeze, light rain, Ther. 62.

March 24, 1874. Since the above was written the South Lake has been gradually filling up till last night, when it overflowed: at 8 o'clock the whole of the edge of the lake on the side facing this house was alight with the flowing lava. It appeared from here to be

violently agitated, jets of spray being thrown high in air at intervals. the clouds hung low over the crater and the flowing mass lit up the dark clouds with peculiar brilliancy. A sudden change in the weather has accompanied this outbreak--cold wind without rain, thermometer 42.

L.M.C., California, 17 March 1874

Since the above was written the South Lake has been gradually filling up till last night, when it overflowed. At 8:00 the whole of the edge of the Lake on the side facing this house was alight with the flowing lava. It appeared--from here--to be violently agitated--jets of spray being thrown high in air at intervals. The clouds hung low over the crater and the flowing mass lit up the dark clouds with peculiar brilliancy. A sudden change in the weather has accompanied this outbreak--cold wind without rain. Thermometer 42 degrees. The traveling public's most obedient.

no signature, 24 March 1874

Looking over the pages of this book
I find a grand display of intelligence and wit combined.
But I am here, arrived as all others have before
And behold "Old Pele's" grandeur. Mine host, adieu no more.

Geo. E. Aiken, Portland, Oregon, 30 March 1874

Someone wrote in the margin adjacent to the second line:

Pity you didn't benefit by it.

We left Waiohinu the morn of the 28th, 9 a.m., with guide and arrived at the "Rancho" or more properly "Hacienda" if we will use a Spanish word which means a large farm or cattle range while "rancho" means small one; would be a credit to any country for the neat systematically and thoroughly practical manner the whole business is concluded and the generous hospitality they extended to us, by his lady and himself proved that kind hearts as well as kind heads were to be found among the Hawaiian mountains. After passing a very pleasant night with Mr. Reed and Lady, we left at 11 a.m., arrived here 4 p.m., passed a comfortable night with our agreeable host, and this morning visited the South Crater which according to what we saw written in this book we found about in the usual state of activity; some forty feet below where we were standing and boiling and spouting up in various parts of the molten lake. Returned to the house and after a good dinner and comfortable smoke find ourselves none the worse for our rough jaunt over Pele's bosom.

J.G. Cooper, 30 March 1874

Left San Francisco on the last trip of the bark Commet to Honolulu, Shepard Capt. After staying in Honolulu for a couple of weeks my curiosity was excited for to see the great volcano of the Hawaii island. Left Honolulu on the schooner Pau. After nine days of nothing to eat but sardines and oysters arrived at Hilo on the 12th of April but did not call for sardines for some time.

Left Hilo at half past six April the 14 arrived at half past two in the afternoon accompanied by Mr. Reed & Pond. The next day went down to see Madam Pele, was not at all disappointed, nor felt none the worse for coming although my trip being rough on board the schooner, for it is a grand sight to behold. The south east lake was spouting its red hot lava in seven different places while the west lake was rolling like great waves of the sea.

Henry Minges, 15 April 1874

Crater is very active and weather fine.

May B. Grant, 23 April 1874

The lava has been flowing from the open lake all day. The path over which we crossed in the morning to reach the lakes was quite covered by the molten stream, on our return we were obliged to turn aside from the usual road to get back.

Frank Thompson, J.T. Waterhouse Jr., 9 June 1874

P.S. After an interval of 10 years I find Madame Pele very much changed in her personal appearance.

J.T.W. Jr., *no date*

June 5th. Arrived from Hilo after a ride of nine hours in the rain, found the volcano active; it had been overflowing for a week and we found plenty of flowing lava in the bottom of the crater. Left for summit of Mauna Loa on the 8th by way of Mr. Reed's ranch, having sent our guide and outfit, which we had procured at Hilo, by way of Ainapo. Upon our arrival at Mr. Reed's we were pleased to find that Mr. Lydgate and Mr. Shipman who had heard of our intended trip, were waiting to join us in our expedition to the top of the mountain.

Left Mr. Reed's about noon next day and about 5 o'clock camped at the usual camping ground. Started early next morning and after traveling over the roughest road in the Kingdom we reached the summit at 1 p.m.

We however felt well repaid for our trouble and fatigue when we stood on the brink of the greatest crater of the Island and saw the boiling and jetting lake at the bottom. Kilauea and its lake lost their importance for we were looking into a crater of much larger area and twice the depth, and at a larger and more active lake. We spent the afternoon in watching the fires and taking measurements. Spent the night rather uncomfortably on the eastern edge of the crater with a small tent for our covering and the rocks for our bed. Some of our party were disturbed by mountain sickness, but there was nothing serious happened except that three mules took their leave of us during the night. We mention this last fact as it is of especial importance in making our estimate of the size of the crater and the exact height of the lava jets. Came down the mountain under the guidance of Henry Gandell the Hawaiian "Kit Carson" and although the fog was so dense that we could scarcely see each other we arrived safely at the upper ranch at 1 o'clock all well pleased with our trip and more than pleased with our guide.

J.M. Bookwalter, E.J. Bookwalter, H.R. Gingel, all of Springfield, Ohio, 15 June 1874

The above statements as regards the crater of Mokuaweoweo are somewhat overdone.

John Lydgate, *no date*

The plan of the crater of Mokuaweoweo is from actual survey by triangulation. A base of 1876 feet was measured on the eastern side and from this, using a seven inch Queen transit, some twenty points were fixed indicative of the shape, topography, etc., of the crater, its greatest length including the basin at the north end is 17,000 feet, or about, 3.2 miles; excluding this it is 15,000 feet; its greatest breadth is 8600 feet or about 1.7 miles; its greatest depth 1050 feet. The floor, however, is continually rising owing to repeated overflows, and the lake is about 500 feet in diameter, and at the time of our visit was quite active, more so than I have ever seen Kilauea. Several relics of the Wilkes expedition were found, including a part of a barometer tube.

John M. Lydgate, 24 June 1874

Illustration: Full-page map of Crater of Mokuaweoweo, 10 June 1874, J.M. Lydgate. Page 47.

Volcano is very active. Crater filling up with new lava, but evidently sinking more and more as a whole. Halemaumau half the height of the lower or southern bank. Mokuaweoweo brilliant last evening.

D.H. Hitchcock, 8 July 1874

Arrived from Kau. Weather misty. Volcano active. On the 9th visited the crater and found the South and middle lakes burning fiercely with a great flow from them into the centre.

G.W. Jones, R. Lyman, 8 July 1874

At 7:30 this evening, two sharp, quick shocks of earthquake were felt here--an interval of about three minutes between them. The new flow begun last night seems to be gaining, a large portion of the central basin being alight with the flowing lava.

G., [possibly Gilman], 10 July 1874

Yesterday visited the crater--found Mad. Pele--Vulcan and Comp. quite active--brilliant fireworks day and night.

Theod C. Heuck, 18 July 1874

Page 49/50 is partially torn out of the Register. On page 50, there is an entry in a foreign language.

Origin of the Kilauea.

Neptune boasted that he could better than all others work a mighty element and create big wonders. Waves gigantic, and a surf dashing, raging, roaring, breakers wild with fury would reef and rock be tearing! Could alone show all the world what a power his ocean, such upheavings, such a swell all in wild commotion! Madame Pele heard of this and became right jealous, send for Vulcan, said he must show Neptune his bellows. Got at once his men from hell firing up his furnace proved Neptune himself a swell boasting of his business! Vulcan limped along and struck fiercely 'pon his anvils, such a thundering blow that shook all his workshop devils. Made them hurry up with fuel, stir the fires be moving, put petroleum on top, Pitch and tar and rosin, coal and sulphur, steam and gas, and such like hellish matter. Kept his bellows going fast, his place grow hot and hotter. Then to please her majesty, gracious Madame Pele, and to show the world what he could do if he wanted, opened the gate of Pele's House with a roar and thunder, let his cookery go forth, a red hot devilish wonder. Spurred, spouted, kicked and roared, dashed and smashed and hissed, such pranks were never seen nor heard, and Neptune was--nonplussed. Why! Such breakers, such a foam, surf, spray, waves and rollers, tearing rocks and boiling down lava, land, and boulders, glowing, glaring, night and day, white and red hot rising, Madam Pele holds her sway, cleverly vulcanizing. And this lively Lady's work, jealousy's idea, _____

The rest of the entry is torn out of the book.

no signature and no date

Arrived at the Volcano House at eight o'clock on Thursday night after a tedious ride from Hilo, very wet & tired. On Friday visited the crater in company with Mr. Heuck. On Saturday walked round the crater.

L. Shadwell, London, England, 18 July 1874

Found the volcano in a marked state of activity. Visited Halemaumau and saw a stream of lava apparently flowing in an easterly direction towards the center of Kilauea. Afterwards passed over the surface covering a flow directed towards the same point proceeding from the southeastern division of the South Lake. Procured fine specimens in

the center of the great basin of the fresh-flowing lava, probably coming from the above flow. This party was favored with the finest of weather. In leaving they beg to express their appreciation of the kind attention of "mine host" of the Volcano House. Left for Hilo Thursday morning July 23rd 1874.

Helen E. Carpenter, 21 July 1874

Arrived at the Volcano House Tuesday July 28th at 5:30 p.m. from Hilo by way of Puna, in company with Mr. Hitchcock. At 8:30 a.m. Wednesday we went down into the crater, found it in action, going down we walked over to the old flow to the left. I gathered a few specimens, some coin, we came back another road, in some places it was very hot under our feet, and in some places we could see the fire, only 12 inches under our feet. Got back to the house at 12:15 M. I was well pleased with the devil's pots and also with the landlord and the accommodations of the house, we leave here tomorrow morning for a trip around Hawaii.

J.J. Agnew, San Francisco, 29 July 1874

Left Hilo July 30th at seven o'clock and arrived at the volcano four o'clock in the afternoon. We had a fine view of the crater after sundown, the volcano being in fine action. In the morning about nine o'clock we went down into the crater and walked across to the fire. On our way back our guide found some fine specimens of lava. One place we found the lava flowing, there we put some coin in taking it up on the end of our walking sticks to cool. We arrived at the Volcano House again at twelve, where we found our most hospitable host awaiting dinner.

Sitting down hungry we did ample justice to the generous provision spread before us, also some of the choicest delicacies of the season.

After spending another night under this hospitable roof we with much regret at leaving our kamaaina lokomaikai whom we shall consider our fast friends mount our horses this morning at six o'clock for Hilo, again looking back to our trip with the highest satisfaction. To Madam Pele we bid thee farewell. To our friends of the Volcano House a kind adieu.

C.A. Akau, M.L. Akau, E.K. Cluney, K. Lahainaluna, 30 July 1874

Left Hilo Aug. 6th 1874 at 6:30 a.m. Reached the Volcano House at 2:30 p.m., resting an hour on the way. The next day spent five hours in the crater, very satisfactory. In leaving Kilauea (Aug. 8th) we desire to express our appreciation of the kind hospitality which we have enjoyed at the Volcano House.

Lorrin A. Andrews, *no date*

Arrived at the Volcano House 14th Aug. 1874 and started back to Hilo on the 17th. Had splendid sights at Madame Pele and were most hospitably entertained by our ever obliging host.

F. Wm. Pfluger, 14-17 Aug 1874

Went it alone from Hilo to Volcano in 6 1/4 hours, en route for Kau. Madame Pele doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Wm. Irwin, 17 Aug 1874

During the last 3 or 4 months I have been here considerable, while engaged in the survey of Olaa, Kapapala, etc. February 13th came very near losing my life by falling over the bluff at Wekahuna where it is 50 feet high. In the first 20 feet I struck 3 or 4 times and in the remaining clear fall somersault, and struck on my thigh on a three-cornered stone, badly fracturing the ilium. For 2 hours I lay here hollering, with the hope of attracting some passing native, which I finally did. I was carried to the house and

remained here a week, unable to move.

John M. Lydgate and Louy Lydgate, on the Survey of Keauhou, 25 Aug 1874

Arrived from Waiohinu on the evening of the 29th August '74, with the intention of staying eight days at the Volcano House. Visited the crater in company with Mr. Gilman and a native guide, and found its bed entirely changed since my last visit in 1867. Although at my previous visits I have seen more lakes in the Kilauea in action, I never saw any one lake in a greater state of commotion than this time and I spent several hours at the burning lakes with intense interest and equal satisfaction.

We found the South Lake divided into two lakes of similar size by a bank about 40 feet high and the approach to either of them rather more difficult as in years past, on account of recent overflows of lava. Approaching the left hand lake we had to pass through a great deal of sulphuric smoke which necessarily shortened our stay there and prevented us from going as near to the brink of the lake as we should have wished, but still allowed an impressive glance at the surging and spouting liquid fire.

The right hand lake, seen from a bank about 80 feet high, presented a magnificent spectacle. The bed of the lake was in constant commotion. Along its banks the waves of liquid fire dashed into spray like the waves of the ocean on the rock-bound coast and at times the molten lava was thrown high into the air by some hidden power, like a majestic fiery fountain, drawing all the surrounding masses into its whirlpool. The spectacle was fascinating in the extreme and we lingered for a long while, gazing at the constantly changing scene before us from different standpoint.

Returning we visited several openings, which afforded us a view into a living stream of lava flowing with the South Lake in an easterly direction with rapidity difficult to estimate. A river of fluid fire, rushing along with extreme rapidity and with the characteristics of a mountain stream, losing itself in the lower bed of the crater.

A visit since to the Kilauea Iki, a deep crater surrounded by almost perpendicular banks covered with green, was quite interesting. The crater was active in 1868 but now shows an apparently even surface of black lava. It is only two miles distant from the Volcano House and is easily reached by a ride through a green wilderness of trees, shrubs, and ferns.

I intend making a visit of 8 days at the Volcano House. The climate is healthy, the surrounding country, aside from the crater, sufficiently interesting to induce daily excursions on tolerably good roads, and the house offers that comfort, combined with the attention of the host Mr. Gilman, that may reasonably be expected anywhere. It is rather a matter of surprise with me that the Volcano House has not as yet been selected by excursionists for a longer stay, than the usual sojourn of a day or two. I would recommend to give it a trial for a longer visit.

Thermometer from 54-58 Fahrenheit. Once it went down to 51.

F.A. Schaefer, 5th visit (1861, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1874), 29 Aug 1874

Latest from Mokuaweoweo. Two wayfaring men just returned from a visit to the summit of Mauna Loa--for the benefit of science, or those who come after--have to report the crater of Mokuaweoweo is the same condition topographically as reported by the last party and illustrated by J. Lydgate (p. 47) [*10 June 1874 map*] with this correction that the bank represented in the plot as making nearly direct from the active lake to the middle camp, really extends along and joins the bank near or just below the Wilkes camp.

The burning lake itself was less active than reported by the last party, still the action was very satisfactory at both ends of the lake, that nearest the camp the most active, throwing up jets varying in size and height, occasionally throwing up some hundred feet or more. The color of the lava appeared to us very peculiar being a bright vermilion and sometimes blood-red.

For the encouragement of any who may desire to see this big thing in the way of lava, we would state that for anyone at all used to riding the trip is not so much of an undertaking as many represent. The trip may be made easily in two days if desired, the first day riding some five hours and stopping at a goat camp where there is a poor grass hut for shelter if it rains, if a tent is carried you will go a little further up before camping, the next day with an early start--5 1/2 o'clock, you reach the crater from 10 to 11 o'clock, leaving about noon we reach Reeds upper ranch by 5 or 6 o'clock, after riding over such a mountain of unadulterated lava as one will probably never find elsewhere, the character of the lava is "pahoehoe"--smooth rock--still its arrangement is anything but smooth as a white man understands it, you may get a faint idea of how it looks, if you have ever been to sea in a storm, or when it is agitated as to be called a "chop sea"--imagine a boundless expanse of this--petrified--and you get the best idea you can without seeing for yourselves this wonderful sight.

Parties that stay on the top overnight are almost always affected by the air, and are more or less sick, but our experience proves that one may go in the day time and not feel any unpleasant sensation, on the contrary it is cool and highly exhilarating.

We were so unfortunate as to get caught in a rain storm both days in the afternoon, but in one case we were able to dry ourselves at camp the first night, and the second night we were in civilized quarters at Mr. Reed's upper ranch. We would recommend the use of mules all the time for the journey. The expense of the trip from the foot of the mountain--Reed's Ranch--is generally five dollars for each animal used and two dollars for the guide, taking your own provisions and blankets, plenty of blankets will be needed, as the nights are cold, and in being transported need a waterproof covering, each person too needs a rubber suit--i.e. poncho and leggins--or a heavy woolen poncho will answer, for if one gets wet through they will suffer intensely with cold.

Snow will be found in greater or less quantities on the summit and within 12 or 15 feet of the edge of the crater ice water will always be found in a deep crack, until the body of rocks between this crack and the crater falls away, as it probably will the first heavy shake that disturbs it.

Any one travelling to see the sights will never know how much may be lost by not going up this hill, until they accomplish it for themselves.

Anyone who takes a delight in becoming familiar with the wonderful workings of the Divine Architect as exhibited in different phases, from the rude beginnings or foundation to the finished landscape will never regret the trip--we firmly believe.

To give one some idea of the distance to be travelled, without knowing whether it has been measured or not, should say it was all of 23 miles from the Reed's Ranch, divided for convenience in describing--thusly--seven miles from Kapapala to the upper ranch, to the edge of the woods or camping ground about eight miles, to the top level about six miles, of which about two have scattered vegetation growing along, the rest of the way is as barren as can be, dreary, desolate, no living thing animal or vegetable, no sound disturbs this primeval solitude save the voice of venturesome man, occasionally. From the top level to the crater I should say it was about two miles, this gives our idea of distance, the next man can judge for himself or measure it.

R. Whitman, B.F. Dillingham, 3 Sept 1874

Brigham dated this Sept. 9 and ascribed it to Dillingham, but the handwriting is not the same as Dillingham's on the next page, so more likely Whitman wrote it.

We arrived here last evening about 5:30 after a pleasant ride of 3 hours from Mr. W.H. Reed's Rancho. Here we met some familiar faces *[lists friends.]*

As daylight disappeared a fire was lighted in the good old-fashioned fire place, and we drew around its cheerful blaze in a social circle and passed the hours of the evening pleasantly away. We could hardly believe that a New Englander would not feel amply

repaid for his effort to get here, first for the satisfaction of sitting once more by the social old fire place.

Madam Pele was undoubtedly making a special effort to show us something of her power and grandeur. She was much more active than when we stopped here a week since. Mauna Loa also showed quite a bright light over its summit indicating unusual activity in the crater of Mokuaweoweo. This morning at about nine o'clock we started down into the crater.

Most of the way across the bottom of the crater it was very hot and about half way to the cone we found the lava flowing upon the surface. Passing up the side of the cone approaching the south Lake we saw in several openings lava streams rushing out with great velocity. One place in particular impressed us with a sense of horror of the infernal region below--the lava here was exposed to view by an opening about eight feet square, and it seemed to be running down a channel on an angle of about 45 degrees, at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour. Sulphuric vapor was very strong and exceedingly disagreeable, at times almost suffocating. We reached the South Lake about noon. It seemed to some of us who had not seen it before, to be in a very active state, but we are told it is only moderately active. At all events it is a sight never to be forgotten, and to be appreciated it must be seen. I believe that no description ever has or ever will be written however comprehensive that can convey any thing, more than the most vague conception of this wonderful and mysterious creation of the great Creator. We returned to the house about 2:30 p.m. filled with wonder and amazement. To be continued in our next.

B.F. Dillingham, 4 Sept 1874

At 1 o'clock last night the lava broke through the crust in the eastern edge of the basin near the trail, and flowed rapidly westward. The liquid lava spread over several acres of the basin in a few moments, flowing very rapidly. The outbreak was accompanied by a dull, sullen, roaring sound--apparently far below the surface. In spite of a heavy fog the fire lighted up the crater and surroundings--every part of this house was filled with the glare, making it as light as day. By 3 o'clock the lava had cooled and the flow had ceased.

A steady rain all night--no wind--thermometer 64.

C.E. Stackpole, 20 Sept 1874

Arrived at the Volcano House at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening after a long and tedious ride of about twenty-odd miles from Keaiwa, Kau, en route for Kohala via Puna, Hilo, etc. Regretting for not being able to make a longer stay in order to visit Madame Pele and her wonders, we beg to express our most heartfelt thanks for the kind hospitality received at our hands, during our short visit.

Prince Leleuhokuhoku, 14 Oct 1874

Found the crater quite active. Entertainment at the Volcano House now under the care of Mr. Stackpole very satisfactory.

T. Coan, 21 Oct 1874

On this my second visit to the crater of Kilauea, I am much more gratified and impressed with the grandeur of the spectacle than I was on the former occasion. At that time, March 24 '72, there was little evidence of internal activity, the only points of interest being the cones situated on the margin of the SW lake. Now this lake is in a perfectly active state exhibiting all the usual volcanic phenomena--and the crater of Halemaumau also and which I think is the more interesting of the two as the boiling lava here is erupted close to your feet as you stand on the edge of the crater some 6 or 8 feet above the lake itself. Another very interesting sight is the lava now flowing from the SW lake in a NNE direction, at a rate of about 11 miles an hour, a wide, deep, surging molten

stream flowing under and toward the NE lake, the whole of which is in a much hotter state than in 1872, rendering walking uncomfortable from the heat of the surface. At night the edges of this lake are brightly illumined giving evidence of the proximity of fires beneath. The morn of Nov. 9th (the Prince of Wales' birthday whom God preserve) was one of the most splendid I can remember in any part of the world, and the view of Mauna Loa's and Mauna Kea's snow-clad summits as seen from this house frames one of the most splendid sights I have ever seen.

Nov. 10th. Our party are leaving for Hilo this morning in steady but not heavy rain. Leaving the hotel in the possession of Scouts who arrived last night.

T. Scobell Clapp, H.M.S. Scout, 8 Nov 1874

Left Hilo at 8 a.m. Arrived at Volcano House at 5:50 p.m. Visited volcano on 10th & were greatly gratified with the sight we saw. Left at 7 a.m. on Nov. 11th.

signature illegible and no date

I visited the crater some 2 1/2 years ago. At that time the crater was not nearly so active as at present. Where there were then 7 active cones is at present a crater some 40 feet in depth and 300 yards in diameter containing boiling lava which bubbles up in half a dozen places to a height of 10 to 20 feet. It was very fine and calm last night so that we could hear the swash of the lava from here.

C.J. Trower, H.M.S. Scout, 10 Nov 1874

The following party arrived last evening, about 10 o'clock, 12 hours from Hilo, after a cold, wet and extremely disagreeable ride. The night was clear, the dew heavy, ther. 54 degrees, and today is one of the loveliest that could be wished for the observation of the Transit of Venus, which takes place at 4 p.m. Western sky very clear at 4 p.m. [*Lists party.*]

Found the crater in about the same state of activity as on former visits; but the area of the lakes has increased and changed very much since my last previous visit in 1864. Then there was but one lake, now there are two--both much larger than Halemaumau formerly was. The plan on the next page will indicate the size as now estimated, and the extent of the walls surrounding them, which vary from 50 to 125 feet in height. Halemaumau is located in the southern part and not easily accessible. The new and larger lake at the right is called "Kilauea" and our party stood within six feet of the edge of the bank on the windward side, from which position a fine view was obtained of the whole of this boiling cauldron, and at 100 feet above the liquid mass.

The depression or valley in the center of the crater was formed in April 1868, and takes forty minutes of good walking to cross it, indicating a distance of about two miles. The time occupied from the Volcano House to the lake was one hour and 20 minutes--time in returning--two hours.

Henry M. Whitney, ed. Hawaiian Gazette [*with the party of Her Royal Highness the Princess Lydia Dominis*], 8 Dec 1874

Illustration: Plan of the old South Lake, 8 Dec 1874, H.M. Whitney; existing molten lakes "Kilauea" and "Halemaumau" in red, position of 1872 lake "Kilauea" marked, estimated measurements given. Page 72.

Arrived here at 6 p.m. after a long and tedious ride from Waiohinu. The fire of the crater was very active indeed, very bright. There was a distinct roar to be heard at night.

Dec. 21. I took a photograph of the crater from the front of this house and was moderately successful. After we went down the crater. The steam was rising from the holes in several places. After crossing the pahoehoe we arrived at a gradual rise to the crater, which was boiling much, and much smoke, a great amount of rumbling and

cracking going on under us with now and then a report at a distance like the report of a cannon. I lost my hat down the hole, the natives say that Pele came and took it. Certainly there was little wind. On our return I was surprised to find how greatly the number of steam jets had increased. there were now at least a dozen to each one we had seen before. On the way I saw in the distance a puff of steam, then a report was heard, and I could see rock high in the air, this was evidently an explosion of confined steam. The pahoehoe was very warm and if you stopped and looked under you could see the whole on fire. When we sat down on the wall formed by the eruption of 1868, there was a sharp and sudden crack like the report of a cap, it made a small crack in the lava about 8 yards from us, and up came the steam and sulphur. At night the crater was roaring and flashing its light high up.

I examined the sulphur hill near the house. I took the thermometer and put on it, in 9 seconds the reading was 140 but as this was the extent it (thermometer) would mark, of course that was of no use-- my belief is the heat there cannot be less than 200 F.

Again this hill in my belief is a crust of about 1 ft. thick over a large steam hole, probably the largest and most important about the crater.

Dec. 22. A very fine morning, very good for photography, so set to work at 8 a.m. and was most successful, pictures turning out perfect, every picture taken from exactly in front of the house. At 9:30 a.m. I was surprised to find that there was no steam rising from the left side just above the pahoehoe (looking from House) tho I had seen it before. I then determined to watch for it again, it broke out at 4:00 p.m. when rain began. Of course the rain on warm lava could affect the amount of steam which was very thick.

H. Glanville Barnacle and William Yates, Transit of Venus expedition, Cheshire, England,
20 Dec 1874

Arrived here yesterday at 5 p.m. from Kau, just escaping a heavy thunder shower. The two lakes, Kilauea and Halemaumau, are both very active, and the large flow of lava from Halemaumau into the basin of the crater, which we are told occurred on the 27th inst. is still aglow with fire, occasionally bursting forth anew on the surface and at the lower edge. The roar from the lakes was very loud at times during the night. We start for Hilo this morning at 6 o'clock with fair weather.

F.L. Lyman and W.H. Reed, 29 Dec 1874

My experience of today I shall always remember.

Titus Berst, 1 Jan 1875

If you suppose any of the above persons [*several names are listed*] "arrived" from Hilo or anywhere else, you are a -----.

Lily Lydgate, 1 Jan 1875

On page 76, there are two entries in Hawaiian.

We recommend a visit to the lakes after dark.

signature unclear, 1 Feb 1875

Visited the crater with Mr. J.W. Moore and George P. Castle. Got to southwest side of Halemaumau and stood over the brink of the crater in which the lava stood about forty feet below, and was boiling violently on the edges only. The smoke was towards Kilauea and we could not get to see it, but craters marked C and D were not in action. February 4th went to the craters again via little sulphur crater marked E, looking down which we saw lava rushing swiftly at a depth of not more than ten feet below where we stood, and in the direction of the hotel. Proceeding to a point of observation marked X we had a fair view of all the craters. The small one marked C was playing with most force spurting its

lava in spray ten to twenty feet above its banks. Halemaumau was almost as lively, and the main crater Kilauea was boiling at the base of its cliffs on all sides with vigor. It was about eleven o'clock when we arrived at X. The little crater D was then without signs of fire. After we had been standing about half an hour, this little basin showed fire, heaving and then bursting its scum of gray lava and boiling fiercely. About the same time the lava in the great crater Kilauea was rising fast. Presently it gushed up and with a surge toward the northeast side, appeared to be rushing toward a vent and in a few minutes it subsided to its first level, and all the craters seemed in about an equal state of activity. None of them were near full as we are told they sometimes are. The lava in Halemaumau was about twenty feet below the lava floor right about it; crater C was about the same; D not more than ten to twelve feet, and Kilauea perhaps from thirty to forty or fifty feet. As soon as the great gush from Kilauea found vent we anticipated a good flow of lava on the great lava sink between these craters and the hotel. We returned to dinner at two o'clock via the cave of stalactites on the northeast terrace of the great sink. When we came out from dinner the anticipated lava flow had already submerged an acre or two of the sink on the route of our morning walk and was creeping over the great sink in four different places. Mr. Moore and myself with Ben the cook for guide started at 3:30 o'clock to the spot where the nearest lava was flowing. We found it moving with leisurely crawl that enabled us to get it out and put coins and other things in it to bring away for souvenirs. We got back to the hotel about dark delighted with our day's experiences.

Feb. 5. Mr. Moore and myself have had a delightful ride around the southerly side of the great amphitheater enclosing the crater, ostensibly to get Pele hair, at a point about 5 miles from the hotel. The object in view seemed contemptible compared with the grandeur of the view en route--embracing in the glance of the eye the whole vast theatre of volcano on the left, Mauna Loa on the right, with a breadth of beauty it has nowhere else exhibited, and the snow-capped Mauna Kea to be seen over the right shoulder as you ride. The road is a fine one for a ride. After the dreary monotony of the ride from Hilo to this house and the strange utter absence of all evidence of there being either mountain or volcano within a hundred miles of the rider until one is fairly at the hotel startled by the tremendous black gulf that lies before him. After such an experience in the approach, this ride around to the right makes amends at every point for the majesty that is so wanting in coming in from Hilo. No one who comes here should miss this ride. Nor should travellers imagine that any one or two days will enable them to see what may be seen some days and not others. The writer could not have believed without seeing it, how the show varies from day to day and often from hour to hour, nor how strangely facile it is to be at the verge of these floods of fire and to play with them. I cannot close without expressing the great pleasure we have experienced in finding this most quaint tidy fire-lighted inn and its intelligent keeper Mr. Gilman in a lonely locality that without them would be a dreary nightmare of sight seeing, but with them is an unminced pleasure.

Frank J. Scott, 2 Feb 1875

Illustration: Shaded relief map of Kilauea and Halemaumau, 2 Feb 1875, Frank J. Scott. Page 77.

As one member of our little party has alluded to some of the greater points connected with a visit to this wonderful place it may not be out of place to note some smaller items. If you live at a distance you will probably never come here again. So don't be in too much of a hurry.

There is some responsibility coupled with this one opportunity. Many persons with as appreciative a mind as yours have lived & died without this sight and many more who would gladly have the privilege will never realize it.

Go to the sulphur banks--hear the steam ooze out thro the sulphur cones--see the exquisitely delicate feathery crystals like yellow frost on the summit margins of the cones. Take a vapor bath but have a little care not to get scalded.

Sit down on these bluffs in front of the house early in the morning or in the evening & listen to some very sweet warblers that sing free. Don't let some one be talking to you all the time but let all the surroundings have their full effect on you & with the flowers & ferns & birds around you, and the bleak-walled black-floored chasm before you, there comes a grand sense of loneness which is not lonesomeness.

Try to get up early enough at least one morning (if you have to, go bed afterwards) to see the mellow purple light over the long slopes of Mauna Loa and the rosy summit of M. Kea. Watch for a flow, especially in the evening, and go down to it and dip out a portion with a spoon or toss it out with a stick and sink a coin into a portion while hot but don't break your specimens. After it is cool for a while it will be brittle as an icicle or as many realize, glass. If as you go near the crater the sulphurous acid is irritating to your breathing apparatus, a pocket handkerchief held to the nose will measureably relieve you.

If the hanky is sweet it will be so much the better.

Eat plenty of ohelo berries.

Try and see the stalactite cave.

Joseph Moore, Richmond, Indiana, 2 Feb 1875

As all good little boys are supposed not to travel on Sunday, I am spending the aforesaid day here, having arrived here from Kau last night, bound for Hilo.

Geo. P. Castle, in behalf of Detroit Scientific Association, collecting specimens for, 7 Feb
1875

There is no doubt about it--volcanoes are an institution. Every country should possess one. With profound melancholy I remember that my native land has none, at least in active state, and if there is anything which could induce me to take up a residence on the Hawaiian Islands it is the consideration that I should have frequent opportunities of visiting the crater of Kilauea, voyaging upon the steamer of the same name.

Speaking of lava reminds me that there is a small sample between here and Hilo but it is antiquated--nothing of more than 12 hours existence has any interest for our party, while a walk of a few miles over the crackling crust of the latter constitutes a charming promenade. It does not burn you much, and being fully 5 or 6 inches thick it does not bend much under your weight. All sense of fatigue is dissipated by the novelty of peering through numberless fissures into the fiery furnace beneath this egg-shell cover, and I can imagine nothing more stimulating to dormant nerves than the thought that any moment a crash may precipitate one into the unquenchable gulf, or a gush of molten lava overflow all standing room. This would inevitably destroy one's shoes and put an end to the excursion, for it would be injurious to the crucible of the pedal extremities to walk unshod over this vitrified surface.

Leaving the heated pavement the method of procedure changes. The nervous dog-trot gives place to flying leaps from hummock to hummock after the manner of the graceful chamois.

"Fatiguing" did you say? Well, yes--after you have heard "titanic confusion," "infernal grandeur," "abysmal depths," "convulsive throes," &c &c &c about 9999 times it becomes somewhat monotonous--not to say wearisome.

If one could manage to work a kangaroo into their ancestry, it would be an admirable preparation for this expedition. But whether or not, if you keep on long enough you will arrive at the summit. Here--as every one will tell you--the sights you see depend entirely upon Pele's state of mind. Our experience and sensations I shall not inflict upon a confiding public, but advise every body to go and see for themselves.

no signature, 13 Feb 1875

We visited the volcano both by day and night and _____ much pleasure; on this morning at the 14th started for Hilo.

F.A. Sampson, 11 Feb 1875

Arrived at Volcano House Feb. 19 1875. Remained until morning of 22d inst. Went into the crater on the 20th and saw "Halemaumau," "Kilauea," and several small holes in which the lava was boiling, also the sulphur banks. The lava in Halemaumau is 20 feet below the bank and is boiling at the same points designated in the diagram on page 77 of this record [*Frank J. Scott's 2 Feb 1875 drawing*]. In Kilauea it is less active. A very fine view of these volcanic fires can be had by riding to a point on the rim of the great crater almost directly opposite the hotel. You ride down to the first terrace and then walk down to the second. You are then about half a mile from "Kilauea" and can get a good view of that and the other sights. The pleasure to be derived from this spectacle will well repay you for the slight fatigue caused by the trip. Stay here at least two days and see all there is to be seen, don't limit yourself to the orthodox time of one day to "do" Kilauea and its surroundings.

Wm. D. Garwood, 22 Feb 1875

Arrived on the afternoon of the 24th from Hilo in company with Willie Conway who served as interpreter and guide through Puna. Travellers would do well either to come or go through Puna as there is much for the attentive observer to see. Spent five hours in the crater yesterday and went down again at night. The display in all four of the lakes was very fine through the day--boiling, tossing, upheavings, surgings, explosions, tumults, etc. Halemaumau was full and flowing to the high wall on the west. At night the display was terrific as it showed to better effect in the darkness. In going down at night look out for chasms.

Today has been almost continuously rainy and quite cool. This is my second visit and has been quite as interesting if not more so than the first when the weather was fine all the time. The crater bears a cultivated acquaintance.

Stay as long as you can. Every effort will be cordially made on the part of the gentlemanly proprietor to make you comfortable.

Joseph Moore, 26 Feb 1875

Arrived here from Hilo 5:30 p.m. 25 and left 8 a.m. March 1st. Volcano active, very wet weather during all our stay.

Frances Bauder, 1 March 1875

On page 84 is an entry in Hawaiian.

Arrived here at 6:30 p.m. after a long and tedious ride from Hilo. The volcano apparently very active but being dark and foggy we deemed it advisable not to go down in the crater.

James Noble, 27 Nov 1875

Through the kindness of our host we obtained a guide and made the descent of the crater and visited Halemaumau and Kilauea which were both very active. In going to the lakes were obliged to cross a lava flow of only about 8 hours previous and were obliged to be constantly moving our feet to keep our shoes from burning. The mass of lava had only cooled to the thickness of a foot or 18 inches and through innumerable crevices could see the liquid lava.

The impression made upon one as he stands at the brink of one of these chasms and views the molten lava struggling, surging, boiling, now fiercely beating against the walls of the chasm as if struggling for freedom, now receding to again renew the contest with renewed fury, is beyond the power of words to describe, it must be seen to be

appreciated. After watching the freaks of Madame Pele for about an hour and a half we retraced our steps and after again crossing the very recent flow commenced the ascent of the pali. After thirty minutes of pulling and puffing we arrived at the hotel considerably exhausted having been 5 hours in the crater.

We were then taken by our gentlemanly host to partake of a steam bath and visit the sulphur banks. There are some magnificent specimens of crystallized sulphur and alum but generally all so extremely delicate that it is impossible to transport them any distance as upon handling them reduces them to a very fine powder. Finally, having visited the principal places of interest of which there are many, we returned to the hotel highly delighted with our visit. And greatly obliged to our host, who through his kindness and attention to us made our visit not only interesting but instructive. Weather this morning clear, ther. 63 degerees. Now 5:30 p.m. Foggy and cold, ther 55 degrees.

James Noble, 28 March 1875

I was very profoundly impressed with the wonders of the volcano, but still more profoundly impressed by the appetite displayed by one of our party at supper after the trip down the crater. The table was amply supplied with viands for a party of ten at least, but after an hour and twenty minutes occupied in stowing away provisions by one of party (apparently for a long voyage), he succeeded in emptying the table of all the edibles upon it. But to stand by and witness this gigantic operation impressed a person more deeply than any ordinary eruption of the volcano would.

A small eater, *no date*

On pages 86 to 87, I omitted a semi-legible entry, part of which appears to be in extremely poor taste.

During the three days enjoyed in visiting this volcano the weather has been uncommonly fine. Our visit of the three craters was very good and they were in fine action. Especially are our thanks due to the gentlemanly proprietor of the house, who has done everything in his power to make our stay agreeable. We have been well repaid and only regret our departure.

no signature, 24 April 1875

Left Hilo at 8 a.m. and arrived at crater at 5:45 p.m. in a state of complete saturation.

Deployed skirmishes about the comfortable wood fire, and hung ourselves up to dry--of course we do not refer to our interiors, they being sufficiently dry upon our arrival. As Mark Twain says, "The bottle containing our provisions got broke"--and we were utterly overcome.

Next day visited the "lakes" and industriously gathered specimens which we carefully carried to the hotel, and do now donate them to anyone who will carry them to Hilo. (There are only 1416 lbs and are in charge of "Franky.")

In the language of one of the party, he'd be d--d if he'd carry them coals down to Hilo for the town. So anyone who will, is welcome to them coals.

Our scientific explorations were unsuccessful as we were unable to get near Madame Pele owing to her bad breath. Near the brink of the precipice in front of the Volcano House is a fine coal specimen, which one of our party carried from the crater for a piece of sulphur, but unfortunately--or rather, fortunately--the fraud was revealed by the rain washing off the yaller.

With a three feet stick we explored as much of our future residence as we could, but could stir up but little of the fire. It was amusing (and I warn all to do the same--they'll feel more comfortable while at the crater) to see all hands swearing off and

renouncing the world, the flesh and the Devil, and vowing to live lives of Christians hereafter.

signature illegible, 19 May 1875

Addendum

The reason why we ventured here
And dared Peli consume us
Is "Gaudeamus igitur
Juvenes dum sumus."

no signature and no date

On page 92, there is a sketch of three young men, dated May 24, 1875. A note below the sketch reads:

When the handsome youths above portrayed were here, there was no speculation even, as to telephone, electric light, automobile and many other things that are taken as matters of course now. The crater was hundreds of feet deeper than now, and instead of one pit the active part of the crater was divided into three boiling lakes named Halemaumau, Kilauea, and Madam Pele. The floor of the crater looked as if crossed by many streams of fire at night.

C.B. Tilcoove, 12 Jan 1914

As many others have done, so did we. We came by the trail that leads here. For one reason we cannot but feel sorry that we came--our early pious teachings have been sadly dealt with. We were taught to believe that the road to Heaven was a narrow, rough and rocky one; and that the road to the other place was smooth and straight. We came here by the rough and rocky road.

We stood upon the brink of the crater and gazed awe-stricken and silent into the fiery depths below, and thought of our own insignificance. The grandest of thoughts filled our minds. We thought of our future--of dinner. Suddenly a fiery stream of lava was shot into the air, forcibly recalling to our memories our youthful days when with a little powder that we had innocently stolen, we made "spit-devils" and joyfully watched them hiss and burn and fade away. Such are the grandeurs of Kilauea.

We are fully convinced that the road of the transgressor is hard. We have had it demonstrated.

Adieu Kilauea, adieu Halemaumau, adieu all ye fiery furnaces that 'round this pathway roar.

Ed. A. Abele, U.S.N., U.S. Flagship "Pensacola" 24 May 1875

Arrived at the Volcano House. The crater was not on as grand a scale as I was led to believe by the tales of previous travelers, but still there is sufficient to show vast commotion taking place in the interior of the earth. The stream of lava flowing from Halemaumau is very interesting and the fall is grand and awe-inspiring.

"Boil and bubble toil and trouble
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble."

Henry McCallum, Virginia City, Nevada, 17 June 1875

Having found our way here from Hilo without a guide, we presume to relate our experiences for the benefit of posterity. The journey from Hilo is estimated at 30 miles but I consider the amount of hard work that I did in the way of persuading my horse the road ought to have been at least 50 miles. We started from Captain Spencer's hospitable roof at 9:15 Thursday a.m. and succeeded in reaching the halfway house at 2:15 p.m. and were very much disgusted to find that we had only travelled 13 miles in 5 hours. Well,

we made the best of a hard case and dismounting rested a little while and then partook or attempted to partake of some (what they called) chicken and coffee and crackers, and after discussing the aspect of affairs and a _____ we retired for the night to our bed i.e. we shared the bed with the fleas and I can assure you gentle reader they enjoyed themselves much more at their ev'g meal than we did, at all events, they took longer time at it as long as there was blood. So long they cried, More blood! they got it. At 3:30 we began to arise and shake off dull sloth, and Mr. Morpheus and the fleas & c & c which took 1/2 an hour to accomplish, and after discussing more coffee (?) and crackers at 5 a.m., with a hope of reaching Lua Pele before dark, our war cry was as the language of the ancients, "Auk Pele auk needles" which for the benefit of the polloi we translate freely, Volcano or Bust. But we took up more bumping, more hollering and whipping, more spurring than I thought I was capable of. We were just 5 hours doing the 15 miles. When we reached this hospitable roof we were very anxious to interview the cook and ingratiate ourselves into his good books, not that I believe he has a good book but is a kinder figger of speech. After getting into his good books and outside his good ___ we proceeded to work a sketch of which I will endeavor to give in a few simple words.

Armed with our Pele stocks and in care of a trusty guide we started on foot for the crater. What a glorious sight burst in on our view. Awful precipices, fertile valleys, stupendous volcanic organization demanding one of the descriptions of the Hedonic regions. Our pathway down the hillside was both rugged and primitive, even to danger at least so we thought as we clung warily to the trembling hand rail at our side; having safely reached the lower pathway we press onward eagerly to the Rubicon, if not thro fen and fallow at least through rocky ferny glen till we arrive opposite the celebrated pali named Pali o Keawe where we satisfactorily and incontestably proved that we had no serious tubercular disease in our vocal organization by practising the strength of our lungs in the vocal Echo line of business. We then descend a rather sharp declivity onto an old bed of lava-like rock, passing on our right a steam cone of some 12 feet high and about 6 in circumference, hollow of course, a very interesting object. As we wending our way warily watching in which way the sulphur fumes are being blown we come across a huge bed of lava (say 200 acres) which was thrown up last evening from whence the steam was rising in thick clouds. After some minutes of marching over hard brittle cracking vesicular lava we come to the first sight of these almost infernal regions, a small cone with an orifice of some 2 1/2 feet in diameter, looking into which we perceive to our surprise an immense stream of lava issuing from a cavity not 10 inches from the surface of the bed whereon we were standing 2 minutes ago, and precipitated into the unfathomable abyss below. We next proceed to inspect Halemaumau, the oldest of the fiery furnaces. What a most stupendous spectacle is here revealed to our sight. Words of mine cannot paint even the outline of this wonderful sight and this confession of my own inability at description applies to the other two fiery furnaces Kilauea and Kilauea Keiki. We could but gaze in solemn awe at this manifestation of the wondrous power of that Nature who is subservient to the Infinite Creator of all things. Standing as we were on the ledge of the crater looking down into the seething boiling cauldron below we were more like what one would suppose would be a fit representation of mortal man looking upon the portals of the everlasting habitations of the damned. One more paragraph before I close. We adjourned to view the other cones before our return and found them similar in formation to the one described above; and on our journey homeward we actually found that we were walking on cakes of lava not more than 6 inches thick and underneath were layers of red hot cinders not yet cooled from the last overflow and in other places not more than 2 feet from the surface we saw lava in a molten state. Lastly I think I express the feeling of most of the visitors here in their heart of hearts that when I at last reached the pathway leading to our hotel I felt thankful enough that I was safe out of it and looked forward to a kind and homely greeting from our friend and landlord Mr. J.N. Gilman.

Rev. W. Calder, 9 July 1875

The preceding eloquent burst from my friend and companion de voyage, Mr. Calden, leaves very little for me to say. A hard ride from Hilo rendered the appearance of the Volcano House a welcome sight indeed. What followed may be told in brief. A good feed and a quiet smoke; then, hey for our Stygian Explorations. Not being possessed of the Salamander like properties of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, we went no nearer to the fiery blasts than was prudent, and after four hours work, returned to this hospitable roof, amply repaid for all our toils, and fully prepared to uphold that the crater of Kilauea is the wonder of the world. A dish of strawberries, a sulphur bath, and a good dinner made an appropriate wind up to this eventful day. The fact that this pen is suffering from severe epileptic fits must be my excuse for not writing more.

Henry Brooker, Manchester, England, 9 July 1875

As there are so many descriptions of the volcano, I do not propose to say more than this. Mrs. Peebles and myself arrived at the Volcano House last evening at 1/4 after five. Left Hilo at 25 minutes after 7 a.m., delayed on the road at the 18 mile house. Mr. Brewster of Hilo furnishing the horses and acted as our guide and we can cheerfully recommend him. _____.

The rest of this entry is only half legible, and I have omitted it. He describes his times of arrival and departure, traveling companions, the kind landlord, etc. Page 99.

Went to the volcanoes, they were all active and seemed to be showing what they could do expressly for our benefit. _____.

F. Scott Peebles, 14 July 1875

Arrived at Volcano House about 1 p.m. the 12th and made two trips to the lakes. They were very active. Before returning saw Kilauea Keiki rise and fall and make a great and beautiful display. We feel well paid for our journey and effort to see all we could see.

Leave early in the morning or the 15th for Puna and then to Hilo.

Lucretia F. Ingraham, 15 July 1875

On page 100, I omitted a terrible entry by Mr. Peebles. In addition to being only semi-legible, he describes his wish to take a pen-knife to his horse and to leave the carcass on the side of the road. I refuse to transcribe the details. He then continues:

Took a horse back ride to see the volcano. We rode about three miles and there had a splendid view of the working of these great fiery wonders that are acknowledged all over. They ___ to be the grandest sights of the kind _____. They were not as active as when I was here on the 14th instant but it was a sublime sight to see the jets of fire thrown up like showers of sparks _____.

10:30 a.m. back from a horse back ___ where the landlord took me to see an extinct crater about two miles distant. 4000 feet across the top, 500 or 600 feet deep and 2000 feet at the base. Said crater having ceased operation in the year A.D. 1868 the time when earthquakes were predominant. I have no time to describe this crater. No one ought to leave without going to see it. Such a grand sight for those that enjoy nature's operations.

In all human probability I will never see these volcanoes anymore after today, now long before they will cease to operate. I cannot tell as these are questions beyond the reach of human skill, to give a definite answer. I can only say in conclusion that I am glad that I have seen with my own natural eye these wonderful works of nature, as it will give me work for reflection the balance of my days. So farewell, volcanoes, farewell John N. Gilman.

F. Scott Peebles, 27 July 1875

Two severe earthquake shocks were felt here today: one at 4:30 p.m. and one at 6:45 p.m. Motion north to south.

Aug. 11, 1875. At daylight this morning a dense cloud of smoke was seen arising from the crater on the summit of Mauna Loa. From June 1874 till now no fire has been visible. This new outbreak appears to be farther towards the north end of the crater than the previous one. Tonight the smoke seems to have increased in volume giving evidence of a larger mass of fire below.

P.S. I did not arrive and it did not rain all the way.

C.E. Gilman, 7 Aug 1875

The above received every attention.

Frank Thompson, Capt. Challenger Expedition, *no date*

A few of our party visited the crater this evening and found both Kilauea and Halemaumau more than usually active. We left Volcano House at 5 P.M., thus arriving at the scene of action a few minutes before sunset. By this means we got a good idea of the whole volcano by daylight and a grand view of the furnaces by night. Kilauea had five jets playing, Halemaumau having the same number but on a much finer scale. Even as we sat there gazing down, Halemaumau rose in a few minutes to within a few feet of the top of its banks, and I have no doubt that an overflow took place at some point that was hidden from us. The lake then subsided to its former level. Between these two craters, high up on the dividing bank of hard lava, a small cone was blowing every two or three minutes, the jets reaching an altitude of twenty or forty feet.--Spectroscopic observations of the furnaces with a small direct vision spectroscope gave a continuous spectrum, the red showing brightest, an occasional flare in the green. Magnetic observations were made with the dip needle in front of hotel, then the dip circle was carried down to the first plateau and a difference of two degrees in reading was found, thus indicating the powerful influence of the iron in the crater. Photographs were taken of the whole crater, of the craters of Kilauea and Halemaumau, and of the lava cascades. --Mauna Loa is quiet now, and the guides tell us that Mother Pele is down in this crater at present.

Challenger Expedition, 15 Aug 1875

Arrived at the Volcano House Aug. 20 at 3 p.m. Start for lava lake at 4 p.m., arrived there 5:15. Kilauea and Halemaumau very little active but the new crater, Kilauea Keki, rose short time after my arrival and gave me a grandiose size. Remained there till dark and watched very eagerly every motion, noticed that the Kilauea Keki increase her flood and ran rapidly down to the old lake of the Kilauea, both mingled together, about a dozen bubbles appeared and the whole was an ocean of fire, with hundreds of little craters. Visited afterward the different funnels of sulphur and steam. Had a very long walk home to the volcano house, arrived there 9:15 p.m., fine supper.

Aug. 21. Had a beautiful sleep, but as it was very cold this morning we had a little fire in the parlor, what a difference to Honolulu. Visited today the sulphur baths and openings, and started again for the field of action at 5 p.m. Would advise every lady and gentleman to visit the craters at night or evening after dark, at daylight no one would get the real impression of an active volcano as it is at night time. The guide is Kapuniai, very good and true, as a patience to return at night.

Heinrich Berger, commanded as Bandmaster for the royal Hawaiian Troops, 21 Aug 1875

A faint light was seen from here at 9:15 on Mauna Loa.

J.N. Gilman, 21 Aug 1875

Kilauea keki very active, throw from 50 to 100 feet high, grandious side.
Halemaumau also active but not so high as the keki.

H. Berger, 21 Aug, 10 p.m.

Someone wrote underneath:
What does it throw?

On page 105, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Reached Volcano House this eve at six o'clock having left Hilo at 8:30 stopping two hours on the way and was most cordially received by its genial landlord Mr. J.N. Gilman. Nothing further can be added to the thousand and one graphic descriptions of this "fiery wonder." Suffice it to say that it is one of the most magnificent and impressive sights conceivable and one never to be forgotten.

J. H. Copenhagen, Boston, Mass., 2 Sept 1875

Our cards on the opposite page tell who composed our party, and the statement above whence we started.

We arrived here at 6 p.m. after a rough, wild, and rainy ride and were glad enough to sit down beside a comfortable fire. At night the volcano was more active than in a long time before, and the wonderful natural furnaces cast a lurid glare upon the sky which was truly grand, and wonderful to behold. Today we went down to the crater and returned in 3 1/2 hours. The lava was boiling in the active portions of the crater, and presented a marvelous sight. We stood beside several glowing, burning, and seething furnaces and were almost suffocated and blinded by sulphuric fumes. In some places where the lava had but partly cooled, we could scarcely stand upon it for the heat. The trip is dangerous at best.

T.M. Dawson, 2 Sept 1875

I arrived here from Hilo yesterday, made the trip in 7 hours and 30 minutes including all the detentions on the road, which amounted to one hour and twenty minutes. The volcano is indeed a truly magnificent sight to behold, must really be seen before a favourable idea can be formed of this gigantic fiery furnace. So many remarks have been made upon this world-renowned object of curiosity that it would be useless for me to enter into the particulars of my visit. But as I have visited this remote part of the world to behold the Kilauea Volcano, I felt that on leaving the spot where it is situated that I should like my name to appear among the poll of signatures so that in years to come it would be a sort of remembrance to other visitors perhaps my own children when I am laying low in my long last place.

H.C. Roberts, Sydney, N.S.W., 3 Sept 1875

It is with feelings akin to sorrow that I read the effusions written by the gentlemen who have given birth to the brilliant sentiments found on the three preceding entries. I have no apology to make for them, even if they do belong to my party. I will only pray that they have promised to commit a like indiscretion never again.

Mrs. Peebles, Cincinatti, Ohio, 3 Sept 1895

At noon on the 7th Sept. I descended into the main crater in company with Mr. Schaefer and Mr. Gilman of the Volcano House, and on arrival at the brink of the Kilauea lake I was disappointed in not finding any show of activity. A small jet of lava apparently not larger than a wheat sheaf, to which some lava jets are compared, was all the outer evidence of activity near the edge of the black surface of cooled lava, at a depth of about a hundred and twenty feet from where we stood. However, after a short stay, several jets broke forth, and before we left Kilauea showed considerable signs of activity. I descended

again at 10 p.m. on the 9th September, when I observed a wonderful increase of activity. The Kilauea lake had risen to within thirty feet of the top of its highest bluff, or about ninety feet, whilst the Halemaumau lake and the Kilauea iki pit were full and boiling over, and pouring forth streams of lava, some flowing into Kilauea lake and others flowing in a southeast direction towards the basin of the main crater. I observed a new boiling pool about three hundred yards southeast of Halemaumau and outside of the high embankment that incloses the two principal lakes. After my return to the Volcano House, at a later hour after night had set in, I rode with Mr. Schaefer to a point in the west bank of the great crater, and we observed the two lakes in a high state of activity and illuminating the sky above in a most brilliant manner. During the night we could observe from our beds the jets of lava leaping above the embankments of Kilauea and Halemaumau, so that the lava had risen over a hundred feet in these lakes since our first observation on the 7th.

The scene during the night was very grand and impressive. I have been deeply interested by this visit, more than I expected, and I take pleasure in saying that I have been as much gratified with my visit to the Volcano House, as to the volcano.

Walter M. Gibson, 7 Sept 1875

Brigham notes: "By Kilauea iki Mr. Gibson means the pool within the Halemaumau area called, unfortunately, Kilauea."

Arrived Nov 4 left Nov 6. Have had a grand good time. Can recommend the house and host most heartily.

Lottie E. Alexander, Wailuku, Maui, 6 Nov 1875

From Hilo via Puna, taking three days for the journey. During all our stay have had perfect weather--cold, bright and clear, no rain! We have visited Poli o Keawe (a beautiful, deep crater about 1 1/2 miles from this hotel) gathering mosses and ferns by the way. And yesterday we descended to Halemaumau, whose activity was considerable.

Mrs. James Boyd, 18-22 Nov 1875

On the 23rd of Nov. at 11:15 a.m. there was quite a hard earthquake shock felt in Kau, Kona, and Hilo, and another of two shocks, nearly as hard, at 7 p.m. The one in the A.M. threw down several fathoms of good stone wall on Mr. Reed's ranch at Kapapala, and also stopped our horses on the road, for the moment, by the motion of the earth.

F.L. Lyman, 22 Nov and 3 Dec, 1875

This being my first visit to Kilauea since 1864, I find the appearance of the crater entirely changed. Weather pleasant. Rain during the night, with some thunder and lightning. Lakes in considerable activity. Reached this place last evening, after a ride of 7 1/2 hours from Hilo, in company with W.H. Reed Esq. Leave this morning for Mr. Reed's Ranch at Kapapala.

A.O. Forbes, 13 Nov 1875

Back again, after a week spent most enjoyably in visiting Mr. Reed's Ranch, Waiohinu, Kahuku (Jones and Richardson's Ranch), and Keauhou, reaching here from the latter place at 12 1/2 m. today. Rainy afternoon with thunder and lightning on Mauna Loa. Crater in its usual state. Have enjoyed the kind hospitalities of friends at every stage of the way, and am comfortably ensconced under the shelter of the Kilauea Hotel, whose worthy manager is so well known to all who have travelled hitherward for years past, and deserves all the encomiums bestowed upon him in the preceding pages. Leave at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning for Hilo.

A.O. Forbes, Hilo, Hawaii, 23 Nov 1875

Joseph U. Kawainui of Honolulu arrived here at 4 p.m. from Kapapala after four hour's ride. Weather fine. This being my fifth visit to this place. Leave 5 o'clock tomorrow morning for Hilo. Have enjoyed the kind hospitality of the manager of the hotel and wish him success in future.

no signature, 24 Nov 1875

Page 113/114 is missing from the Register. I hope it was written by Scott Peebles.

Arrived here Jan 1st 1876 at 3 p.m. Our Aneroid read at Kalapana this morning 30.05 (say over 850 ft.) at a height about 50 feet above the sea level, making the reading with this correction 900. It reads now 26--or by the vernier graduated for feet of elevation 4800. Making the apparent elevation of this point as given by this instrument 3900.

At 4:45 we were saluted with a short, sharp shock of earthquake, which Mr. Gilman says is unusual.

Still another shock at 9:45 p.m.

Depression below Volcano House of lava of '65 at point where path runs into it--370 feet

Recent flow--440 feet

Brink of Kilauea--380 feet

Foot of mound on which Kilauea is--490 feet

The above as given by the barometer and are recorded for what they are worth.

A. McF. Davis, 1 Jan 1876

Left Hilo at 9:30 a.m., arrived at Volcano House at 4:30 p.m. after a wet but not unpleasant ride. This morning at 9:20 started for the crater. Halfway across the first lava bed experienced a slight shock of earthquake (according to the guide). This was in close proximity to a lava flow 7 days old on which the falling rain hissed loudly. The Lake of Kilauea was in moderate eruption. Some 6 or 7 fountains of molten fire were playing very briskly--with a rapid surface motion of the scum towards that side of the lake upon which the fountains were playing. The rim of fire was very clearly marked upon the opposite side of the lake to which the fountains were playing. "Halemaumau" was in fierce activity--the roar of the three monster fountains at the side and the center fountain followed us upon our return as far as the end of the lava bed. The weather was cloudy and rainy but not unpleasant. In the writer's opinion Niagara and Mauna Loa are the two chiefest objects in creation, either in the range of nature or art.

I have travelled 6000 miles out of my way in order to see this great sight and can cheerfully testify to the reverse of the French proverb and say that the game is worth the candle--when the latter is in the grasp of Mde. Pele. May her shadow never grow less!

Chas. Lancaster, Liverpool, England, 8 Jan 1876

We arrived here yesterday at 2:10 o'clock from Kona, a ride of 100 miles. I had been taught to believe since my earliest recollections that the road to the lake of fire and brimstone was broad and smooth, easy to travel, with plenty of company. We therefore started with bright anticipations of a very pleasant trip, whatever met us on our arrival, but alas, they were not verified in our case, our road was rough, rocky, and narrow, and our party appeared to be the only one on the road at the time. Even the elements assisted in making our trip unpleasant, it rained and the wind blew and on the whole we were very thankful when we arrived here at the house and sat down to a comfortable fire. We visited the sulphur bank and I was so delighted with it that I thought the sight of it alone would well repay me for making the trip. We went down into the crater today, had a good view of two lakes of molten fire, besides several hot places, we got some nice specimens, and returned in the rain, got here very tired, wet, cold, and

hungry but feeling well repaid for the trip, and prepared to say we had seen the most wonderful fire in the world.

Adela Day, Daisy Day, 12 Jan 1876

Last night the Lake Kilauea overflowed a broad stream of lava flowing down into the centre of the crater for some four hours. This morning the summits of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are covered with snow to an unusual extent. Weather clear and very cold.

C.E. Gilman, 14 Jan 1876

At 7:45 this evening a very bright light was visible on the summit of Mauna Loa, the first seen since Aug. 11th 1875. It appears to be farther south than the August outbreak. Kilauea very active.

C.E. Gilman, 13 Feb 1876

I came I saw I wondered and I went away. Adios volcano.

A.G. Hayes, San Francisco, 19 Feb 1876

Visited volcano Feb 19th 1876. Was much pleased both with the crater and house.
Clement Roberson, San Francisco, Cal., *no date*

We arrived Feb. 19th and remained until 21st. Both Kilauea and Halemaumau very active, the lava in the former on the night of the 19th was nearly to a level with the rim of the crater, but the next day had sunk about 30 feet. There were two considerable lava flows in the lower part of the crater.

We commend all future comers to the good offices of Mr. Kane and do not doubt they will (as we have done) appreciate his kind attention.

C.W.W. Ingram, 21 Feb 1876

Kilauea Lake rather low last night at 7 o'clock. Five fountains playing. Went down again today and walked over where last night had been running lava which was yet red hot to within two feet.

Michael Hare, 22 Feb 1876

About a mile and a half from the hotel on our way to Kilauea we came to an opening in the lava about six feet wide. Through this opening, in spite of the fierce heat arising from it, we saw a full, rushing torrent of liquid lava, of the brightest flame color, apparently making its way immediately beneath our feet. Both lakes were in fine activity today throwing jets of intense orange-red color from both lateral and medial fountains.

George L. Chaney, 22 Feb 1876

Should have admired the volcano much better--had not the steamer "Kilauea" been named from it. O! How sea sick.

F.E. Jackson, 26 Feb 1876

Arrived here from Kona. 100 miles after a journey of three days without a drop of rain and less whiskey. Plenty of friends on the road, who furnished all supplies gratis, for which we return thanks.

J.W. Kamika, Kona, Hawaii, 21 March 1876

Arrived here from Hilo 6:30 p.m. in company with William Shipman and guide (Ai Hapai) after a rough and tiresome ride raining most of the way. Friday 8:30 a.m. we visited the crater but found it inactive sorry to say. Yet from the little seen am of the

belief that when active was the greatest wonder of the age. Have procured some interesting specimens of lava to take to my California friends. Will return by short route to Hilo tomorrow Saturday March 25/76.

Ed. S. Baker, San Francisco, 23 March 1876

Arrived this evening from Kona by way of Waiohinu. Crater inactive.

M.M. Howland, 24 March 1876

On page 121, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Arrived at 1:30 after a long but pleasant walk from the Halfway House. We started from the H.W.H. at 7:30 a.m. with Joe Puni as guide. Joe had a horse, but a slow old coon.

We descent the Kilauea and found very active with great falls of molten lava falling from a cliff about 75 feet, plunging with thundering roar to the fire waves below. This was on the south side of the "lake of fire and brimstone." Also there was a river of the same liquid fire and brimstone rushing out from beneath the south cliff, in a very ferocious manner.

In the afternoon we went again to see the "bottomless pit" and waited until 9:15 p.m. In the meantime the falls and river ceased but the "everlasting burnings" was boiling terrible.

Griffith Davies, 20 April 1876

On page 122, there is a poem in a foreign language.

Visited Kilauea this evening, was very active, threw large quantities of lava upon the bank where we were standing, burned our fingers while putting coin in the hot lava.

H.H. Williams, 20 April 1876

Leaving Volcano House for Reed's Ranch, and Mauna Loa the summit crater at 10 a.m.

G.D. and H.H.W., 21 April 1876

Find that Halemaumau has built up about two hundred feet in about one year, and that the lava from the south lake has almost filled up the great central basin. Fires very active; a stream running down the Halemaumau slope the greater part of the night.

D.H. Hitchcock, 2 May 1876

Visited the South lake approaching it on the north side of the lake; recent lava flows and a tendency to constant changes on the east side rendering the old path from the east unsafe. The lake is quite active and gradually filling up; the surface of the lake has an apparent current or motion in a southwest direction. Weather fine with occasional showers.

J.S. Emerson, 8 June 1876

The above party from the U.S.S. Lackawanna after a stay of thirty six hours at the Volcano House during which they have received every attention from Mr. Kane take their departure deeply impressed with the beauty and grandeur of Kilauea.

H.T. Wright, *no date*

On page 124, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

We arrived this morning abot 7 o'clock. And we think it is a very good place. We was invited well. We had a very splendid breakfast and stated for the volcano about 9

o'clock, and came back about ten m. past one and had our dinner, and left the volcano house at about half past two. We will sing our names down.

Wm. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, 21 July 1876

Someone wrote underneath:

Sign your names! Better go and take a few more lessons at school.

Left Hilo Wednesday 21st at 8 a.m., arrived here at 5 p.m. Through the fog in the evening we saw the lava flowing from South Lake. This morning at eight o'clock we made our descent into the crater. At 9:30 we were on the edge of the cone looking into the north lake. There seemed to be two boiling cauldrons from which the lava was rolling in great masses of scum, soon to make one complete surging sea. At different points in the lake this liquid fire would dash up in jets, landing on the adjacent rocks in the lake or lodging on the rim of the cone. Ten o'clock found us in front of the lava flow, watching its slow progress towards us. A majestic sight indeed and one which fascinated us. We were loath to leave it. 11:30 o'clock found us at the sulphur bank on the opposite side of the crater. On our way there we passed the cones formed by the great earthquake of 1868, and looked down immense fissures on what seemed to be the ruins of past structures. Our homeward walk was a weary one, and at half past twelve o'clock we were quite ready to rest ourselves in the shadow of a tree to eat our lunch, and refresh ourselves for the hard journey up the bank.

Fifteen minutes before two we were once more at the Volcano House. A rest and a bath and still more resting, followed by an inviting dinner, quite refreshed us.

Tomorrow 23rd we breakfast at six and mount our steeds at seven bound for Hilo.

Myra M. Trowbridge, San Francisco; Helen Thurston, Makawao; Herbert C. Austin, Hilo,
22 June 1876

Arrived June 30, left July 2. Enjoyed the grandness of the volcano. Mrs. Hunt rather feeble. Volcano active. Visited the cave.

Elizabeth J. Watson, California, 2 July 1876

Reached Kilauea at 3 p.m. on the 8th after a 3 days ride through the Puna district. Sky clear, wind strong and sun hot. On the east side of the "Lake of fire" the lava was well up its banks, sending up several jets of flame. Lava current sluggish and moving apparently at the rate of 11 miles per hour. Not less than 4 volcanic centres were in vigorous operation--one of them sending huge masses of lava well down the western bank. An awful spectacle! I stood with bowed head, and then departed with a bare head. For in such a moment as I thought not, Pluto claimed my hat. (He always did have an eye for a good thing in a good fellow.) And so "Aeolus" seized it--whisked it down upon the molten current, bore it unharmed down to the _____ like the prophet of old. It was as if in a chariot of fire and I saw it no more. "Requiescat in pace."

My kingdom for a hat.

T.K. Noble, San Francisco, 9 July 1876

Went down to see Vulcan's foundry. Found Madam Pele busy cooking her soup, hope she will digest it alone. True: it is a diabolical sight and must be a copy of hell. Particulars see Miss Bird, as she knows more about it.

H. Schmidt, 16 July 1876

On page 127, there is a poem in a foreign language.

Arrived here the 15th of July, after a long, dry ride on one of the most wonderful donkeys, which drink nothing but water, if they can get it.

Ernst Kopke, *no date*

Arrived here after a slow and tedious ride from Mr. Reeds ranch at 1 p.m. after partaking of a good dinner our kind host provided, we rested until 1/2 past 4 o'clock and then started for Madame Pele, arriving at sunset and truly the sight we saw was grand. Had Dante a sight of it his description of Hell would have been more terrible. Came back here at 7 o'clock and after divesting ourselves of our well-soaked clothes we enjoyed a splendid cup of tea.

Paul Grisber, 27 July 1876

At about 9:30 p.m. Madame Pele began to give us an extra illumination overflowing largely towards the east and also towards the west, continuing until about 12 p.m. when we returned to our comfortable quarters. This morning the 28th began rather moist though now the weather is clearing up and gives a fair chance to a party just going to the crater to see it in all its grandeur though evening is the best time to visit the crater. Am off now to Puna.

Joseph Lyman, Honolulu, 27 July 1876

On page 130, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Reached here at 9 p.m.; cold, wet, and tired. The cheerful fire was a welcome signal as we approached the house. Our host soon made us feel at home and the supper when we were dry and warm was decidedly agreeable.

At 11 a stream of fire (page 129) [27 July 1876 entry, J. Lyman] attracted our attention, called forth our admiration and impressed us with this one of the wonders of the world.

July 28th. Have had a splendid day of it. The tramp to and from the volcano was fatiguing but we feel amply repaid.

Nothing has happened to mar our pleasure. the incidents of the journey, the scenes, the attention and kindness of our host (Mr. Kane) will not be forgotten.

Tomorrow all but two return to Hilo; they go on to Mr. Reed's ranch.

Amasa Pratt, Honolulu, Oahu, *no date*

With the usual craze of searchers after the wonderful, left Hilo ten o'clock morning to do the volcano grand tour by easy stages. Started solus guided by a guide. En route chanced to fall across a native party bound on same expedition as myself in whose company Halfway House reached. Here made halt for the day, dined, supped, slept after native fashion. Awakened 5 o'clock morning by the singing of the young ladies of the native party. Breakfasted. Made start six o'clock, reaching Volcano House at 10 o'clock. Refreshed the inner man and commenced the descent to the region Inferno at 12 o'clock. Being "oopa" had an easy chair rigged out and shouldered by two Kanakas, thus arriving at edge of crater at 2 o'clock. Here found the "kaikamahines" of the native party in a state of "nui loa makau"--weather unpropitious--wind adverse--a good view of the large crater impracticable owing to smoke issuing in volumes from the small crater and the wind wafting it down our throats, tending to suffocate the kaikamahines and causing one nearly to faint. Endeavored to restore the composure of this young damsel with the assurance that if she chanced to fall I would leap down after her. She called me "puni-puni," much to my disgust! Returned to good cheer of Mr. Kane about 4 o'clock thus doing distance in 4 hours. In the evening had some native singsong, and was taught a Kanaka song, which I am going to sing when I return to England. "Here endeth the first lesson" in volcano mountaineering.

signature illegible and no date

Left Hilo for the Volcano at a quarter past 8 on thursday morning 24th August. Arrived at Halfway House at 1 o'clock and had a comfortable lunch. After resting ourselves and horses for about 1 1/2 hours we proceeded on our journey and reached Volcano House at 5:30. Had sulphur bath and felt much refreshed. The volcano was very active during the night there being a large overflow from the large Lake Kilauea and also a large flow from a small cone on the left of the 2 lakes. Today Friday we all set out at 8 o'clock for the crater. When we arrived at the lakes we found them full to overflowing. The lava was in a state of perpetual motion, large waves of fire continually jumping into the air to the height of at least 20 feet. When we had taken in all the grandeur of the spectacle we visited the cone at the foot of the active part of the crater and were very much pleased. In the afternoon we walked about 3 miles to the cliffs on the _____ overlooking the centre of the crater and here we saw a grand spectacle. There was a very large flow from a small cone on the left of the lakes extending for over half a mile. The sun had now set and it soon became quite dark. On the right of the lakes there was a very large flow of lava covering a space of over 50 acres and at the same time the lakes were one mass of red molten waves leaping to a great height and threatening every moment to overflow. The grandeur of the scene was greatly enhanced by a beautiful lunar rainbow spanning the northern part of the heavens. At 10 o'clock looking from the Volcano House the scene was grander than ever--dense masses of red clouds being suspended as it were over the lakes, and on the left side and running towards the direction of the house was an immense stream of lava fully one mile in length. The lakes at the same time were more agitated than ever. We must mention that our host Mr. Kane showed us every possible attention and did everything in his power to render our stay agreeable and to make us comfortable. Our guide too Charley Brewster was also most attentive and very obliging.

Edward H. Butler, Hobart Town, Tasmania, 25 Aug 1876

Arrived here at 10:15 a.m. Oct 12 1876. My first visits after a residence of 25 years in the Islands. Visited Madame Pele at 1 p.m. and returned at 4 o'clock very tired but were repaid for the trouble as the volcano is very active at present. Had a good tea and returned early, much satisfied with the Volcano House and the manager.

Archibald Scott Cleghorn, with G.M. Damon, 12 Oct 1876

Arrived at Kilauea the same as anybody by coming here. The crater quite active, had a fine view. The first time I was ever here on Hawaii, have lived on the Islands 23 years.

J.C. Bailey, Wailuku, 24 Oct 1876

On pages 134 through 138 are some entries in Hawaiian.

At 2 a.m. Nov 22 1876 the old South Lake overrun its banks at the point marked (1) and the stream spread over the depressed section of the crater about as indicated by the red portion.

H.M. Whitney, 22 Nov 1876

Illustration: Drawing of lava flow, 22 Nov 1876, H.M. Whitney; including red pencil to show where lava overran the banks of South Lake. Page 136.

Arrived here at the Volcano House November 30th. Visited Madame Pele and her wonders at 2 p.m. We arrived here again just about twilight and enjoyed a good night's repose. Bright and early in the morning, preparing again for our journey to Puna and hope to have a pleasant ride.

Before breakfast we were busily making wreaths for our long journey, delayed our visit to the sulphur bank till about 7 o'clock, well satisfied with our morning. Back to the house again as our breakfast is ready and then we will all mount on our horses for our journey and then we will reach the lovely beach of Hilo again Monday. We give our best compliments to Lady Pele hoping you will follow our example. I am a dear little friend.

I must say that it is a very tedious walk coming up the hill after we had travelled a long ways to the volcano. By the time we reached the top it was covered with fog. When we got into the house we all sat round the fire and before we went to bed we had a nice look at the volcano. Aloha nui loa to Madame Pele.

Guiding by Joseph Nawahi.

Lillee Richards, Kauai, 30 Nov 1876

Each paragraph in the above entry is in different handwriting.

Arrived at the Volcano House this day at 12 m after a 4 hours ride from Rufus Lyman's Ranch. In looking over these pages I find some writings devoted to science, some to nonsense, and others to _____, amongst the latter I find it recorded (many pages back) that the ride which I accomplished this morning in 4 hours has been done in three--I have never been over the road before and not to be profane, I shall simply call it a "Godforsaken one" "pahoehoe" and nothing else (I had forgotten the sand). You can only faithfully describe it by saying that for all the world it looks like the ocean after a dreadful storm. Simply gigantic waves of lava.

2 m.I am now on my way to Hilo. Have just refreshed the inner man on mutton and ale _____ was pertaining to a plain repast; Mr. Kane is very obliging and pleasant and my only regret is that I cannot stay a few days.

Thomas J. Hayselden, 1 Dec 1876

Reading of Aneroid Bar. 2 inch one by Elliott Baro.

<u>Place</u>	<u>Times</u>	<u>Bar.</u>	
Hilo Hotel	7 a.m.	29.88	
Halfway House	10 a.m.	28.70	Dec. 5th
Volcano Hotel	3 p.m.	25.65	
Volcano Hotel	8 a.m.	25.65	
Foot of staircase	8:15 a.m	25.16	
Ridge above lava plain	8:24	26.0	
Path joins lava	8:27	26.17	
Highest reading in lava plains		26.25	Dec. 6th descent into the lava plain & visit to the cone of Kilauea
Foot of Kilauea cone	9:04	26.15	
Brink of Kilauea crater	9:20	26.03	
Return on W. side of central cone	10:00	26.17	
Path joins lava	10:39	26.11	
Ridge above lava plain	10:46	25.95	
Foot of staircase	10:59	25.84	
Volcano Hotel	11:11 a.m..	25.60	

Volcano Hotel	1:30 p.m.	25.60	Dec. 6th visit to the
Summit of W. Cliff	2:00 p.m.	25.44	W. Cliff
On top of W under cliff at edge of lava plain under _____ on the top cliff	2:30	25.60	Makes W. cliff 149 feet above hotel & 675 feet above bottom of depression
Summit of W. Cliff	3:20	25.42	
Volcano Hotel	3:55 p.m.	25.61	

The above readings of an aneroid and times are given in case they should be useful. I estimate that Volcano House to be about 4000 feet above the sea and the lowest depression of the lava plain outside the active crater 526 feet below Volcano House. Height of central cone above this lowest pt. 162 feet. Our party differed in their estimate of the depth of Kilauea ranging from 300 to 120 feet. About 180 or 200 seems probable.

Dec. 6th. A fine day, lava boiling up in crater and flowing rapidly to the SW. One cone in Halemaumau ejecting molten lava high enough to be seen from Hotel. Some lava flowing from a vent on the S.E. side of central cone and over lava plain. No snow visible either on "Loa" or "Keah."

Found the house comfortable.

S. Lossy, Commd. H.M.S. Fantomer, 6 Dec 1876

[States times of departure, arrival.] Arrived at Volcano House 11:30 a.m. after a very hot ride. 3:14 p.m. started for crater arriving to the crater about 4:30 p.m. We stopped there until 7:00 p.m. and cheerfully witnessed the actions of the crater by night as well as by day.

J. Maunder, 7 Dec 1876

Having made two previous visits, one in 1843, and the other in 1845, I will mention the material differences between now and then. At my two previous visits the entire bottom of the crater was depressed from eight hundred to a thousand feet below the tops of the cliffs surrounding it, whilst now the entire bottom has risen to within four hundred or six hundred feet of the top of the cliffs. At my previous visits the southwest or principal lake of liquid lava was only from ten to fifteen feet below the surface of the surrounding plain of hard lava forming the bottom of the crater, whilst now I find a cone about one hundred and eighty feet high with the lake of lava in centre of cone and depressed about two hundred feet below the top of said cone. Again, on my previous visits there was no flowing lava in sight except in the lake, which, however, was boiling actively all over its surface; and now lava is flowing over the surface of the hard lava in many places. On my previous visits only one lake existed, now I find a depression of about two hundred feet where another has since existed though now extinct. I find also that a large portion of the north cliff has fallen in since former visits. My impression is that taken altogether, the sight is not so grand now as at my former visits, because then the entire bottom of the crater was much deeper than now, and the lake more brilliant in its action, and being nearer the surface was in full view from the point where the hotel now stands, so that our party were all able to read a newspaper by the light from the lake.

William P. Toler, 1 Jan 1877

Left Hilo at 9 a.m. reached the halfway house at 12 m. Had lunch of boiled chicken coffee and crackers. Very little rain, left at 1 p.m. reached the Volcano House at 5 p.m. thoroughly drenched. I was told that it rained in the Hilo district don't believe it judging from present feelings 8 p.m. I think that I will eat my breakfast standing and there is a

very remote possibility of my going into the crater tomorrow Tuesday Dec 16th more anon.

Jerome Hull, San Francisco, 15 Dec 1877

Arrived at this House at 6 1/2 p.m. from Hilo en route for Kapapala, plenty of rain. 6 1/2 a.m. 18th Jan took a guide, visited the volcano, gone two and a half hours from the House. Fine weather.

H.H. Webb, 17 Jan 1877

Having come all the way from Kona to visit the volcano feel well paid although I now eat my meal from the mantel piece.

Geo. P. Snell, San Jose, Calif., 19 Jan 1877

On page 145, I omitted a combination weather report and times of arrival, also an endorsement of another entry.

During a two days stay, have been most comfortably accommodated in this hotel. I cannot speak too highly of the attention paid us by the host Mr. Kain.

Mr. & Mrs. A.F. Houlder, London, England

[Describes times, weather] Arrived here at 7 p.m. No rain. The volcano action beautiful and interesting scene. Bound to Kapapala.

Geo. W. Willfong, 16 Feb 1877

On pages 146 and 147 are some Hawaiian entries.

On our way back from Kapapala arrived here about half past one p.m. Mist of rain. Went down for lava samples. South Lake active. Returned to this house at 6 p.m. all wet.

Heard contrary reports of Pauahi being in port at Hilo.

Dr. Duafoen says there is no such thing as truth. So we must deal with tomorrow--so then what must we do? Say this acquisition of knowledge, cultivate virtue, truth, absence of faith, live in a life of reason and a unrefining submission to whatever may befall us.

Geo. Willfong, 1 March 1877

[Describes times.] Arrived at Volcano House at 1 p.m. Went into the Kilauea Crater at 1:30. Raining most of the morning. South Lake interesting scene; lacks nothing but a Devil to make the thing complete. Think one might be imported from the Pacific Coast at a trifling expense. Two streams of lava flowing. Arrived back at the house about 5 p.m. thoroughly drenched with the rain, and was received and treated by the host and hostess with that true spirit of hospitality which is common to the residents of these beautiful isles of the sea, and which none but a stranger in a strange land--as I am--can fully appreciate. Leave for Hilo this morning, taking with me a number of articles of Pele's workmanship, and a renewed sense of gratitude to the people of the Hawaiian Islands in general, and to Mr. & Mrs. Kain in particular.

Aaron Frost, Georgetown, Colorado, 3 March 1877

Arrived at Volcano House with the first ox cart from Waiohinu to Kau.

L.R. Macombes, 12 March 1877

1st visit in 1847. With Jack Kaanohi of Keaiwa for guide, slept in an old shed.
2nd visit in 1856. From Hilo, and then found a house--but no host.

3rd. Welcomed and made comfortable by my host, to take my ease in my _____.
W. Goodale, 6 April 1877

Arrived after a long dry ride on one of the splendid donkeys, which drink nothing but water if they can get it.

H.T. Baum, 13 April 1877

The undersigned arrived at the Volcano House May 4 at 5:30 p.m. 10 hours from Hilo. Found the volcano more active than it has been before since 1868. Experienced 13 shocks of earthquake during the evening.

Next morning we descended into the crater, skirted the edge of the late flow of lava, visited the South Lake then crossed back to the house. Saw plenty of subterranean fire and found some red hot flowing lava, pulled out some as mementoes of the trip, reached the house after a lively four hours tramp. The last pull up the cliff took the stiffening out of our crowd.

We were agreeably surprised with the accommodations and generous fare of the Volcano House.

signature unclear, 5 May 1877

No fire in Halemaumau my usual luck.

S.W. Wilcox, Kauai, 2nd visit, 5 May 1877

Mr. S.W. Wilcox and I arrived yesterday from Reed's Ranch, Kapapala, Kau, Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, at four minutes and sixteen seconds to two o'clock p.m. The road was stony and uphill--a railroad from Reed's Ranch would be a great accommodation to travellers besides materially adding to the business of the Volcano House. On second thought, we find that we have made a mistake about the time of our arrival--it was three minutes and fifty-nine seconds before two o'clock. We were hungry when we arrived, but ceased being hungry shortly after.

On the day and evening before we came there was a vigorous outbreak on the southeast side of the main crater, a fissure extending from the crater floor through the bank and into the woods beyond. The lava spouted up from this crack to the height of from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet. For adjectives suitable to the sublimity of the scene, see Worcester's Dictionary--anything the intelligent reader may select cannot be too forcible. This action, which drained Halemaumau as dry as an ash heap, ceased just before our arrival. Mr. Wilcox says that it is just his luck. As it is not just my usual luck I am disappointed. We gazed into the empty goblet-shaped cavity called Halemaumau, with a feeling wherein terror was mixed with our disappointment. The ledge on which we stood was separated from the main rock by a deep crack, so that it appeared to be tilted over the hole and already to tumble in. Avalanches of stones were thundering down the sides of the hole which appeared to be about 250 1/2 feet deep. The bottom was covered with boulders. It was some compensation to discover that the pit is not bottomless as has been heretofore supposed. We record this discovery for the benefit of science. The following presents a fair outline of the shape of the now empty erewhile lake of fire, of a perpendicular section.

Kind reader farewell. May you have better luck. We hasten to Hilo to put on our black coat and weep.

P.S. We have ascertained that we were wrong after all in stating the time of arrival. The real time was 2.9 and one second p.m.

Sanford B. Dole, 6 May 1877

Illustration: Cross section of pit 5 May 1877, Sanford B. Dole, showing appearance after lava had drained away. Page 153.

Arrived yesterday p.m. from Kapapala, to find the Old South Lake dead, inactive, closed to public exhibition. In place of it, the fires are active in a large cavern, 1000 feet this way, and near the usual track to the old lake. This active cavern may soon burst out and form a new lake. The fire is only slumbering and cannot long remain buried.

Madame Pele, on taking her departure from Halemaumau, left one of her trifles--a bunch of long hair, twenty inches in length, which I have secured as a rare curiosity. It was found yesterday to the right of Halemaumau.

Apostrophe to Pele

On the closing of Halemaumau May 4th

Farewell old mistress of the fiery world
We've seen thee oft in anger wild
Rolling within these prison walls
We've seen thee shake thy gory locks
At all who dared on thee to call.
We've seen thee burst thy prison walls
And rush where angels dare not tread
But now we see thee clothed in sombre shroud
Thy glory gone--death's hand on thee
Farewell, old Pele, thee we mourn
But soon may hear of thy return
Clothed in thy old time fiery robes
Till then, old dame, farewell.

H.M. Whitney, 6th visit, 8 May 1877

Rode from Hilo yesterday in a pouring rain. Start this morning for Kau.

Luther Severance, 19 May 1877

Sunday afternoon around at 4 p.m. the crater quite low. Good weather, one short shower but rained very heavy. Bound to Hilo and from there to Wailuku Plantation Maui.

Geo. W. Willfong, 20 May 1877

On page 155, there is a semi-legible poem, discussing philosophy, with many words spelled incorrectly so that I cannot determine the context and therefore the indecipherable words remain so.

Arrived at 2 p.m. from Waiohinu via Kapapala, bound to Honolulu via Hilo. Hearing rumors that, in the recent outbreak of the volcano 16 days since on the east side, the lava has spouted over the walls of the crater, I started at 3 o'clock p.m. to ascertain the facts. The locality of the outbreak is about 1 1/2 miles in a straight line about southeast from the Volcano House, and is from a narrow crevice, i.e., narrow as compared with the quantity of lava ejected. The crevice from which the flow took place commences at the foot of the crater wall and extends up to within twenty or thirty feet of the top.

The lava ejected covering several acres in extent of the floor of the crater. Were I to draw on my imagination for my facts, as many of the scribblers in this book seem to have done, I should place the area covered at several thousand acres, but candor compels me to place it somewhat lower, 100 acres, or, possibly less than half that, would cover the facts and the area too. I regret exceedingly that I can't make it a million or so, it would sound so grand. I clambered from the foot of the crevice to within 20 feet of the top. Like Mark Twain, I can lie, but I won't--not in this case at any rate.

If there is any lava on the plain, above the wall of the crater, it is from an outbreak there--probably in the old crater known as "Kilauea lillii."

I found the adventure extremely hazardous as the wall of the crater at that place is very precipitous and covered with scoria and loose slag, rendering a foothold very insecure. I several times wished myself down before I was through with it and when I got through with it, I was down--fact, though and incredulous public may not believe it.

Now, as the public don't often get my truth from this book, I think they ought to resolve themselves or itself, (I ain't much on grammar) into a mass meeting and pass me a vote of thanks--unanimously. I would accept anything short of that.

As it is 10 o'clock p.m. I am going to bed. What are you going to do about it?

Thos. E. Cook, 21 May 1877

*In the margin, someone wrote adjacent to the end of the first paragraph,
say 200 or 300 ft.*

Below the entry, someone had pencilled in this poem:

1/2 past 10 p.m.

Pele o Pele you smoky old jade

Why don't you flare up now and give us a light,

Marry fond Kamapuaa you peppy old maid

And give us the treat of a connubial free fight.

no signature and no date

Bound for Hilo. No fire in the crater--dull times in the volcanic line.

Luther Severance, Kau, 22 May 1877

On page 158, I omitted a nonsense entry. There are some entries in Hawaiian.

I visited this place just twenty-one years ago. "Pele" not near so active now as then.

H.P. Richards, Salt Lake City, Utah, 14 June 1877

Someone wrote underneath:

Are you?

Arrived last evening from Hilo. Found the action in and near the South Lake commencing, and occasionally the light was very brilliant during the night. It is probably that the South Lake will soon be as active as formerly. Ther. 56 at 5:30 a.m.

H.M. Whitney, *no date*

Have visited the volcano of Kilauea en route from Waipio Valley via the coast of Kona. Had an afternoon, twilight, and moonlit view of the crater. The crimson picture, and fiery fountains, are more beautiful, and brilliant after nightfall than in the light of day.

The view is grand when clad in moonbeams. The fires are up to the usual activity. Have explored the crater of Haleakala Maui, will sail for New Zealand on next steamer.

John N. Ingram, Charlotte, N.C., 26 June 1877

Fellow travelers of whatever race

When you get to this lovely place

Just stop a moment and consider whether

You feel like going on any further

You can go down into the crater

Of course now, rather than later

And express to Mother Pele your delight
At seeing her so early that night

But, as I told you all just before
When you get up in front of this door
Better get off your fiery steed
And take what little rest you need

Next morning when breakfast is over
All of you, that have managed to keep sober
Can get ready to go down into the crater
And make a visit to the dear old Mater

She may at first, seem to treat you meanly
By spitting and hissing at you unseemly
But at all of this don't feel offended
For really no harm is intended

Upon your safe return to the House
You will feel just as lively as a mouse
Then will be the time to reflect upon
The terrible hard work you have done.

Nakana Wilipaona, *date unclear*

After this brilliant profusion, I will merely sign my name.

Ivy J. Willfong, Kau, *no date*

Jordan is said to be a hard road to travel. We think Jordan's road must run
through the crater of Kilauea. Oh this pen!

Lucy White, Honolulu, *no date*

*On page 161, there is an entry in Hawaiian. On pages 161 to 163 I omitted many entries
merely stating times of arrivals, departures, destinations and companions.*

Arrived here driving nine horses. A lot of trouble, had to leave one horse about 3
miles back.

signature illegible, 19 July 1877

Arrived from Kau to assist in building new House.

Wm. H. Lentz, 18 July 1877

Arrived here at noon from Punaluu after a horse which was left behind a few days
ago. Rainy mostly all the time I have been here.

Edward Robins, 22 July 1877

The perambulating Photographic Crowd started yesterday to take some
photograph negatives of Madame Pele's residence and succeeded in making 3 8 x 10
Stereo. Neg. of Sulphur Banks, arrived back at this house about half past 4. The fire in
the South Lake was at times quite brilliant during the evening and this morning Pele was
in a dense fog and a thick misty rain kept pouring down up to 9 a.m.

John Meek, Jr., 25 July 1877

On page 164, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Fire very brilliant this evening.

J. Kanipoakaluli Meek, 26 July 1877

Returning started from Kapapala Ranch 7 a.m., arrived at Volcano House 11:10 a.m. At three minutes before 1 p.m. started into crater, reached brink of South Lake at 2.2 p.m. Stayed over two hours. Since Wednesday of last week the lake has risen in our judgement quite 35 feet: we found its fires very active. We think the lake must overflow soon. Returning we reached the house in one hour and seven minutes: pretty fair for rheumatic knees. About to start for Hilo Aug. 3d.

Benj. H. Austin, Buffalo, N.Y.; H.C. Austin, Onomea, 2 Aug 1877

Volcano very active--witnessed a flow at 12 m.

Mr. and Mrs. T.B. Hascall, Honolulu, 8 Aug 1877

On visiting the volcano in April 1892 and looking on this page I discovered the name of my old dear teacher, T.G. Richardson. (*Page 165.*)

signature illegible and no date

Crater very active last night.

L. Severance, 12 Aug 1877

Arrived at Hilo about 4 o'clock on the steamer "Kilauea" 1/4 past 4. Left Hilo about 8 o'clock a.m. Found Nathan Willfong on his way to Kapapala, he and J. Kane and myself went to me Volcano House, had a very pleasant time all the way up from Hilo. Had lunch at Olaa. Stayed there about 1/2 an hour. We shall leave the Volcano House today for Kau Keaiwa. My friends that were with me is Mr. N. Willfong Jr., John Kane, myself. No huapala, all pamalo, nuinui kaukau wai inuika wai o hiilawe.

Ua pau me ke aloha, o wau no.

This is my first trip to the volcano.

S.U. Maikai, 24 Aug 1877

Pele very "brilliant." Quite a flow towards the house this P.M.

no signature, 31 Aug 1877

Arrived at 1 p.m. from Kapapala via Ainapo. Volcano inactive. This is my first visit to "Kilauea" after a residence of twenty years in the Islands, and being my first visit, concluded not to go down into the crater this trip, propose another visit here in '97 when I may go down.

P.S. I propose to leave for Hilo in the morning at 6 and hope the weather will be as fine as it has been today.

P.C. Jones, Jr., Honolulu, 4 Sept 1877

Having come up to Hawaii from Honolulu on the new steamer, on her first trip, landed at Punaluu, and thence to this place via Keaiwa and Ainapo. Arrived at 1 p.m. and find the volcano less active than either of my three former visits. It seems to me that the lava in the crater is _____ feet higher than in 1837--my first visit.

Edwin O. Hall, 4 Sept 1877

Notice!!

Persons visiting the volcano and desiring to make an early start for either Hilo or Kau, will do well to attend personally to securing their horses the night before, or they may be detained as is the case with Mr. E.O. Hall and myself, Mr. Hall's horse having got away during the night, our guide not having made him (it may be a mare) properly

fast. We have had a good breakfast and only wait for a horse. A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse, or I would prefer a good mule for these roads.

P. James Jr., 5 Sept 1877

"Mother Pele" once more "retreating." Bottom of the South Lake fell about fifty feet last night.

W.H. Lentz, 8 Sept 1877

Left Hilo at 9:15 a.m. Sept. 8 1877. Made the trip to the Volcano House in seven hours. Three ladies and one gentleman. No rain. Visited the South Lake on the following date, no rain. Lake very active and about 75 feet from the brim. Awful and grand beyond description, the molten lava dashing against the walls of the crater with stunning reverberations. We were made glad in getting there and more glad in getting away from there.

Joel S. Josselyn, San Francisco, 9 Sept 1877

On pages 170, 171, and 173, there are some entries in Hawaiian. Page 173/174 is partly missing from the Register.

Left Hilo on 26th Sept at 9 o'clock a.m. Arrived at the Volcano House 6:00 p.m. This is my first visit to the volcano during a residence of ten years.

Joseph R. Mills, *no date*

Arrived at Volcano House Oct. 2, left Oct. 3 1877. Crater active.

H.M. Whitney, 2-3 Oct 1877

I have eaten so much turkey, that I am perfectly willing to write my name with a turkey's feather made into a pen.

P.S. I think I must have eaten too much of the turkey, or I never would have made a month's difference in the date.

Mrs. Nellie M. Fraser, Oakland, Cal., 9 Oct 1877

The writer had first put "Sept," then corrected it.

Am very tired so will postpone writing this time. Will add more to this the next time I visit the volcano.

Mrs. C.A. Chapin, Oakland, Cal., 9 Oct 1877

I visited this volcano 45 years ago. It was much more active then than now, but the difference is great in regard to the comforts. Then every man furnished his own larder and blanket and slept on the ground under a poor shanty. Now the accommodations are very comfortable and the table laden with the choicest viands.

W.P. Alexander, Wailuku, Maui, 9 Oct 1877

Arrived from Kapapala at 4 p.m.

Received every possible attention and will certainly come back and make a longer stay. Left at 9 a.m. en route for Hilo on Nov 23 1877.

G. Trousseau, Kona, Hawaii, 22 Nov 1877

Arrived here in a drenching rain,
And oh! dear! in what pain
And when I saw the burning lake
All my pain did me forsake.

D.H. Hitchcock, Jr., 27 Nov 1877

Started from Hilo by morn light
Arrived here in a fearful plight
The greatest sight 'tis safe to tell
It looked to me like burning hell.

M.A. Bridger, Oxford, New York, 27 Nov 1877

On page 176, I omitted a poor entry.

The first guest in the New House. Success attend it.
One of Nature's most beautiful days for visiting the volcano which I found very
active, having overflowed its banks last night. So said my guide.

George Morris, South Vallejo, California, 4 Dec 1877

Was here before
Some twenty years ago and more.

L. Chamberlain, 11 Dec 1877

On page 178, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Walked from Kapapala Ranch on our way to Hilo. Visited the crater and was never
so near Hell since we left the Naalehu Plantation.

D.D. Porter and W.H. Hyatt, 21 Dec 1877

My eleventh time here. Witnessed an overflow last evening.

Nathan C. Willfong, 22 Dec 1877

Grand flow from north base of hill on the north side of Halemaumau. Two
fountains at the source of stream.

Rufus A. Lyman, 24 Dec 1877

Morning of 25 descended crater and witnessed grand flow on north base of South
Lake. Two fountains one thousand yards apart. A rapid flow from each uniting in one
grand river about a quarter of a mile from source and one mile in length.

Edward Smith, 25 Dec 1877

He has told it all, by George!

L. Turner, 25 Dec 1877

There is a large variety of experiences recorded in this book. We've had 'em all
and now subscribe ourselves.

The Internationals, *no date*

On pages 180 and 181, there are entries in Hawaiian.

[Describes arrival time, companions.] This forenoon took a walk down to the
lakes, but were prevented from ascending the main crater, on account of its being
dangerous in its present state of activity, but without seeing the inside of the main
crater, we had a good opportunity of observing the main ___ of lava, walking at one place
on a crust of only 3 inches thickness, that being all that divided us from a lake beneath
us of liquid fire. After our return to the hotel I sold my horse to Mr. D. Munro, leaving
me to proceed on my journey on foot back.

Fredk. Vehling, Honolulu, 30 Dec 1877

Arrived at Volcano House from Keauhou via Panau, Puna. Volcano very active.
Wm. H. Lentz, 1 Jan 1878

Our little band, with nurses and guardians left Hilo Jan 12th at 8:55 a.m. arriving here at 5:12 p.m. having passed a couple of hours delightfully at the Half Way House, enjoying a well-served lunch of boiled chickens, fresh oysters, champagne, &c. The refined and elegant proprietor refusing for the same anything for our thanks. Found the road good, and in fact dusty, having had no heavy rain for eight consecutive hours. Guide both gentlemanly and attentive, and the horses gave every satisfaction that could be expected from animals that had already had 13 years' experience in this service. Guide perfectly correct in saying that spurs would be of no use, as they had evidently long since ceased to heed them. Supper of cold boned turkey, eggs and game awaiting us, served by the gentlemanly and urbane host in Delmonico's best style. The whole party, as well as the horses, as fresh as when they left Hilo.

Found the volcano in about the same condition as when we first visited it Sept. 12th (Monday) 1874. Visited the volcano etc. this morning, boiling some eggs in the lake. No one in the least fatigued but returning with a good appetite after the gentle exercise. If not perfectly correct in the statement of the above facts, attribute it to the attitude, and the examples of those who have preceded us. Start for Hilo tomorrow morning in private carriage kindly furnished us by our old friend Mme. Pele.

Wm. C. Talbot, San Francisco, 14 Jan 1878

Arrived here 7:00. Had a fine night of it but got only 1 1/2 hours sleep in consequence of one Castell.

R. Alyman, 16 Jan 1878

One of the members of the party was named Castle.

Approximate measurements with 2-inch aneroid barometer give the following:

Half way house	1150 ft. elev.
Volcano House	4000 " "
Foot of road down into crater	500 feet below the Volcano House
Present level of the lake Halemaumau	350 ft. below V. House
Height of the West Cliff	650 feet

Halemaumau is now about 400 feet long by 110 in width. Lake "Kilauea" is to the west of it and not approachable. There is an extensive flow of lava from the north side of the latter, about three quarters of a mile in length. N.N.E. in direction. True bearing of E. side of Halemaumau from Volcano House S45W. Present height of cone 175 ft. estimated.

A week of perfectly clear weather. No snow on M. Kea or M. Loa. But one light fall of snow ast yet for the season.

Curtis J. Lyons, Asst. Kauai Govt. Survey, 18 Jan 1878

The lava flowing on north side of Halemaumau has cooled off, and is mostly crusted over tonight.

R.A. Lyman, Hilo, 21 Jan 1878

Nine and twenty miles we rode,
Kilauea's fires to see
An hour o'er crusted lava we trode
And on the brink stood we

Forty feet, our eye beneath,
A raging burning sea

Hearts with awe & wonder filled
Full slowly turned we.

Our pipes were filled, the lava stream
A ready light supplied
The crawling liquid's steady flow
We, musing sat, and eyed

With tired feet the weary sleep
Up to Kains house took we
With food and rest, our bones refresht
Then back to Hilo's sea.

Wm. Renny Watson, Glasgow, Scotland, 26-28 Jan, 1878

At Pele's tongue we lit our pipes
It worked as though she had the gripes.

no signature and no date

One look at Pele, satisfied my curiosity.

Alice J. Cording, San Francisco, 31 Jan 1878

Two long looks and one short smell satisfied me.

J. Gates Jr., St. George, Utah, 31 Jan 1878

Last night inspected Madam Pele's school. About 30 bright pupils. Progress satisfactory.

D.D. Baldwin, Insp. Gen. Schools, 7 Feb 1878

On pages 186 and 187, I omitted several entries. They all say the same thing: time of arrival, destination, pleasant and/or agreeable journey.

This is my 4th time here, I am on my way back from Hilo in company with C.T. Wall. Nothing new.

J.B. Grant, Makaha, Haw., 3 March 1878

On pages 188 and 189, there is an entry in Hawaiian. On page 188, I omitted a semi-legible nonsense entry.

Arrived here with E.E. Robins from Kau. Intend to visit the "Old Lady" tomorrow at 5 a.m. sharp.

H. Swabey, England, 11 March 1877

Revisited the volcano after a lapse of twenty years. Am very much pleased with the comfort for both man and beast. Oh what can be more awful and sublime than this burning Lake of Halemaumau?

signature illegible, 17 March 1878

On page 191, there are two Hawaiian entries.

I arrived here at 3:30 p.m.

I am two hours and 45 minutes behind my time and this is all that I can account for my being so long on the road I met a pest of a man that almost talked me to death and I did not understand as much as where he was going to and I am sure he understood very little of what I said this is my 5th time here.

I am bound for Hilo.

I.B. Grant, 20 April 1878

I have often thought of the hour of night
When the sun like the Royal King
Has drawn its curtains of golden light
And the birds have forgotten to sing.

The shades of eve are fallen fast
I see a lurid glow
They tell me its Crator below
It send up a terrible fire & Smoke
And i Shure the Devil himself would choke.

My regards to Mother Pelley I think she is a fine old woman & a butiful head of hair.

My ever well wishes to you Mr. Cane. Yours in remembrance.

Charles E. Potter, California, 26 April 1878

Veni, Vidi, Volo.

Ka umikumamalua keia o kou ike ana i keia wahi.

Don't place too much dependence on what the following four ladies may have to say. They are apt to exaggerate.

Nauna Pane, 27 April 1878

On page 193, there is a French entry. On page 194, I omitted an entry stating arrival.

"Facilis descensus Averni" (sed Horace)

"Facillissmus ascensus Kilauea: (say we)

If a convincing proof were wanting in support of the popular belief that Halemaumau was one of the shortest known roads to, and in direct connection with the Hell of history, a record of these our own impressions of our first visit to Frau Pele, may be of service to the sceptic, the fire worshipper, or the true beleiver.

Footing it out from Hilo, as a pedestrian trio, assuredley we passed through purgatory at an early stage of our pilgrimage, for, on the completion of the first of miles out, did not all our new boots--purchases specially for the tramp--simultaneously come to grief, and had we not reason to name that spot, purgatory, or place of departed soles?

Returning to the very rough shod in Hilo, we made a fresh start, and on this second progress were perpetually and painfully reminded of Bunyan's, from the shortness of those boots (No. 2 Hawaiian style, combining neither ease with elegance) and a pilgrims on emboiled.

Camping at sundown in a fern made residence, 12 miles east of this best hotel we know of on this Archipelageo (How's that for H.I.) we preserved dry skins, during a night of heavy wet, and, fortified with a hearty breakfast of preserved pig's feet as boneless, and teas as strong as our own--started fresh, bright, and early for this place, looking out for the bad road we had not even up till then experienced. This bugaboo with sundry others, as of dangers from wild cattle, losing the trail, absence of drinking water, of all being conspicuous by their absence, and guides who promulgate such tales for tourists, lead us to the belief that we were off that narrow and difficult trail which conducts to the other place, and that broad, pleasant, and easy way which leadeth to Hades, the flesh pots and comforts of this terrestrial Volcano House and destruction.

After a sulphur bath (oh! joy) on the brink of the bottomless pit lashing and foaming with fire that seems only quenchable when expectant tourists vent their

disappointment in these volumes--our old native guide Charon Abraham realized to us the fact that we were not in the immediate neighborhood of the real Gehenna, for did he not refresh our parched lips with that cooling draught from his bosom--a drop of cold water from his canteen, which we are taught will be denied those condemned to everlasting condemnation and so here endeth this first lesson from Nature's own brimstone factory, so mysteriously conducted by the matchless Madame Pele. All rights of translation are reserved.

James Graham, 29 April 1878

An extensive flow is now taking place--at west end of South Lake, it was preceded by a very heavy thunder storm.

L., possibly Lentz, 1 May 1878

On pages 196 through 199 are many Hawaiian entries.

From Hilo at 4 p.m., 9 1/2 hours. Rain all the way. Visited crater May 28. Crater said to be unusually active. Were favored with a grand view of Halemaumau and a fine outburst of lava, very hot and limpid almost at our feet as we were returning. Leave for Honolulu via Ka-alualu Wednesday May 29.

James Eells, Oakland, Cal.; Frank Eells, Cleveland, 27 May 1878

After seeing the Chicago and Virginia City fire this small bonfire has no attraction for me.

Ben A. Bowford, Naalehu Plant., Kau, 5 June 1878

Someone wrote underneath:

The above gentleman will some day see a fire compared to which the Chicago fire will be a rush light.

The undersigned left Hilo Friday morning June 7th at 6:30 a.m. Jo Puni as guide. Directly after leaving Hilo they received a moderate wetting down with a sun shower, wh. awakened them to the realities of Hawaiian travelling. It was quite sultry until they arrived at the Half-way House, when a very distinct change in temperature was experienced. Showers of rain kept ahead of them from there to the Volcano House. At the Half-way House a very good meal was heartily enjoyed, and a rest of two hours taken. They arrived at the Volcano House at 3:55 p.m. June 7. The volcano was apparently quite active during the night, but the ride had fatigued your humble servants sufficiently to enable them to sleep soundly. They started for the crater at 7:45 a.m. and traveled down at a jog trot.

A lava flow of moderate size and velocity was reached soon after reaching the bed of the crater and their guide kindly moulded some coins in the molten lava for them.

The flow apparently came from the old north lake of the crater which has been closed since '68; but the heat arising from the cooling lava blinded their sight too much to enable them to trace its course. Two flows of considerable size and marked courses were observed between this point and the South Lake, and the guide was unfortunate enough to get into one of them and singe the hair off his goat skin sandals.

The course across the lava beds was very direct, and in due time the South Lake was reached. They found it quite active, and it was of course pronounced at once as a hot but sublime spectacle. The west end was comparatively quiet, but the northern portion was a boiling seething mass. The lava was constantly being thrown up in jets to a great height, some pieces being thrown even as high as the ledges on which our travellers stood. The lake was undergoing a constant change, and was to all appearances increasing in activity. When they first arrived there were only two places of any size where there was much commotion, but in about fifteen minutes after the time of their arrival the whole northern and western edges were throwing forth the lava in great volumes. There

was a circular motion in the lake tending from the south to the north. In the northeast corner of the lake a cone had been formed which attracted the lion's share of attention from the travellers. It was a "volcano in miniature" as was remarked by one of them. There were two openings of considerable size, and through one of them the inside could be very plainly viewed. The heat inside was intense and it was evident that there was great commotion. This, viewed through the opera glass, augmented its grandeur and sublimity. After a stay of about three quarters of an hour, and getting well warmed, our friends started towards the Volcano House which they reached at 11:45 having been four hours precisely at the crater. In the afternoon the sulphur bank was visited.

The party leaves immensely satisfied with the visit, and deeply impressed with Kilauea, the most active volcano in the world. The volcano impressed itself as being a remarkable, strange, and wonderful phenomenon, but the strangest thing connected with the visit of our travellers to me volcano was the fact that the best meals, the best beds, and the best attention--in fact the best of everything, and far exceeding anything on the Hawaiian Islands had been rendered them by the genial host of the Volcano House.

Godwin McNeill, Sacramento, Cal., 8 June 1878

This is my sixth trip to this place. This day is very cold and raining. I am here at 3:30 p.m. and going to have a good sleep and more this time.

I.B.G., 18 June 1878

Approximate measurements with D.H. Hitchcock's 2" Aneroid, give the following results:

Volcano House	3740 ft.	above sea level		
Bottom of 1st Cliff	210 ft.	below V. House		
Path above floor of Crater	390 "	"	"	
Floor of Crater at path	490 "	"	"	
"Blow hole" under West Wall	380 "	"	"	
Edge of Lake	300 "	"	"	
Surface of Lake (estimated)	260 +/-	"	"	"
Lava flow in N.W. corner of crater	420 "	"	"	"

Clear weather, wind N.E.

Frank S. Dodge, Beverly, Mass., 19 June 1878

Saw one of the most wonderful works of nature Mr. John Kane failed to sit by and view; only that was of cold liquid all along.

C. McCulley, 20 June 1878

A surging mass of lava, dashing like surf against the walls of "Halemaumau" and throwing gory clots high over the ledges, with "Pele's hair" streaming in the whiffs of rising gas, accompanied by a roaring like the sea, was the never-to-be-forgotten experience of our "Day at the Volcano."

"He toucheth the mountains and they smoke." To Hilo tomorrow! Grand old Kilauea! I hate to leave thee.

Rev. L.H. Hallock, West Winsted, Connecticut, 28 June 1878

My 3rd visit. We will never come so near here again. Can't be trusted too risky. And when I should have said Farewell I only said. Why this is hell.

Wm. H. Howard, 4 July 1878

The anniversary of American Independence was duly celebrated at this house with appropriate ceremonies by a delegation from Kau, which left H. Webb's Ranch at 1:30 a.m. and arrived here at 4:30 in good spirits. We found plenty to eat but as usual nothing to drink. We leave this a.m. July 5th after enjoying a most delightful time all more or less ailing. The following are the names of the gentlemen present on this occasion.

W.H. Stone, 4 July 1878

On page 204, I omitted some nonsense. There is an entry in German.

Our party arrived from Keaiwa at about 5:20 p.m. on Monday. Went to the "Pele" the next day and found it not very active. Raining heavily all the night before.

Frank J. Lake, 16 July 1878

This is my seventh time to this place. Nothing new. All still and quite as usual. The crater is very _____ at present. No more at present.

J. Grant, 22 July 1878

We arrived at the Volcano House at 3:00 p.m. Saturday July 20th 1878 from Pohoiki, Puna. Stopped at Kalapana over night on the way. Started at 7 o'clock in the morning, and was eight hours riding the 23 miles. We found on our arrival that it was a most comfortable and pleasant place of entertainment, which we hardly believed we could expect, after riding over such a road, and wild and desolate country. Impossibilities can be overcome when there is the will and perseverance to do it. We rested all day Sunday, so that we should be strong for the journey the following day.

Monday after breakfast we started for the crater to see (as a former tourist, a Dutch gentleman, expressed it) and we arrived when we got there (as another remarkable man said) at the brink of the lake called Halemaumau which was in a most active state, which I will not attempt to describe for the description has been so often written in this volume. All I will state is that the level of this infernal cauldron was about 20 feet from the bank we were standing upon, and the guide told us that yesterday when he was there with a party it was within 12 feet of the brink and had sunk to the level that we now saw. On our return we gathered specimens, and then had lunch, and when we had barely got through we were startled by an exclamation from the guide. He pointed out to us a jet of lava which was playing like a fountain about a mile to the left of us. We judged it was about 15 feet high, and flowing very fast, the guide told us, and that the best thing we had better do was to use our stumps as fast as possible, which we used to our best abilities but after a good sharp walking of a mile the guide told us there was no more fear, as the flow was not running in the direction to do us any harm, so we returned more leisurely after having a pretty good scare, arrived back at the hotel at 2 o'clock p.m. having seen all we wanted to see, and intend to have nothing more to do with Madame Pele for a time.

Tuesday morning 10 o'clock we are about saddling our animals to return by the same road to Puna, and leave with much aloha for the place and the most hospitable host.

M.P. Robinson, 22 July 1878

We arrived July 23rd 1878 a pleasant party of nine, left Hilo at 8 o'clock, a pleasant day. Arrived at the Volcano House at 5 o'clock, felt a little tired, had a most refreshing supper. After supper some went drying their wet things, while others laid down to rest, fatigued after their journey. Others went at cards. Thus the evening passed pleasantly until about 11 o'clock when we all went to bed.

Wednesday morning rose early, had breakfast, then we descended to see the crater, found it very active, returned about 12 o'clock being absent about 4 hours. Visited the sulphur beds, had lunch, then some of the party went to sleep, others spent the time in cards, some went to visit the strawberry bed, while the rest enjoyed

themselves. We expect to leave for Puna the morning. With much aloha for the Volcano House and the most interesting and obliging host.

Captain Eldarts, 24 July 1878

On page 208, there is an entry in Russian.

The "Steam Hole Party" arrived here Thursday Aug. 15th about half past 5 p.m. rather cold and moist. Visited the crater Friday, had a good view of the boiling lava, and got specimens from the running lava. Saturday went into the woods and Sunday started for home.

Mr. H. Hutchinson, 18 Aug 1878

Pele favored us with a magnificent display.
All is well that ends well.

Marion C. Cutter, Boston, Mass., 22 Aug 1878

Home again after an absence of 5 days. Rained at Keaiwa on the 21st quite heavily, thereby gladdening the dependent sugar planters.

Wm. H. Lentz, 22 Aug 1878

On pages 210 and 211, there is an entry in Hawaiian. On page 212 is another Hawaiian entry.

Oh! I had a jolly time.

Mattie P. Brickwood, Honolulu, Oahu, 10 Sept 1878

Halemaumau very active. In the southwestern bank--two caves in which the lava was in violent ebullition--so also around the bank of this whole lake the lava was molten and the fire vivid. The floor of the crater was in constant motion. Kilauea or south Lake could not be approached, but it too is in great activity. A flow from this lake extends more than a mile across the great crater--we could approach it in many places and pick up the flowing lava with our sticks. At night from this house I counted 22 spots of fire glowing in the light of this flow.

In my former visits in 1851, 1856, and 1862 saw no display of fire to compare with that now seen. the floor of the crater is much changed and elevated since my last visit--all the old land marks have been obliterated. It is evident to me, that the whole floor of the crater, is in constant motion--rising and subsiding by turns, as the surface of the subterranean lava lake varies.

Dr. J. Mott-Smith, 20 Sept 1878

Started from Pahala, Kau, rested overnight and visited Volcano following day and returned to Pahala the 25th. The Volcano very active and quite up to my expectation, from description given by Capt. G. Willfong.

James Woodhead, London, 24 Sept 1878

On pages 214 and 215, there are entries in Hawaiian.

Arrived here at 5 p.m. after a tiresome ride of nine hours from Hilo.

Visited the crater this morning, but it was so full that it did not show off to advantage. I am so pleased with "mine host" Mr. Lynch and the place that I have decided to stay till the 23rd inst.; then will return to Hilo to make the Steamer LikeLike on the 24th inst. to return to Honolulu. I hope to see the burning lake under more favorable circumstances before I leave.

Jos. W. Paul, Phila. U.S.A., 19 Oct 1878

The largest flow of the season took place this a.m. A solid river of fire 3/4 of a mile long by 1/4 wide.

Wm. H. Lentz, 23 Oct 1878

Near home once more.

E. Smith, 2 Nov 1878

Illustration: Cartoon of Devil saying "Welcome Home" to client. Page 216.

On page 217, there is an entry in Hawaiian, with a paragraph in English stating times of arrival, destinations, etc. On page 218, there is a semi-legible entry, mostly just stating times and destinations.

Arrived Friday, Nov 22 1878 at 6 p.m. Saturday visited South Lake and other parts of crater. Intend going to Pahala Monday Nov 25.

Frances Isabel Carter, 22 Nov 1878

It is sustained by many argument the wise spreading unbelief. It compared the doctrines of the different schools with each other, and showed from there contradictions that man has no criterion of truth; that, since his ideas of what is good and what is evil differs according to the country in which he lives, they can have no foundation in nature, but must be altogether the result of education; that right and wrong are nothing more than fiction by society for its own purpose.

What then remains for us to do. Is it not this--the acquisition of knowledge, the cultivation of virtue and of friendship, the observance of faith and truth, an unrepining submission to whatever befalls a life led in accordance with reason.

J.M.N., 24 Nov 1878

Someone wrote underneath:

What is the above? It must be a 2nd or 3rd or 4th rattoo of the "Beautiful Snow." The sulphur fumes must have gone for this fellow's head.

Arrived at Volcano House Sunday Nov. 24th '78, visited South Lake same day, found crater very active, and the lava within 12 feet of top of the bank, and a grand sight.

Arthur Cliff, 24 Nov 1878

Arrived here on Friday Dec. 6th from Hilo bound for Kau. Our first visit and the volcano, which was very active and we were very well satisfied with our trip.

Geo. S. Campbell, W.H. Lewes, 7 Dec 1878

According to the evidence of the guide the volcano was more active than he has ever seen it before. The proprietor was most civil and obliging in every way.

F.I. Mathews, Chap., HMS "Opal," 10 Dec 1878

On page 221, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

To all who have written in this book
A happy new year greeting
While other lips are now repeating
These same words with glad hearts beating
Like many others I came to look
Into Kilauea's burning deeps
Where the angry fire gun sleeps
Melting to liquid the stoney heaps.

Off in after years will I
Think of pleasant days spent here
O kindly smiles & words of cheer
That ushered in this glad new year
My departure is drawing nigh
For the golden hour's winged feet
So swiftly solemn yet strangely sweet
Are passing on heedless to fleet
While I breathe a last good bye.

Miss Carrie Smith, Oregon, 1 Jan 1879

Left Hilo Christmas day, spent the night at the half way house. Arrived here next day. We leave today, having spent a very agreeable week, having received the greatest kindness and attention. The crater very active most of the time. Aloha ana nei oe e Pele.

J.S. Read, 2 Jan 1879

Arrived here yesterday 6 p.m. from Keaiwa, en route for Hilo. The crater is now and has been for three weeks (or since the heavy rains set in) very active. There are now as formerly two lakes connected by an isthmus, the old south lake being much larger, and the lava in both rising nearly to the rim around them. But it has not run over the rim, the lava bursting out on one side or the other every few days, making streams which are gradually filling up the central basin. There was an unusual occurrence a few days since--a stream flowed out on the south side of the south lake, lighting up the whole southern part of the crater. Last night fires were seen in every part of the crater, and it was very brilliant. The hill surrounding the south lake is now higher than I have ever seen it, and parts of it are nearly on a level with the top of the south wall of the large crater. Mauna Loa has presented a splendid sight for ten days past, having been covered with snow down to the forests. The snow fell on the night of December 26th and remained till yesterday, January 6th, when the heavy rain washed it away. Thermometer stood at 50 this morning.

H.M. Whitney, 7 Jan 1879

From Hilo Jan 7, 8:30 a.m. Was up at 4:30. Heard frequent explosions in South Lake and saw a fresh flow of lava. Visited South Lake at 8:30 a.m. and remained until 10. the lava was about 30 feet below the rim and boiling like water below a dam under heavy pressure. The point of activity was continually changing all around the crater sometimes throwing the liquid high above the rim. It is the most wonderful thing I have ever seen. I think there is a stream of lava passing from Mauna Loa to the sea underground through South Lake and along the steam cracks. My first trip and probably the last.

Have been richly paid for my visit and shall never forget that incomparable cauldron of molten stone--South Lake. Mr. Lentz, Dear Sir, I thank you for your kind attention to my wants. A long ride had a pleasant ending. My short visit has been a pleasant one. I shall not forget the ever changing scene of the lava bed and South Lake or your kindness. Good bye.

Wm. Gardner, San Jose, California, 8 Jan 1879

Above party arrived from Hilo Feb. 6th in one of the dry Hilo rains that we read of so often but very seldom see. My "mule" gave out on the road and I had to foot it eleven (11) miles. Got cut off from my supplies and had to make a change of base.

First visit and I think the last.

H.G. Treadway, *no date*

I have come from the continent
 To see just what they meant
 By all their talk about the big volcano
 I walked up from Hilo
 And can't tell you how I feel O
 But, perhaps by this time you may know
 I have seen what old Nick's trade is,
 And it looks like the devil
 Is bringing up to our level
 The things that belong only to Hades.

C.I. Osborn, Sacramento, Cal., 9 Feb 1879

Arrived from Hilo in the afternoon of the 10th February 1879 through the Puna district. Fine weather. Thermometer 48 at 7 a.m. Find the volcano not as active as during my first visit. Shall start for Kapapala this morning.

signature illegible, Honolulu, Second visit (1872-1879), 12 Feb 1879

Arrived at the Volcano House 14 Feb. 1879; left on the 18th. We were much pleased with the hospitality and kindness we experienced from Mr. Lentz. Of course we can echo the general expression of wonder and admiration at the phenomena of the crater, and would add the observation that we greatly enjoyed several pleasant excursions in the neighborhood, to which Mr. Lentz directed us.

Thos. Blackburn B.A., Chaplain to the Bishop of Honolulu, 18 Feb 1879

Farewell dear Pele! I can ne'er forget
 My head has lain upon thy bosom bare!
 Thy warm breath on my cheek--I feel it yet
 My hands have wantoned with thy floating hair!

Again Farewell! My heart is all too cold
 For the hot love which marks thy ancient race
 My lips still tingle with thy kisses bold
 My cheeks are crimson from thy last embrace.

no signature and no date

Altitudes Hawaii

Mauna Kea		13,805	ft.		
Mauna Loa	13675	13,600	"		
Hualalai		8,275	"		
Kohala Mts.		5,505	"		
Volcano House	3971	4,440	"	?	
Kulani Bluff near V.H.		5,650	"		

Wm. H. Lentz, 1 March 1879

In the above entry, the two figures in the center column, and the question mark, were pencilled in by someone else.

Fire seen on the summit of Mauna Loa on the evening of March 9th by the above.
 Walter Foote, Huntingdonshire; I.H. Postlethwaite, G.F. Postlethwaite, Liverpool,
 England, 9 March 1879

Large and very bright light distinctly visible for over two hours on the summit of Mauna Loa, which seemed to increase in size and volume before being shut out by immense black clouds, which covered the whole top of the mountain.

H. DuBois Van Wyck, Norfolk, Virginia, 9 March 1879

On the afternoon of March 15th 1879 the undersigned through the kindness of, and accompanied by Mr. Lentz, started on horseback to attempt the circuit of the crater. After a ride of five and a half miles we found ourselves directly opposite the Volcano House. At this point the road became very unsafe and our horses sank deeper and deeper into the sand and ashes at every step. We were forced to retrace our steps. If the wind had been in the right direction, the action in the "South Lake" (at present inaccessible from below) would have been plainly visible. Fine views of the bed of the crater were seen from all points of the road. Are well pleased to have had the honor of being the first party of ladies ever making this trip.

Harriet A. Townsend, 14 March 1879

The gentlemen illustrated on the foregoing page, were all much pleased at what they saw at the crater pit, being fortunate enough to see it under very favorable circumstance--independent of which they saw a stream of lava fully half a mile broad flowing from the SW corner of the lake--in which they dipped their coins, as depicted on the other side. This sight their guide informs them has never been seen before on such a large scale. Having received every attention from their landlord, they started for Hilo at 9, much gratified with their visit.

We can recommend our guide "West" with great confidence.

William Phillipps, Lydenham, England, 28 March 1879

Illustrations: Two drawings: 1. Half-page drawing of horseback riders in the rain, titled "Our voyage up, all wet through to the skin." 2. Half-page drawing of 6 men at the lava lake, titled "Covering our coins with lava." Page 232.

We indorse in everything the remarks of Mr. Phillips' party with regard to the landlord, Mr. Lentz, and our guide West.

signature unclear and no date

The above party left Hilo Sunday morning in rather a bad humor for it was not very dry weather and we were not very dry when we arrived at 5 p.m. but after a splendid supper and a good fire we found ourselves a good deal better in all respects.

We visited the crater today which was not very active but in good spirits. Had plenty of rain all day not heavy but fine mist. Leave here for Hilo Tuesday April 8th 1879. A splendid trip all through.

Nelson F. Remington, San Buenaventura, Cal., 8 April 1879

En route to Hilo. Have been in Kau 23 months and no rain for the past 22 months; am tired of seeing cane drying up the whole of the time so am running away from the weather for a spell. The drought has lasted almost to the verge of ruin. Had a fine view of the crater last night about 8 o'clock--lost my way and groped on the edge of the crater for an hour or two before I reached the house in a drizzling rain.

A. Sunter, 15 April 1879

I reached here last night
I visited the crater today
And witnessed wonderful sights
For tomorrow I go away

Some Mother Peles hair
And curios of nature
I gathered up with care
Close down by the crater

So now good bye Kilauea
Good bye kind landlord too
I will remember when far away
The kindness I received of you.

John McKinney, 15 April 1879

Rhode Island is the state
In which I was born in '38
But John having four years the start of me
Just knocks me blind in poetry
I will add en passant as they say in Parea
That poetry abides in our family.

no signature and no date

I arrived here last night at 7 p.m. and had a splendid night rest. After breakfast I went down to see the crater which was a wonderful sight. I came back highly blessed with what I had seen. It is a sight that one can never forget through life.

W.A. McWhirter, Galt, Ontario, 15 April 1879

On pages 236 and 237, there are entries in Hawaiian. I omitted a poor entry on page 236.

Bottom dropped out of Crater.

L. [W.H. Lentz], 21 April 1879

Arrived at the Volcano House April 21st '79. Went down into the crater next morning and found the d--- thing extinct; having caved in the night before my arrival. Just my luck.

G.G., San Francisco, 22 April 1879

Arrived from Hilo April 26th after a pleasant trip of six hours, but to our disgust found that the bottom had dropped out of the crater.

This day set up the first Telephone ever put up on Hawaii which worked like a charm. Hurrah for our Crowd.

no signature, 28 April 1879

Left Keaiwa at 7:30 this morning, and after a very pleasant ride of seven hours, arrived here at 2:30 p.m. Find a very great change during the past week--crater almost extinct. Much more steam than usual on the sulphur flat beyond this house. The two lakes of fire in the crater have disappeared in the depths of an immense pit, from which only a few puffs of smoke and steam arise. Weather mild and cloudy.

A.O. Forbes, 8th visit, 28 April 1879

Very disappointed--Lake quite empty, no fire at all.

John Day, Tothenham, London, 29 April 1879

We arrived from Mr. Stone's at 12:30 yesterday, raining very hard with thunder and lightning. Nothing to be seen at the crater except great quantities of steam caused by the rain upon the hot lava. Start for Hilo today, no rain but very cloudy overhead.

Arthur A.B. Elliott, 29 April 1879

After return from Volcano nature is her own best exponent. The kindness and courtesy of the host appreciated.

D.W. Horsburgh, 27 May 1879

On pages 240 and 241, I omitted some poor fragments.

Both lakes very active, Halemaumau throwing jets of lava up at least fifty feet above the rim of lake so often that the lake looks like a fountain of fire from the verandah.

W.H. Lentz, 24 June 1879

On page 242, there is an entry in Hawaiian. On page 243, there are some pencilled comments around some politician's signature, discussing his position and divorce, but I can't quite make it out as it is faded and smeared. On page 244, there is another entry in Hawaiian, including a poem.

I arrived here at 3:00 p.m. this day after a lonesome journey of 5 hours from the half way house, having met no person on the road and the weather being insufferably hot. But once in sight of the Volcano House, all my gloomy spirits were quickly dispelled, as I beheld the familiar faces who at once went to work to make me comfortable. I felt deeply disappointed in finding the agreeable host absent, as I had calculated on taking his measure, which fact was the all absorbing topic in my mind on the journey from Hilo this way. Was received very courteously by the gentleman in charge (W. Robeck) and we immediately proceeded to take a view of the crater from the verandah, which at that moment Pele was upheaving volumes of lava which was a glorious sight indeed. I intend making a visit to the crater tomorrow morning, leave at 12 a.m. for Keaiwa, Kau. to the residence of Mr. Stone, which will make my trip of Hawaii complete on my arrival at Punaluu. This makes my 2nd trip to this place.

July 2nd. Made a trip to the crater this morning in 55 minutes from the house, to the active lakes. Was deeply impressed with the great changes that had taken place since my previous visit on July 4th, 1878, as all traces of the original lake were entirely obliterated, and in place of which was an enormous single lake, which was quite active and was a beautiful sight indeed. Last night the scene was the finest I ever saw, the lava being at least 50 feet above the crater.

William Tregloan, Honolulu, 2nd trip, 1 July 1879

Here we are and the mule too. We pulled in at 5:45 a.m. having worked our passage. Before arriving at the Volcano House we observed various cracks and spurs. "Whoop her up, old man." "Mokuawweoweo." "Foghorn." "Is that a flow?" "Sperm-whale." Off for Kau tomorrow, taking a lunch for ourselves and an ambulance for the nags. Coming back on the next flow.

M. Akana, 8 July 1879

Volcano same as yesterday--only a little more so.

Wm. B. Oleson, Portland, Maine, 8 July 1879

8 a.m. Large clouds of black smoke rising from South Lake. 8:10 a.m. Large flow of lava from lake extending over at least 1/8 of the entire floor of the crater. 8:30 a.m.

Sulphur banks on south side of crater on fire. At 10:30 a.m. a large portion of South Lake fell in.

W.H. Lentz, 14 July 1879

Was greatly interested in watching last night the glow of the burning lava flow. Extending from the hill straight across to the sulphur banks it had the appearance last night of a burning city. Am sorry not to be able to go down to the flow this morning.

Chas. M. Hyde, 15 July 1879

Returned from Kau (Pahala) today in time to see the flow. We must go home Monday, unless we stay till Wednesday. The skulls arrived in sound condition. We will be in Papaikou tomorrow or next day. Visit the crater tomorrow before breakfast.

Wm. F. Jones, Oakland, Cal., 14 July 1879

Back again from Kau. Had a most enjoyable trip visiting caves, collecting specimens, attending picnics &c. Our visit to Kau was most timely from the fact that today an immense flow has broken out in the large crater. We are told that it is the largest known for several years.

The sight tonight is grand beyond all description. Visit the crater tomorrow, and leave for Hilo. Second visit.

Frank E. Adams, Oneida, N.Y., 14 July 1879

Our party of "three" has just returned from its perilous trip over the hot lava to the "Halemaumau" and there dipped our walking sticks into the molten mass to bring away a trophy of our temerity. Truly a most dangerous and foolish undertaking. We hope we will have sense enough not to tempt Providence a second time. May those who come after us escape as well and enjoy the comforts of the Volcano House as keenly as we did.

David Owens, Santa Barbara, Cal., 20 July 1879

Visited Kilauea July 27th. Saw a stream of lava rushing like a mill stream break in crimson waves and fiery spray on the side of the South Lake.

E.T. Webb, 27 July 1879

"Wonderful things in Nature we see
But none more wonderful Pele than thee."

L.D. Miner, Montreal, Canada, 29 July 1879

The above named gentlemen before leaving think it but common justice to put on record their high appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Lentz (the manager of the Volcano House) discharges his duties towards his guests. His peculiar manner without apparent effort of meeting the wants of his guests makes them feel that they are not in a strange place, but at home. It is one of the many attractions of this place, and we hope he may long remain here, where he will no doubt draw the same appreciation from others that he has most willingly from us. Signed on the behalf of the above.

James Donnelly, Montreal, Canada, 29 July 1879

Between pages 251-254, part of the pages are missing. On page 256, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Here we are thank God and our horse down do not think he will get up some walking is good for the health only thirty miles Volcano a grand sight from the house will go to the lake in the morning.

Back from the volcano, wonderful sight. South Lake one grand mass of boiling lava, the river running from lake about 12 miles an hour.

Time from the Volcano House to bank of south Lake thirty seven minutes and back in forty minutes.

Frank O'Brien, Grand Rapids, Mich., 22 Aug 1879

My second visit to the crater of Kilauea; and as its appearance is now so very different to that of my former one, on the 9th Nov. 1874--see page 68--I will attempt a brief description. On the former occasion there were two lakes, both nearly circular in form, the southernmost almost 100 yards in diameter, and filled with lava to about 5 feet of the brim and in a comparatively quiescent state; The other, and larger one, to the westward, was at least 1/3 of a mile in diameter; and the lava in a furious state of ebullition, at least 150 feet below the edge of the pit. Now we found--I went in company with above party--after ascending a cone at least 150 feet lower than in former visit but one lake, or rather river, as it is almost serpentine in form, apparently 1/2 a mile in length, over 50 feet in breadth, and about half of which we could plainly see running in a general direction of from south to SW, the molten fluid within flowing steadily towards where we stood on the N.E. side; in a current running sometimes 4, and at others at least 8 miles per hour; and all the time in a state of furious activity; it disappeared at about 100 feet, immediately below us, to emerge once more into the main body of the crater, through an ovenlike opening--at a distance of about a mile from its first disappearance; at its exit it ran in a sort of elevated dyke, much above the general level of the crater floor, in N.E. direction, and at a speed of at least 12 miles per hour, and gradually spreading itself over the lava of former flows. But my pen fails to convey any idea of the sublimity and awfulness of the whole scene.

Geo. H. Luce, Honolulu, 25 Aug 1879

Via Hilo--from Hono-lu-lu
We came the volcano to "do"
But found to our cost
Epidermis has lost
Some time 'ere it came into view.

The road it was long, rough, and stony
Our steeds were decrepit and bony
And put many thanks
Upon their lean backs
Especially that of poor "Roany"

But after a nine hours ride
And men--we hadn't a guide
Our hosts kind attention
I am happy to mention
Soon banished the pain in my side

We rested a day 'ere we went
To the awful "Inferno" like vent
And if you do the same
You will not feel so lame
Which I am sure you would wish to prevent.

What we saw in the region below
I really scarce hardly know
How in words to express
So must leave to you to guess
Until down to see it you go.

But 'twas awful, mysterious, and grand
And I'm sure that in no other land
Is there aught to compare
With what we saw there
Or that would in comparison stand.

But Pele, some call you "a jewel"
I call you relentless and cruel;
And my wife says she never,
Well at least hardly ever,
Saw such wasteful consumption of fuel.

Well, we've had a most glorious time
The fun in the evening was prime
The folks that we met
Were a jolly good set
And so here's an end to my rhyme.

no signature, possibly Geo. H. Luce, 26 Aug 1879

On page 260, there is an entry in Hawaiian and one in another language, looks like Latin.

Crater very active.

Daniel Porter, 4th visit, 5 Sept 1879

Left Hilo at 7 a.m. And here at 3 p.m. Had a very rough trip heavy rain all the way. Stop at the half way house, had lunch and jolly time. At 12:30 left for _____ with the exception of another party we met going to Hilo who consisted of 5 horses 4 jackasses and three mules and a goat. Our horses took great fright at the braying of the asses and started off at a full gallop--and never stopped till we arrived here. On our arrival we were welcomed by our kind host Mr. Lynch and had a splendid repast and finished up the evening with music singing and dancing, and went to bed a late hour after a jolly night.

Sam Haron, 6 Sept 1879

I take my pen in hand at 10 o'clock after spending a jolly evening.

John Brown, *no date*

Oh Pele Oh Pele thy wonders I've seen
Thy majestic glory thou Volcanic Queen
Thy food it is fire a bottomless well
Thou remindest me only of a place they call Hell

Mrs. Augustus Vernon, 7 Sept 1879

The crater appears much the same but not so deep as I remember it, and the action is less. The hotel is an improvement on the small grass home with no residents.

Jon Austin, Paukaa Plantation, 6th visit, first two in 1850 and three in 1851, 16 Sept 1879

On page 262, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Second visit to the volcano, find the general appearance of the crater entirely changed since my previous visit in 1877.

L. Turner, Waiohinu, 19 Sept 1879

First visit to the volcano, find everything very different from what we expected. It is mighty and awful.

Edwin W. Tucker, 20 Sept 1879

On page 266, there is an entry in Hawaiian. Pages 267 through 270 are missing.

From Hilo in torrents of rain and gale of wind, arrived at "the very witching time of night when hell itself breathes contagion to this world."

John A. Barstow, England, 7 Nov 1879

Arrived from Hilo which I left on the 6th on foot, camped out two miles from the Halfway House, started on the 9th in floodlike rain and got here after eight hours walking almost without interruption on a road more resembling a mountain stream than a trail. Fine view at night amply rewarded for the trouble. Heaven and Hell appear to touch each other.

signature illegible, Sydney, Australia, 9 Nov 1879

We the undersigned ladies and gentlemen wishing to leave behind us some memento of our pleasure trip subscribe the following.

Left Hilo at 7 a.m. and arrived at Volcano House at 5:30 p.m. Monday. We were all well pleased at the sight that we saw on looking into the crater at dark. The big lake was very brilliant--and the lava had broken out here and there outside of it. The meals that Mr. Lentz, the manager of the hotel, provided for us were really excellent.

Will leave here very early tomorrow morning for Hilo with the very best aloha to Madame Pele.

Samuel Parker, 14 Nov 1879

We the undersigned arrived at the pele nei on Thursday the 19th inst. Crater not at all active. Were disappointed. Got caught in a rain storm and got wet through. Leave tomorrow for Makaha.

Joseph H. Dean, Harry World, Salt Lake City, Utah, 21 Nov 1879

The appearance of the crater during the evenings of Nov. 24 & 25th was very much as described by Rev. C.M. Hyde July 15th on page 268.

Chas. H. Wetmore, Hilo, 24 Nov 1879

Page 268, mentioned in the above entry, is missing.

I shall attempt no description of that which has been described many times before by those who have been so fortunate as to see Kilauea in all its glory; but for my own benefit, if in the future I may revisit this wonderful place, I can, if this book is still in existence, note a fraction of the effect which the sights of today have produced upon me. Having reached the bank overlooking the South Lake, I may have been, as many more have been before me, at first disappointed at being unable to catch but an occasional glimpse of the seething fire below, but the grandeur of the scene gradually forced itself upon me and I could have remained for hours watching, but that the other visitor, Mr. Webb, expressed a desire to move on. For a couple of hours we traversed the main basin in search of flowing lava but were unable to find any, although in several places I could poke my stick into a crevice and set the stick on fire, by the molten mass beneath, which I could plainly see and which was covered by a crust not more than eighteen inches thick; in fact the crust was so hot as to make walking over it exceedingly unpleasant.

Being obliged to return to Hilo tomorrow I visited the extinct crater of Kilauea-Iki and returned to the house late in the afternoon. When I consider the powers which have been at work for ages, to produce this mighty mass of destruction, and whose work

may be seen all the way from Hilo, I consider myself amply repaid for the time and trouble expended in reaching it and I shall carry away with me the memory of a sight which I have never seen equalled and which I may never in any other part of the world see surpassed.

Howard G. Kelley, San Francisco, 2 Dec 1879

Left Hilo at 8 1/2 a.m., yesterday and reached here at 5:10 p.m. Today spent about six hours in the crater. Leave for Hilo early tomorrow morning. I add my testimony to the excellent accommodation of this house.

Frances M. Hawley, 7 Dec 1879

I came, I saw, and was astonished.

D.B. Griffin, 9 Dec 1872

The scene of the volcano to me was supremely grand and ne'er will the sublime and glorious impression of the fiery view ever fade from my memory. What! Never!

Mrs. Jennie Griffin, 9 Dec 1879

Arrived at the Volcano House at 11 a.m. one hour in advance of our guide. Found the crater active, each of our party taking away specimens of lava. One man, being more venturesome than the rest, nearly lost his life by advancing to the edge of the crater.

F.B. Crane, New York, 13 Dec 1879

Left Hilo yesterday at 8:30 a.m. Arrived at Halfway House at 1:30 p.m. Road rough, horses tired, riders same only more so.

Arrived here last night at 10:15 p.m. very much surprised at ourselves for getting here at all. Weather was fine, scenery beautiful--only the latter part of our journey 'twas too dark for us to fully appreciate it.

Visited the volcano this morning, very active, smells strongly of sulphur, brimstone, etc. Think it was a mistake in its being placed here, ought to have been placed at Greenland to thaw out the country in the region of the North Pole. Very interesting sight however and are all pleased with our visit.

H.S. Wallingford, California, 16 Dec 1879

In the words of the immortal Daniel Webster, "We ain't dead yet."

Maggie E. Thompson, Detroit, Michigan, *no date*

The 3rd New Year's Day here. Weather clear and calm, crater active.

Wm. H. Lentz, 1 Jan 1880

Halemaumau on January 5th 1880 from the south south-east. On the afternoon of this day I saw the surface of the lake broken by lines of fire twice which passed in successive waves stretching across the entire lake and advancing from one end to the other.

T.J. Kinnear, 5 Jan 1880

Illustration: Perspective drawing of Halemaumau on 5 Jan 1880; showing Pali and Bench of old Lava, and molten lava in red, T.J. Kinnear. Page 276.

Left Hilo at 8:30 a.m., spent 1 hour at the Halfway house and arrived at the Volcano House at 8:30 p.m. wet to the skin of course. The road was bad but the horses were--well words cannot express how bad. Were rewarded for our wretched experience by a good flow of lava in the crater and moderate activity on the part of the volcano. Enjoyed the sulphur vapour bath and our stay at the hotel.

R.A. Macfie, Jr., Liverpool, England, 12 Jan 1880

Left the Volcano House for the crater at 9:30 a.m. in company with the above ladies and gentlemen and was quite fortunate in seeing a fresh flow of lava about one mile this side of the south Lake; after leaving this met another flow below the ridge adjoining Halemaumau. Being a clear day had a beautiful sight of the South Lake--not active--but was successful in seeing Halemaumau quite active sending forth every now and then considerable amounts of hot lava, which at one time covered about one-third part of the lake. Got back to the hotel 4:10 p.m. well satisfied.

B., 13 Jan 1880

Go in the crater Jan. 22 '80, 8 a.m., I was fortunate to see the crater very active for 2 days. Clear weather.

Ernest Julius Pester, Los Angeles; born in Saxony, Germany, 22 Jan 1880

We understand that General Grant is soon to visit "Kilauea." For his sake we are sorry we were unable to postpone our visit until his arrival, as we might be able to point out to him the dangers of a Third Term. A few things from my pen.

no signature and no date

Crater very active. Weather pleasant. Got specimens of Pele's hair, also coins in lava.

Freeman Duff, Pahala, Kau, 18 Feb 1880

My fourth School Inspection tour of the Kingdom, and third visit to Volcano House. Madam Pele's School continued to maintain a first-class grade of proficiency. I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable brilliancy of some of her present pupils, and especially to the faithful attention of our host to the comfort of his guests.

D.D. Baldwin, Honolulu, 22 Feb 1880

On page 284 there are some short entries in Hawaiian.

Left Hilo at 8 a.m. yesterday, and at 12:30 p.m. found ourselves at the half way house, which we left at 1:30 p.m.

The forenoon was very warm and bright, but soon after leaving the halfway, it began to rain, and ere long it fell in torrents so great we found it difficult to stem the tide; as the road was completely submerged for many miles.

Regardless of consequences we plunged forward as rapidly as our trusty stees could be made to carry us, and reached the Volcano House about 7 p.m, thoroughly soaked through and badly demoralized in general. Were warmly welcomed by Mr. Lentz the gentlemanly manager of the Hotel who soon made us feel quite at home. When after warming and drying before his cheerful fire, we had supper and as the evening was bright and clear were rewarded with a fine illumination from Kilauea.

At 8 a.m. we started, with Mr. Roebeck for our guide, and at 10 a.m. reached the crater. The south lake being somewhat active we remained 2 hours and returned well satisfied with our visit.

After indulging a sulphur bath (which we would recommend to all tourists after visiting the crater) we feel compensated for our trials and tribulations of yesterday.

We feel under many obligations to our host for the gentlemanly treatment we have received at his hands as well as to Mr. Robeck our gentlemanly and intelligent guide to the crater.

Sidney Sweet, Dansville, New York, 9 March 1880

I fully indorse the above.

B.F. Luce, *no date*

[Lists times of departure, arrival.] Arrived at Volcano House at 2:30.

The above time is the best made by visitors (without guide) known to Mr. Lentz our worthy host.

The sublimity and awfulness of the scene I leave for others to describe.

H. Deacon, Waiakea, First visit, 23 March 1880

[Lists times of arrival, departure.] Arrived at the Volcano House at 6:20 p.m.

Time 8 hrs. 35 min., leave this afternoon for Halfway house. Crater active.

Fred Wilhelm, 2nd visit, 28 March 1880

The Hawaiian Commercial and Statistical Directory and Tourists Guide will be ready for delivery on or about Aug 1 1880.

To be had of all the principle booksellers in the Eastern States the Canadas, the Colonies and Europe.

George Bowser, Publisher and Proprietor, 12 April 1880

Someone had underlined the word "principle" in the above entry, and had drawn a cartoon of a donkey named "B(r)owser," apparently making fun of the poor Publisher and Proprietor.

Illustration: Riding horses up switchback in rain, riders labelled. Page 288.

First visit. Left Hilo 12 m. Mch. 29th. Arrived at halfway house 4:45 p.m. Remained over night, and two horses took the opportunity to return to Hilo, and another gone out. March 30th at 9 a.m. left Halfway house and arrived at Volcano House at 1:30 p.m. nine and one half hours passage. March 31st visited the volcano and remained all day. Could not get within three hundred yards of the fire, which at times was quite active. There we sat under the lee of a waterproof for more than five hours, wishing the weather would clear and the lake become more active. Return to Hilo April 1st 1880. Fared sumptuously every day and received the kindest attention from our host.

"So say we all of us."

Isaiah Bray, Boston, Mass., Missionary Packet "Morning Star," 31 March 1880

[Lists arrival, departure times.] Arrived at the Volcano House Wednesday Mar. 31st at 3 p.m., went down the crater next day but did not find it very active but was well pleased with the changes that I saw since my last visit in Aug. 1879. We intend to leave tomorrow morning for Kau with the intention of traveling round the island.

Thomas Shore, 2nd visit, 1 April 1880

Left for Mauna Loa on the 4th of April with guide August Robeck. We walked all the way *[lists times]* Camping ground 5:45, foggy, pack animal played out; obliged to carry the pack ourselves. II day, left 6 o'cl., very foggy, always direction NW, had no trail, climbed up between two aa's over good pahoehoe; 1 o'cl. no more drinking water air getting very light. Camped from 6 ocl. to 5 ocl. in the morning 200 feet below the snow without fire and water. It was a little cold! III day. 9 o'cl. on top; as far as we could see, deep snow; walked across more than 1 hour, got into the snow to our shoulders, saw the place of the crater but couldn't look down into it. No sign of smoke or fire; and no action could be seen at all. Crater apparently extinct at present. Left V day 4 Ocl., back in the Volcano House at 7 ocl. We didn't eat for 3 days more than for one usual breakfast; trouble from the rare air was considerable but pouls *[pulse]* 120. All the aa we passed through to the top and back was not more than about 1/4 of a mile.

signature illegible, 8 April 1880

Arrived at the Volcano House at 10 a.m. and had a good rest also a good dinner. Left for the crater at 1 p.m. and found it partly active and got some specimens of lava and returned. Will leave here tomorrow for Punaluu.

J.G. Kipp, San Francisco, 12 April 1880

The Hawaiian Commercial and Statistical Directory and Tourists Guide will be ready for delivery on or about Aug 1 1880.

To be had of all booksellers in California, the East, Europe, the Canadas, and Colonies.

George Bowser, Publisher and Proprietor, 12 April 1880

Someone wrote underneath, in alluding to the nearly identical entry three pages previous:

Mr. Bowser: How much will you take to advertise in the columns of a newspaper instead?

On page 293, there is a short line of Hawaiian.

Volcano very active.

James Daily, *no date*

On pages 294 and 295, there is an entry in Russian.

The party saw the South Lake in splendid activity about noon April 22, and some hours later witnessed the eruption of lava on a spot about 3/4 of a mile eastward off the former, flowing northward, Most of the party walked down for a second time, after sunset, to catch a glimpse of the scene in darkness.

Officers of the Imp. Russian Navy, arrived from Hilo, where the cruiser Dgiggit has been anchored. Admiral Baron Stackelberg, Captain Ch. De Livron, etc., 22 April 1880

We were fortunate on our trip down to the crater to see the first eruption of a new flow of lava, which commenced yesterday afternoon. The lava is now flowing around to the thickness of 2 or 3 feet, and at night the flames could be seen rising to a great height, throwing a bright red glow on the clouds around, the molten lava presenting a

bright and clear light at intervals; at times looking as if there was a procession of torches below. We were informed the volcano was rarely better seen.

A.G. Low, Sydney, en route to San Francisco, 23 April 1880

Illustration: Drawing of Kilauea, 23 April 1880, A.G. Low. Page 295.

Geo. T. Garland visited the volcano April 24 and departed a wiser man.

Geo. T. Garland, 24 April 1880

9:30 p.m. Mokuaweoweo--the large crater on top of Mauna Loa burst out in a large lurid light with a roar resembling thunder. 10:05 p.m. a second eruption this time from the crater to the north of Mokuaweoweo--apparently as large as the first. 11 p.m. still another this time S.W. from the first making in all three active fires on top and slope of Mauna Loa. Kilauea very active, both lakes booming, a third forming--several large flows on floor of crater.

Wm. H. Lentz, 1 May 1880

On pages 297 and 298, there are entries in Hawaiian. Part of the page has been cut out.

From Honolulu on my way home to Penna. Two years' experience in the Islands has satisfied my desire.

Claude Minsinger, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 14 May 1880

Latest from Mokuaweoweo.

The following account of a visit to the above crater was kindly transmitted to me by one of the gentlemen making the trip, he being a well known and reliable resident of the Kau district.

Left Kaalaala (mud flow of 1868) May 5th at 8 a.m., traveled steadily until 6 p.m. on our animals--the road (trail) up to this time was not bad (for Hawaii) but have found it a little too rough--being on the pahoehoe above the koa grove--and so left them tied out--after eating a hearty meal (some would say 2 meals in one and having one of tired nature's consolers (a Smoke) prepared our "pack" which consisted of a pair of blankets, extra clothing, food and water (nothing Stronger) which we "slung" tramp fashion and started on foot--at 6:45 p.m. having been up to now 10 and 3/4 hours from our starting place. At 6:45 p.m. having satisfied the inner man, we shouldered our packs and started. We walked, we climbed, fell and rose again--and after 4 1/2 hours of such performance reach our "haven" and "Ye Gods" what a sight burst on our vision (along and on top of the mountain (Mauna Loa) there was more or less snow) tho as hard as a rock it reflected the lurid glare from--(who knows where) jets of lava that were thrown up at least 300 feet above the walls of the lake in the S.W. end of the South Lake that was full to almost the tops or sides of the crater (or brim) apparently the south lake or active portion of Mokuaweoweo was from 300 to 325 acres in area. Having at or about 11 p.m. reached the edge of the crater, we made arrangements to have an hour or two's sleep--but what with the excitement of beholding such a gorgeous spectacle, the coldness, feet aching, hands tingling, giddiness and shortness of breath--we slept not. At 6 a.m. the 6th started down on our homeward way--after having traveled (tramped) say an hour or so found we had lost our guide (God forgive us for so calling him) so we sought for him and wandered around over clinkers (that are "A1" for shoemakers) and pahoehoe for at least 2 1/2 hours when thanks to our pocket compass (not flask) we found him and the road. They say you can "bet your life"--but I for one am willing to bet my boots and all my old clothes, that I always carry a pocket compass after this as I think it saved us from at least a days wandering amongst unknown lava fields (old flows) and right here don't forget it be sure and take plenty of water--not whiskey--and leaving at least one canteen with your horses, as you will need water on the return trip as well as going up.

The views and sights both small and large--of the clouds--were immense, in fact they were worthy of the "Grand Masters" as it was I was on a lookout expecting to see one or a half a dozen of those charming little rosebuds (cherubs) popping out of the ever changing mass of silver 'mongst the clouds. However at last we reached our faithful animals, and after a bite we saddled up and were off. We kept as the boy said "right along" and reached our starting point at 5 p.m. on the 6th having been just 33 hours on the trip. Wet, tired, hungry and played out, and all we can say, stranger, don't try it. In addition to the above I will suggest to parties contemplating making the trip to make sure that their animals are well shod. Take blankets, provisions, and plenty of water so as to leave a canteen with your animals for you will need it coming back. And make sure of having a pocket compass and a reliable guide. The distance is about the same from the V.H. as from where the above party started.

Wm. H. Lentz, 13 May 1880

Referring to J. Lydgate's sketch of the summit crater Mokuaweoweo on page 47, Will Goodale, who visited it May 5th during the eruption describes a basin at the south end of the crater similar to that drawn at the north, as here was the lake of fire referred to on the preceding pages.

For a young, vigorous, healthy person there seems to be no great hardship or suffering in making the excursion.

W. Goodale, 15 May 1880

Halemaumau about 400 feet broad throwing molten lava over 70 feet high, while the South Lake and a new lake forming on the east thundering forth oceanic roarings through dense clouds of smoke. The undersigned suddenly saw the path they had just traversed made impassable by fumes of vapor and smoke, while rocks were thrown up a few yards distant in the only remaining route. We hastily retreated. We found the accommodations of this house excellent and the host kindly attentive.

J.M. Alexander, Haiku, 18 May 1880

On page 303, there are some entries in Hawaiian.

Those underlined visited the Volcano House May 25th 1880. The pleasure of meeting my friend Mr. Lentz repays me for the hardest ride I ever experienced. The volcano is too expressive. I prefer to return to the other shore although it is a hard road to travel.

I.W. Tabor, 25 May 1880

5 a.m. quite a heavy shock of an earthquake--no damage--no change in volcano.

L., probably W.H. Lentz, 20 June 1880

My second visit to the volcano. Arrived at 7:26 in the evening. Was welcome by Mr. Lentz had a first class supper took a stroll and went to the crater at dark.

no signature and no date

Arrived Thursday June 24th 1880. Six hours from Hilo, leave tomorrow June 29th for the same place.

The new lake left of Halemaumau increased in size about one-fourth between our two visits, Friday and Monday, and according to L. vT. "Too awfully bloody jolly for any thing."

We cannot speak too highly of the kindness and hospitality of our host, Mr. W.H.

Lentz. His bill of fare might give Delmonico a new wrinkle or two.

"Ye Tourists" Wailuku, Maui, L.A. Thurston, J.H. Bemise, New Orleans, Louis von Tempsky, Auckland, N.Z., 28 June 1880

On page 309, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Left Hilo at 7:30 a.m., arrived at Volcano House at 4:45 p.m., stopped at half way house 45 min. making the trip in 8 1/2 hours. Road in miserable condition; the worst one I have ever been over.

13th. Morning, 7 a.m. Cold and foggy, cannot see the crater. Started at 7:30; saw the two lakes active--a most brilliant spectacle--arrived at Volcano House at 12 noon.

14th. Left at 7:30 a.m. for Hilo.

Fr. Specher, Remagen on Rhine, Germany, 12 July 1880

Visited the crater today for the third time. Found it quite active. Saw "Halemaumau" and the new lake and crossed over a fresh flow but just cooled. Made some coin specimens.

Kilauea presents something new each time and is truly one of the great wonders of the world.

Frank E. Adams, Honolulu, 15 July 1880

Mr. Brigham in his book records an entry as follows:

July 24, 1880. W.T. Brigham.--Photographed crater and ascended Mauna Loa from this side. (Pages are torn from the book here.) [511]

There is no July 24 '80 Brigham entry in the register and there are no pages missing here. Unless, of course, he wrote his entry out of order chronologically and put it on page 317, which has been cut out of the Register.

Illustration: Two drawings: 1. "Ye pedestrians leaving ye halfway house." 2. "Ye pedestrians picking ye strawberries." Page 310

The above represented party left Hilo on foot at 5:30 a.m. July 13, arriving halfway house at 12 m., where we remained for the rest of the day and night. We were most cordially received by the fleas. At 6 a.m. Tues. we set forth with the remnant of our bodies for Vol. House and reached there foot sore and weary at 1:45 p.m. Spent the rest of the week visiting the crater, picking strawberries, raspberries &c. The time passed most pleasantly owing to the kind attentions of our host. Early Mon. morn we took our leave for Hilo.

D. Howard Hitchcock, 13-19 July 1880

We did it in just 12 hours.

P.C. Jones, 22 July 1880

On page 311, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Here is the place to study nature and find her.

Abe Bloomer, Sn Francisco, 24 July 1880

Left Mr. Stone's plantation this day at 11:45 a.m. and arrived Volcano House at 4:30 and intend leaving the morning or 28th for Hilo. Found the volcano very active.

William Tregloan, 27 July 1880

On pages 312 to 314, there are entries in Hawaiian.

Thanks to mine host for kind attention on this my second visit to his cheery home. The road from Hilo is only bad for those who cannot sit a horse during the journey nor on anything else for two days after.

Robt. Collard, Peru, 3 Aug 1880

Crater above new lake formed. We have seen it.

M.D. Monsarrat, Honolulu, Oahu, 28 Aug 1880

It would be a breach of duty not to express our thanks to Mr. W.H. Lentz for so thoroughly making us "at home," and to Mr. Robeck for careful guidance of the children. "May you live long and prosper."

Smith M. Comly, Columbus, Ohio, 27 Aug-1 Sept 1880

On page 316 there is an entry in Hawaiian. On page 318, there is a semi-legible entry about the glorious works of God. Most of this page has been cut out of the Register. In addition, several other pages between pages 317 and 320 have been cut out partially, including the sketch described below:

This is a fairly correct sketch of the Lava Lake, which broke out in May 1880. It is 3000 feet in circumference and the sides are 50 ft to 60 ft deep. It is so active at this date, and so brilliant at night, that Rawbuck the guide expects it will soon become much larger, its position is several hundred yards to the left of the pile of rocks in the centre of the crater as seen from the Guest House. The lava was boiling up under the rocks in the foreground where we stood, as briskly as on the left side of the crater.

T. Unett Brocklehurst, Henbury Park, Cheshire, England, Sept. 1880

This is my second visit to the volcano and I find it more active than when I was here nearly 18 years ago.

E.W. Barnard, Wailuki, Maui, late of Nelson, N.Z., 19 Sept 1880

Severe shock of earthquake here at 4:15 a.m. this day.

W.H. Lentz, 25 Sept 1880

10 hours from Hilo, wet and muddy. Fine night view of two lakes in crater.

Sept. 26. Visited the New Lake and found it very like the representation on page 320 by our friend T.U. Brocklehurst.

Rosey S. Wilson, Lexington, Mo.; Frank P. Wilson, San Francisco, 25 Sept 1880
Page 320 half cut out, no sketch.

Arrived here in six hours from Pahala. A fine night view of two lakes in crater. Take our departure Sept 24th for Pahala.

T.A. Wills, 26 Sept 1880

First visit.

Sept. 30. I visited the New Lake and found it to be the finest sight in the world. I think it is the nearest to Hell I ever want to be, go and see for yourself.

H.B. Hales, 29 Sept 1880

Lava, battling with fire--No meteor, however terrible it may be supposed to be, can be compared to an explosion of fire from this volcano. Let one of those scourges of heaven be imagined which appear sometimes as if designed for the punishment of human beings--A thunderbolt, a hurricane, a cyclone, or a whirlwind--burning, overthrowing, destroying every thing in their course, and the effects produced by them will still be inferior to those caused by an eruption from this crater.

A discharge of 10,000 cannons loaded with canister shot, and fired point blank into the City of London, 10,000 powder magazines taking fire in the center of New York City, 10,000 gasometers exploding in China, can scarcely give an idea of an explosion of fire from this crater. Even the fire-damp, the moment the mixed gas of fire-damp comes in contact with the flame of a lamp a tremendous explosion takes place, resulting from the combination of the components of the fire-damp, hydrogen and carbon, with the oxygen of the air, the two former separate to combine with the oxygen, with which they have the greatest affinity. The double phenomenon only takes place at a high temperature, without flame it would not arise. The reaction produces an effect like the most brilliant lightning and makes itself heard by a slap of thunder, still it cannot be compared to the Kilauea.

The explosion from her, spreads instantly into all the galleries of the crater. A roaming whirlwind of flaming fire, destroying, overthrowing everything it encounters. A terrible sea of crazy flames.

Henry Browett Hales, Wailuku, Maui. Late of New Plymouth, N.Z., 1 Oct 1880

Left Hilo 8:50 a.m. arrived at Volcano House 8 p.m. When I saw the lava I thought of Columbus as he discovered America. A light, a light was the exclamation.

Jas. Adams Martin, Hilo, 4 Oct 1880

I have seen many of the great curiosities and natural wonders of the world, but never has any impressed me with the greatness of the Almighty's works as this volcano. It certainly repays one for all the hardships of getting to it.

Jacob Lyons, San Francisco, 12 Oct 1880

In the margin of the above entry, someone wrote:

This may have been true at that time but in June 1897 it was a ---- lie in every way.

On page 325, I omitted a poem which, although innocently written, contains a word which in modern slang usage has a most inappropriate meaning for this nice clean transcript. Therefore I have omitted it.

Just been taking a glimpse of Hell.

W.J. Garrick in company with the above. 4 hours and 15 minutes from Pahala-- on "Bones" and "Bob"--Caught a glimpse today of my future abiding place.

E.E. Mayhew, Washington, D.C., 13 Oct 1880

The Lake sketched and described on page 320 remains much the same although in far less apparent activity today. The crater is very nearly circular in form and the wall almost perpendicular, but the molten lava is 150 or 200 feet below the top of the banks and the fires appear in miniature much as seen in the sketch referred to.

The lake or crater described to the undersigned in February 1879 as the principal seat of activity at that time has wholly disappeared, there being no molten lava to be seen.

Halemaumau is quite active as is also Kilauea or South Lake.

L.P. Tenney, 27 Oct 1880

Page 320, mentioned in the above entry, is missing from the Register.

I arrived Tuesday Nov. 2d with a party of thirty-four boys from Kula Havai o Hilo, and start tomorrow morning on return trip to Hilo. We camped on the first level below Volcano House. Contrary to expectations, none of the thirty boys who went down into the crater manifested any fears, and no indications of lingering superstitions were detected, which is saying a good deal for Hawaiian boys, only one of whom had been in the crater before. The lava is flowing on the north side of the crater, and quite perceptibly

changing the level. There are three distinct lakes, without any other than underground connection. "Kilauea" is crowded into very small dimensions, while "Halemaumau" remains in outline about as it was a year and a half ago, but not being accessible no definite idea of its condition could be gained. Apparently the lava has sunken to a great depth as no sound could be heard. The special seat of activity was in a new lake toward the southeast, not far removed from "Halemaumau." Here there was a vigorous activity though nothing violent. So far as could be seen none of these lakes showed any sympathy--a fact which if true might show some light on the relations of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo. I have seen two of these lakes when there was a rapid flow of lava alternately from one to the other, and at a time when there seemed to be less activity than during this visit. It is of course true that all of these lakes are intimately connected and yet there may be something in the nature of lava at different degrees of temperature, as well as an unknown influence on the currents below the point of connection which may keep the lava in one lake at an ebb and another in a state of special activity and that too for some appreciable length of time. If this supposition could be verified, it would evidently explain the reason why Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo though connected by underground channels, can either of them be in violent action and yet the other remains unaffected.

Wm. B. Oleson, Hilo, Second visit, 4th trip into the crater, 4 Nov 1880

I have been to many strange countries and have seen many strange and wonderful sights but an active volcano is the most wonderful that I have seen.

Gussie Kuk, San Francisco, 11 Nov 1880

On pages 327 and 334, small pieces of the Register, presumably signatures, have been cut out.

About 9 p.m. Nov. 5th a flow of lava started from the northern slope of Mauna Loa--apparently toward Waimea--of Hilo, and is still running.

On Nov. 9th about 8 p.m. the above flow started a branch along the slope and face of the mountain towards Kapapala Ranch, Kau, and is still on its journey making, I should judge, 8 to 10 miles per day.

Wm. H. Lentz, 12 Nov 1880

41 years later we subscribe to the above. The hills melted like wax at the presence of the Lord. 97th Psalm.

signature and date unclear

Look ye and ponder and eat of the fat of the land.

J.D. Tucker, San Francisco, Cal., *no date*

Kilauea. The wildest wonder of the world. Dante's Inferno and Dives' great gulf combined. The Azoic. Once the world was without life, Kilauea is a remaining part of that far off Once. Go pantheist and look down into this demonstration of damnation and read in liquid lore the loveless language of Lucifer and then give up your god.

Nelson J. Bird, San Francisco, 3 Dec 1880

I have seen this day the grandest sight in the world, I believe.

Frank Northrup, Tehama Co., Cal., 3 Dec 1880

Have just come from the crater. It is the first great natural wonder I have seen on my "Trip around the World" and I doubt in all my travels I shall find a greater wonder.

R.G. Mudge, San Francisco, 3 Dec 1880

Elevation of Volcano House, Kilauea, 4021 ft.

The above is the result of one day's half-hourly observations with two Mercurial Syphon Barometers, one being observed here, the other in Hilo.

J.M. Lydgate, Haw'n Gov't Survey, 7 Dec 1880

Adjacent to the above entry, someone had pencilled in:

Levels USGS 1911-12 3973 ft.

It's mighty nice in Rhine

But dead hard to climb

And the next time I'll come, I'll be blessed.

[He continues in German.]

Robert von Oehchaffen, 8 Dec 1880

Left Hilo Dec. 8th 9 o'clock a.m., arrived at the Volcano House 9 o'clock p.m very tired, but found a good supper ready for us, ordered by an advance party. Found a large party of gentlemen seated by a blazing fire apparently feeling as jolly as though they had not ridden 27 miles over that never-to-be-forgotten road. Today the 9th have been into the crater. found it one boiling mass and have justly decided that a description of a volcano is past description. Will leave for Hilo tomorrow morning at daybreak.

E. Wilder, *no date*

On page 346, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

The following is respectfully dedicated to Madame Pele by the author.

If Beecher or Bob Ingersoll
Should chance to stop this way
I'm sure they both would tell us all
Their theories were far astray

For what with Pele's lake of fire
The smoky, sulphur smell
They would not have the least desire
To say, "There is no H--I"

Could they but stand upon the brink
And view the fiery deep
'Twould make them both reflect and think
And mutter in their sleep

'Twould make them change their present tune
And ponder long and well
And Beecher (the sly old Coon)
Would say: Bob! This is H--!!

But Bob may never visit here
And Beecher may not want to
Unless they do, 'tis very clear
Where they will both be sent to.

J.D. Jr., *no date*

*Someone wrote, adjacent to the 8th line (mentioning "H--I")
Here the "Outcast" feebly pens his admiration
For the greatest wonder which his island home contains,*

While it's plain to every body's observation
That his weakness for the girls he still retains.

Our first visit, but we sincerely hope to see again the wonders of Pele, and
experience the kind attentions of our obliging host Mr. Lentz.

Jas. Dowsett, 13 Dec 1880

Christmas eve with naught but Madam Pele's bonfires, a grand sight.

F.L. Lyman, Hilo, 24 Dec 1880

**Illustration: Full-page shaded pencil drawing of Halemaumau within
Kilauea, 24 Dec 1880, showing molten lake, Uwekahuna Bluff, and Mauna
Loa. Page 348.**

We have had a most pleasant visit of three days at the Volcano House and during
that time have visited "Lua o Pele" twice, finding it very active both times, with aloha
nui we say good bye.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Niihau, 10 Jan 1881

Arrived at Volcano House on January 13/81 and found it a grand scene.

Fred Haugaard, Naalehu, 13 Jan 1881

Thro kindness of Mr. W.H. Lentz and our guide Mr. Geo. Robeck we made the
circuit of the four craters.

Fred Haugaard, Naalehu, Kau, 18 Jan 1881

Arrived here 11 hours from Hilo. Second visit, after an absence of 45 years. I
find the crater much changed since 1835. It was then estimated to be 800 feet deep over
its whole surface. No cones over 50 to 75 feet high. There was then a very large lake
plainly visible night and day from the volcano house. The facilities for visiting the
crater and the comforts of a good House are far greater than formerly.

Chas. Burnheim, Philadelphia, 17 Jan 1881

*Brigham transcribed this as "110 cones" but he was mistaken; it says "no cones." This
can be seen by comparing the letter "n" in "no cones" with the letter "n" in "night" in his
entry.*

I accompanied Mr. and Miss Burnheim on the trip from Hilo to this point and
endorse the _____ portion of Mr. Burnheim's remarks. It has been my privilege on
many occasions to have the pleasure of accompanying young ladies in my varied and
extensive travels, and I can freely say that I have never met one who exhibited more
pluck and energy in the long and tedious journey from Hilo to the Volcano House as well
as through the rugged and warm lava beds than did Miss Georgia Burnheim.

Her perseverance and confidence in her powers of endurance are indicative of the
true type of the Yankee Girl.

Chas. E. Furlong, New York, *no date*

The above pilgrims arrived here Jan 22 on foot 11 hours walk from Hilo, had a
pleasant journey, weather clear. Today we have visited the crater and saw four lakes all
of which were very active. We made the entire circuit of the crater and got some very
good coin specimens. tomorrow we return to Hilo. The landlord of the Volcano House, Mr.
Lentz, is a jolly good fellow, "So say we all."

John A. Younie, Brooklyn, N.Y., 23 Jan 1881

I feel it a pleasure to add my testimony as to the admirable manner in which the Volcano House is conducted; as well as to the hospitality of Mr. Lentz and the efficiency of Mr. Roback (the guide) who had our party in charge yesterday making a circuit of the crater.

J.M. Thompson, 23 Jan 1881

Saw the volcano, very active, but the wind was unfavourable and we were not able to stay long and we had very bad weather.

Robt. Whitehead, Manchester, England, 5 Feb 1881

I came here at noon Tuesday Feb. 15th in company with the "boss" of the place Mr. G.W.C. Jones and whether owing to a notice having been forwarded in due time previous (observe V.H. advertisement) or whether the "fiery regions" wished to show due honor to their Lord, about half an hour after our arrival and just as we had sat down to dinner, a good-sized fountain of liquid lava suddenly broke out close by the irregular pile of lava in the crater, and to the northwest of it. This fountain continued boiling for upwards of fifteen minutes throwing itself up as a whole fully twenty-five (25) feet in the air, and it was only as it began subsiding that it became divided up into sprays. In a very short time the floor of the crater for quite a distance in front of the outbreak became covered with smooth glistening lava. Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Lentz said that they had never witnessed a similar phenomenon in the crater. When I visited the crater on the next day, there was quite a stream of molten lava still flowing from the fresh outbreak, at a speed of at least 6 miles per hour. On our way to the South Lake we had to cross over considerable lava which had been poured out the day before from the same source, and that we found rather "hot walking." We had a fair wind to see the new large lake which displayed great activity during our stay on the banks. At times fully one-third of the whole lake was a mass of boiling blood-red liquid lava, surging and dashing its waves several feet high.

At this my first visit I cannot help expressing my extreme satisfaction at the good accommodation of the House and the civil and gentlemanly attention of the management--Mr. Lentz.

H.W. Vineberg, M.D., Kau, 17 Feb 1881

We left Hilo Bay at 9 o'clock a.m. got to Half Way House 12 M. Rest and started 1 1/2 p.m. Arrived here 5 p.m. Brightest scene at 8 p.m. as shown here.

Joseph Nawahi, 19 Feb 1881

Today spent six hours in the crater and found the New Lake very active.

no signature, but probably Joseph Nawahi, 20 Feb 1881

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

"...The volcano was active till morning..." added in English.

Haalele aku ia Hilo Hora 9 AM Poaono Feb. 19th. Hiki mai i anei nei Hora 5-1/2 PM. Hora 8 o ia ahiahi ua ikeia na hoomalamalama ana o ke ahi pele i luna o Maunaloa, a pela hoi ma aia loko Ahi o Halemaumau ka loko Ahi lou. Feb. 20th: Hora 8-1/2 AM hoomaka e iho e makaikai no ka Loko Ahi hou (The New Lake) a e huli ana hoi i na mea ano hou o ka Home Kaulana o ka Madama Pele. Ua hoohalaia he eono mau hora ma ke kaapuni ana lalo o ka papa hele o ka lua. Ua ikea hou ma ia po iho he mau hiona hoomalamalama nani lua ole o ua ahi nei me na ahi koku mau ipukukui hoomalamalama la i hoonohonoho liliilii ia ma o a maanei o ka lua. E ikeiama ke kii mua na homalamalama ana o ke ahi ma ke po mua. Ma ke kii elua ka a ana o ke ahi iluna o Maunaloa ma ia kakahiaka nei. Ma ke kii ekolu ka loko ahi hou a me na loko Halemaumau & Kilauea e pili mau ana a e nana ;ana i ke ahi iluna o Maunaloa. Ma ke kii eha, ka puu pohaku pahoeheo kahi a Mr. Roback (haole) ke alakai i pii a e huli pahoeheo pele. Ma ke kii elima kahi a maua i hoomoaha ai i

ka huli hoi ana ma no ka Hotele-a ma ke kii hope loa ka hiona o ka Home Ua-Lehua oiai e a ana oia ahi pele-hoolele hauli-iluna o ka piko mauna o Maunaloa. Ma ka aoao akau ae o keia kii e ike ai ke ahi hou e nee iho la i kai o Hilo. Ma ka Hora 10:00 AM o keia la, e haalele ai i ka Home Mauhna nei, no ka huli hou na aku ma na paia ala o Puna a hiki hou aku ka lai o Hanakahi. Makou nome ka hiaai lua ole i na hiona hoaloaloha o keia uka.

Left Hilo at 9 AM on Saturday, February 19th; arrived here at 5:30 PM. At 8 o'clock this evening could be seen the brightening of the lava fire [eruption] on top of Maunaloa and also in the fire lake of Halemaumau-the new fire lake. Feb. 20th: At 8:30 AM made ready to go down to visit the New lake and to explore the new things of the celebrated home of Madame Pele. Six hours passed in going around the flats of the crater. Saw again this night the incomparably beautiful appearances of brightenings of this place with the fires like lanterns lighting up and staying a while here and there in the crater. In the first sketch is the lighting up of the fires of the first night. In the second sketch the blazing of the fire on top of Maunaloa this morning. In the third sketch are the new fire lake and the lakes of Halemaumau and Kilauea close by, and looking at the eruption on Maunaloa. The fourth sketch is of the pahoehoe hill, the place where Mr. Roback (haole), went up to look for lava rock. In the fifth sketch is the place where we two rested on the return to the Hotel and in the last sketch the appearance of the Home Ua-Lehua and the blazing of its lava fires-leaping darkly-above the summit of Maunaloa. On the right side of this sketch can be seen the new fire creeping down towards Hilo. At 10:00 AM of this day we are to leave the Home Mauna ["Mountain Home"] to return by way of "the fragrant walls of Puna" [poetic allusion to the land of Puna] to arrive again at "the calm of Hanakahi" [again, a poetic allusion, this time to Hilo]. We are, with unbounded pleasure in the expressions of aloha of this upland.

Joseph Nawahi, Emma A. Nawahi, Mihana Aii, 21 Feb 1881

Illustrations: Joseph Nawahi drawings, covering a full page

1. Halemaumau from the edge. 2. Mauna Loa, 20 Feb 1881, smoking in the distance on the NE rift zone. 3. The New Lake, 20 Feb 1881. 4. "Pahoehoe hill" [a tree mold]. Page 355.

Joseph Nawahi drawings, covering half a page

1. Resting on the way. 2. "Hilo Bay" from Waiakea, Mauna Loa in distance, smoking at summit, flow approaching Hilo, Feb 1881. Page 356

At last I leave the western shore
Perhaps to return no more
The sun doth set the sun doth rise
Till an island doth arise
'Tis the rock-bound shore of fair Hawaii
With mountains towering to the skie
We drop our anchor in the bay
And quickly lower a boat away
And quickly pull ashore
And our voyage is o'er.

Chellis E. Bourker, 13 April 1881

Went down in the crater yesterday. It was most jolly hot.

Albert Horner, Pahala, 17 April 1881

Arrived at the Volcano House 2 o'clock this afternoon from Puna bound for Kahuku. Leave tomorrow morning about 4 o'clock. The weather is very fine and the fire active.

Miss Mary K. Kaina, fifth visit, 17 April 1881

He rode 30 miles the cloven hoof. He went to walk but he done his level best.
no signature and no date

Our party left Hilo at 8 a.m. yesterday, arrived at the Half way house at 12 M and at this house at 4 p.m., a used up party. It being too late to go to the lake we contented ourselves with a sulphur bath. This morning we were called at 5 and left the hotel for the Lake at 6--It was in a magnificent state of fluidity.

The Guide informed us that this Lake has never been named. We had our chaplain christen it "Pensacola Lake." The party returned from the crater at 9, prepared at once to leave for Hilo.

signature unclear, 23 April 1881

My second visit to the volcano. Stayed one night. Went down to the crater in the morning, it was a beautiful sight. Leave today for _____. Success to the house.

W.F. McWhirter, Kohala, 26 April 1881

My first visit to the volcano. Went to see the Lake this morning and it was very active. I have been very kindly treated while I have been here and wish success to the house and its manager.

W. Stames, Kohala, 26 April 1881

This is my first trip to the volcano after an absence from the Islands of some eleven years, and there is observed a few marked changes in the general appearance of things. In the first place I might mention the fact of the road from Hilo to here being much longer than it formerly was; it took me some 10 hours to make the 30 miles. Everything you know grows with time. The most agreeable change was to be found right in this house and its host. Mr. Lentz--generally known as "Bill"--is a grand good entertainer and keeps everything about the premises in very first-class order, and this seems to be the verdict of all.

O.T. Shipman, 28 April 1881

How wonderful are thy works Oh Lord.

Hubbard, 16 May 1881

Leave this a.m. for Hilo. We are much pleased with the accommodations provided by our good host--and grateful for the kind attentions of Mr. Robeck who acted as host during the absence of Mr. Lentz.

F.P.H., 18 May 1881

Arrived in company with Mr. Archibald from Arizona--who goes to Mauna Loa. Am highly interested and entertained with everything. Mr. Lentz and Mr. Roebuck very kind and obliging in every way, am sorry I cannot stop longer, intend to call again soon.

John Murdock, 29 May 1881

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." If he who can stand on the edge of the great crater of Kilauea, and view this great natural wonder, and take it not as a convincing argument of the existence of a god, then is he indeed a fool and there is no help for him.

James R. Smith, Wailuku, Maui, 11 June 1881

Arrived here from Naalehu in company with Ed. Smith, Deputy Sheriff of Kau and Abr. D. Simmons. Myself and Mr. Simmons went down into the crater. I, G. Pracht, have often heard of Hell. I never thought there was such a thing as Hell and as I think there are

thousands more think the same, but all that do think so, I hope, they will visit the crater and convince themselves that there is such a place.

Geo. Pracht, 19 June 1881

Arrived here June 19th. Stopped here. Visited the crater in company with the one Deputy Sheriff Ed Smith and one P. Simmons a tourist visiting these islands for the purpose of wearing out his old clothes if ever you should meet him you will know him for he has worn out all of his old clothes going down into the crater so he is weary and worn tattered and torn like an old ram's horn.

no signature and no date

This sketch was cut out of this book June 11th or June 12th 1881 and forgotten by the unknown -----.

Wm. H. Lentz, *no date*

[Describes times of arrival, departure, etc.]

After resting a couple of hours started for the volcano. Visited the New Lake and Hale Mau Mau. I will not attempt to describe my trip and the sight that I beheld, but this much I am free to confess, that when I left the Volcano House for the purpose of visiting the crater I felt like a 2-year-old colt prancing behind a brass band, but after I came back I felt like an army mule hauling a load of pig iron.

James Simmons, 19 June 1881

On page 368, there is a semi-legible entry, half of which got torn by the removal of a sketch on the other side of it, thus increasing its illegibility even further.

Having had the pleasure of Mr. Smith's acquaintance for past two months, I regard him "Par Excellence" as a man and an officer, but, as an artist I must say that as a success he is a Total Failure.

James Simmons, *no date*

The above entry is written immediately below a drawing of three donkeys who are most grieved at parting. I am compelled to concur with Mr. Simmons's estimation of the artist.

On page 369, I omitted some poor entries, including a description of a drawing that was ripped out of the Register, so you don't need to know what it said anyhow.

We the undersigned hereby acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Lentz the worthy host, and his valuable assistant Mr. Roback, and tender our thanks.

James Simmons, Hilo, 20 June 1881

Arrived here yesterday en route for Kau, and intend starting tomorrow. Visited the crater this morning and found it not very active. If the "No Hell" agitators were to visit Kilauea they might become convinced that there was such a place, and in returning from the crater to the Volcano House it might occur to them that that was nearly Hell. Good morning.

Malcolm Brown, Hamakua, 1st visit, 26 June 1881

On page 372 and 374, there are some entries in foreign languages. I omitted some poor fragments.

We the undersigned party of eleven including the guide made the descent into the grand crater of Kilauea on the 19th and made one of the longest and most pleasant trips that pleasure parties experience. Starting from the Volcano House we went first to the

new lake formed some 13 months ago, remaining there some 3 hours and taking lunch, a thing the guide said that no other party had done, and at this lake we saw the grandest sights we ever expect to see. From this liquid molten mass jets arose some 20 ft or more in the air, seams opened and displayed the fiery mass below, and again large waves would surge across and break great pieces 30 ft in length and they would go tumbling into the melted lava below presenting a most beautiful sight. From the new lake we went to Halemaumau and south lake seeing sights only a little less grand. From here we made the journey around the crater over the pahoehoe to the extinct crater of Kilauea-iki and then down again over ground and stones of volcanic formation and up and back again to the Volcano House lame and tired after a journey of 10 miles on foot.

C.E. Conable, 19 July 1881

Left Hilo yesterday at 8:45 a.m., arrived at Volcano House at 6:45 p.m. We do not belong to the 7 hour crowd and do not want to--would not be guilty of so abusing a horse and at the same time miss the beautiful scenery on the way.

Good weather, good road and a good time. Good supper, good sleep, good breakfast, and then a good view of Kilauea.

We had a fine night view of the crater from the high bluff opposite the house.

There was a flow of lava from the new lake on the night of the 2d and one from below Halemaumau on the night of the 3d. We leave this morning for Hilo, well pleased with what we have seen and more than pleased with the good treatment we have received.

Geo. H. Smith, Kohala, Hawaii, 4 Aug 1881

Earth has no other safety valve, in area, immensity or in activity that equals Kilauea.

M. Hagan, M.D., Saint Paul, Minn., 6 Aug 1881

We the foregoing party having had a rough trip around this Island are fully repaid all our trouble and hardships experienced by the view witnessed in the crater.

Hugh Center, Kau; David Center, Kahului, Maui; Edwd. Miles, Makawao, 13 Aug 1881

Arrived at Volcano House Aug. 13th 5 p.m. via Punaluu. Visited the crater on the 14th and found it to be what my greatest expectations had anticipated.

Geo. M. Pascoe, Honolulu, 14 Aug 1881

Arrived Aug. 13th 1881. Visited the crater on the 14th, evening of the 14th, and on the 15th made a general tour of the crater. My expectations were more than realized. Found Mr. Lentz the manager of the V.H. the most agreeable and entertaining of hosts that I ever met.

Joseph R. Morrill, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., 15 Aug 1881

The below-named party visited the New Lake on the evening of the 14th.

We started from the V.H. after sunset and reached the brink of the new South Crater after a walk of 1 hour and 10 minutes; remained watching this wonderful scene for 3 hours. The return was made possible by a struggling and watery moon and was accomplished in 1 hour and 30 minutes. The crater was very active, at times presenting a rim of fiery surf at the base of the bounding cliff about its entire circumference, while from 20 to 30 fiery fountains threw up their burning jets to the height of 30 or 40 feet, at the same time drawing into their seething vortices the immense tables of black lava that kept forming over much of the lake. The scene is incapable of description. It is much more grand by night than by day.

Jos. R. Morrill, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., 15 Aug 1881

Left Hilo on the 13th and stopped at Halfway House all night with Mr. Monlow, arose early 6 a.m. and started for here, got caught in the rain for the whole of the journey and I am wet thru, the road is in moderate condition but I have traveled better. My new hat is all spoiled, it cost me by the way 25 Cs in Hilo, and I regret the loss as it was important for me.

I started Aug. 14th at 6:50 p.m. to see the New Lake in company with Lt. E.M. Merson, Mr. E.W. Jordan, Alaster Sanderman, J.R. Morrill. The lake was in action, the lava dashing against the banks like waves of the ocean and in the center of the lake jets of lava from 20 to 40 feet high could be seen. The scenery is above description. We left the New Lake at 12:20 a.m. to seek our road back in the dark as we could not get a guide to go with us.

Aug. 15th. Go to see all the lakes but find the sight not to compare with the beautiful scenery of last night by midnight.

P.S. Am indebted to Mr. Lentz and his guide for thier many favors.

E.B. Thomas Esq., 15 Aug 1881

Left Pahala at 4 a.m. Arrived at the Volcano House 10:30 in good health and spirits.

Fred W. Hall, 15 Aug 1881

We arrived here about noon and found Mr. Lentz on hand to make us comfortable. After taking a well prepared lunch we went down the crater and found it to be just a jumping; we felt the edge of the crater shake several times. It would be advisable for anyone coming to the Volcano House to take a sulphur bath as it is very refreshing.

C. Meinecke, Waiohinu, 17 Aug 1881

Our party of four left Hilo about 7 a.m this morning and arrived at the Half Way House at 11:30. Left the H.W. House at 12:45 p.m. and arrived at the Volcano House at 5:15, making the trip in about eight and a half hours of traveling time. The first sight of the Volcano House and the first words of welcome of Mr. Lentz made us feel at home, and finding a party of four young friends encamped under the pali, added still further to our enjoyment. They had made the journey on foot, having with them one "Washoe canary" to carry their luggage. The "Stars and Stripes" waved above their tent, while over the door was the device, "Volcano or bust."

The day was cool and pleasant, and the pure, balmy air in the higher altitudes, exhilarating in the extreme. We were all disappointed in finding the road or trail much better than it has been described by "a thousand and one" tourists, and after our arrival astonished our stomachs by treating them to an excellent supper, the first surprise of the kind they had had on the island of Hawaii; and here also, (for the first time in the-Lord-knows-when) we tasted milk--not the patented article, but the genuine, old-fashioned essence of cow, that we used to drink in the good old days when dairymen's cows didn't carry iron tails.

When the last ray of sunlight had disappeared behind the summit of Mauna Loa, the Goddess Pele introduced a grand pyrotechnic display for our entertainment. Clouds of smoke hanging over Halemaumau and the new crater were illuminated by the glowing fire beneath, and exhibited every shade of light from a burning vermilion to the palest red as the seething mass below varied in the intensity of its brilliancy. And beneath this overhanging curtain, the playful Goddess was toying with the liquid fire, tossing up great handfuls and scattering it about in showers of fiery spray. To the right of Halemaumau, and beyond the lighted clouds, along the course of a new lava flow, small patches of evanescent flame would dart upward and burn brilliantly for a few moments, and then slowly dying out, would be succeeded by others equally beautiful, brought forth like their predecessors to live the same short but "shining" life. Every new outburst and

every varying shade of light seemed to possess fresh charms, and at a late hour, even after our long ride, we were loth to leave the verandah and retire for the night.

Aug. 21st. At 8 a.m. our two parties--eight in all--piloted by Mr. Roback descended into the crater. We found the new lake to be very active--unusually so, our guide told us. Waves of molten matter were surging up, against the wall on all sides of the lake which is about a quarter of a mile in diameter. Occasionally there would be seams and "general burstings" in the crust on the surface of the lake, and huge cakes of the black cooled lava would disappear beneath the waves; and once while we stood on the brink the whole lake seemed to be on fire and the seething fusion boiled and bubbled and overspread the whole surface, changing every foot of the area, causing it to present an entirely different appearance from the moment we first saw it. We next visited Halemaumau, now an irregular shaped basin surrounded by great cliffs of broken masses of lava; where the same thing was repeated, but on a much smaller scale. The new flow that broke out a week or two ago has now ceased moving but is still very hot, and the heat and sulphur arising from it is suffocating at times.

Leaving old Halemaumau we started to retrace our steps, but first stopped a short distance from the brink to collect specimens to carry away with us. I doubt if such a large quantity was ever before taken out of old Kilauea. Eight able-bodied men were completely loaded down with specimens, some of them weighing fifteen or twenty pounds. I sincerely hope the party will not be able to repeat the trip tomorrow, for I fear if they do, that there will be nothing for the next visitors but the red-hot "stuff."

George W. Stewart, California, 20 Aug 1881

Arrived here U.S.S. Aug 20th and went into camp just below the pali. Aloha to the kind proprietor.

no signature and no date

Arrived from Hilo on Sunday Aug. 21st, being our first visit to the crater. Were very much impressed by the activity of the volcano, which we were fortunate to observe both at day and night.

signature illegible, Honolulu, 23 Aug 1881

Our party of three left Hilo today at 10 a.m., stayed an hour and a half at the Halfway House and reached here at 5:30 p.m. in fine time to do ample justice to an excellent dinner, and enjoy the comfort or a rousing fire for the rest of the evening.

Descended into the crater this morning and one of us, who had seen the crater about six months ago, noticed some interesting changes, particularly in the "New Lake" which has diminished in size nearly one third it was then. The diminution has been effected by the bank the lava is forming at the north part of the lake. But its activity (if we may be allowed to form an opinion from our hours observation on each occasion) has decidedly increased. While observing it today, the whole lake, at one time, became a series of deep crimson fountains leaping up into the air at least twenty feet and throwing up sprays fully ten feet higher. The sight was not easily to be forgotten. Visitors to the lake should not begrudge an hour's heating in waiting for a similar display.

"Halemaumau" I saw for the first time and as we stood gazing at it from an eminence, at some distance, surrounded by its high, bold, and irregular cliffs it presented a strange, picturesque appearance, and recalled to one of us, a picturesque lake in New Zealand, only in this case the fluid was of a deep crimson color and showed here and there boiling fountains. To the southeast of the "South Lake" was a stream of molten lava flowing northwards on the floor of the crater and at one point formed quite a fall divided into two halves by a projecting mass of old lava thus resembling in form the Rainbow Falls Hilo. We express our sincere thanks for the kind attention of the manager Mr. Lentz.

H. Wineberg, M.D., Waiohinu, Kau; Edwd. Smith, Deputy Sheriff, Kau, 27 Aug 1881

On pages 389-390, I omitted an entry by Max Cohn, describing in great detail how he treated his horse unkindly from Hilo to Volcano.

While I am on my way from Australia to England and spending a month on these islands, I have stayed here 4 days and seen the volcano three times, twice by daylight and one by night--its appearance exceeds in grandeur my great expectations. Having exposed over 30 of Kennet Gelatine Dry Plates (Photographic) which are still undeveloped, I hope that I am carrying with me some permanent illustrations of the peculiar and wonderful scenery and of the present condition of the volcano and crater. To Mr. Lentz I am greatly indebted for the comforts with which his kindness and courtesy have provided me.

Frederic Bonney, Australia, 8 Sept 1881

This party accompanied by Miss May Severance, visited the New Lake at night and found the sight indescribably fine.

J.F. Brown, G.H. Barton, W.W. Wall, Govt. Survey, 12 Sept 1881

Left Hilo 6:40 a.m. 19th arrived 7 p.m. 1 1/2 hours rest at Halfway House. Slightly damp on arriving. Agreeably surprised at the accommodation. Roused at 2 a.m. and were fortunate in seeing a magnificent flow of lava--probably from the South Lake skirting the S.E. side of the Pali for nearly 3/4 mile. Breakfast at 8. Started for crater at 9:30. Visited the New Lake and four others as well as some running lava. Returned at 2 p.m. Started again at 5 p.m. for New Lake at the edge of which we remained for two hours, during which at one time the lake was almost over the whole surface in a boiling state, fragments of the sides falling in occasionally. A rough wall of lava 3 feet high and 8 feet long which we piled up on the edge of the cliff gave us good shelter from a driving Scotch mist. Got back in one hour, very dark and misty. Leave at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

Lieut. J.E. Goodrich, Lieut. F.J. Fleet, Paymaster R.S. Chandler, HMS Gannet, 20 Sept
1881

With thanks for all kindness received.

Paul Genberg, 21 Sept 1881

Arrived here again with Mrs. Genberg and my children Paul, Almande, Lisa and Paula, the 22nd of March 1896, and left on the 23rd. Weather was fine. Crater was not active, saw fire about 400 feet deep, once in a while. Most of the time only smoke, All enjoyed ourselves very much and had no cause to be dissatisfied with anything.

Arrived here December 4 1898 with Carl and Martin Genberg from Punaluu.

Paul Genberg, *no date*

Left Hilo 22nd 6:45 a.m., reached here 4:15 p.m. Visited Kilauea iki in forenoon, remained at latter till 7 p.m., a very dark and clear fine night. Crater very active, a splendid sight; all much pleased with the attention shown by Mr. Lentz.

Com. Banetle, Lt. Harold, Dr. Williams, HMS Gannet, 23 Sept 1881

Arrived on the evening of above date, 9 hours from Hilo with a very sore place on the saddle. Took in the Earth Refining Works in the forenoon of the following day, 24th.

Spent the afternoon in smoking, picking flowers, and flirting with the landlord's why-he-nee, but I wasn't highlived enough for her and she spit at me. So thought I better take a bath, sulphur, and did so, purging myself of all uncleanness. To choose a wife between a why-he-nee and a snake would not hesitate to prefer the latter and pay a large percent to boot.

For a description of the crater, see all above me, it is better than I can do. Dear Lord I've given myself away it's just what I can do. The landlord's gone to the beach but left everything in order for my comfort, by which I render special thanks. If then come here a greater fool than I let him fill the opposite page.

E. Furgie, 23 Sept 1881

Have just arrived from Hilo after a very pleasant ride. Bound for a hill on Mauna Loa to erect a signal. G. Robeck for guide.

Geo. H. Barton, Govt. Survey, Sudbury, Mass., 26 Sept 1881

Left Kapapala Sept. 30th 9:50 a.m. arrived at the Volcano House at 12 p.m., visit the crater Oct. 1st and was pleased to see Mrs. Pele working, leaving Oct. 2nd 7 a.m. for Kapapala.

Sam Ehrlich, Honolulu, 2 Oct 1881

On page 395, there is an entry in Hawaiian, and one in a foreign language. On pages 396 and 397 are more Hawaiian entries.

Arrived at 2 p.m. 5 hours from Kapapala and found it a very good road.

C.H. Eldredge, 12 Oct 1881

My third visit to the volcano. Went down the crater yesterday and found the new lake most active. Thanks to Mr. Lentz my stay has been most pleasant.

signature illegible, 24 Oct 1881

I arrived at the Volcano House last evening, in company with Mr. Lidgate and my nephew, Mr. Harold Jackson. We saw the bright flow from two lakes and during the night a flow of lava was seen far off to the right of the South Lake. This morning we descended about nine o'clock and reached the new lake in about an hour. This lake was very active. The bottom edges of the surrounding rocks were red hot and the surface of the lake was always in commotion at some place. I counted nine cauldrons at once where the lava was boiling and splashing--a perfect blood-red--throwing great flakes perhaps twenty feet high. Often the black surface would show a red seam a tenth across the lake where the fire would ooze out, until the surface or scum was gradually sucked in and the whole place where it went down became a boiling cauldron. We then went to Halemaumau but that was not as accessible; it seemed to have more jets than the New Lake. We went further to the right and came to a pit of fire. This was hard on the surface but red in the crevices. It was on a level with the general floor of the crater--and in several places we could see jets of fire shooting up from our own level. The heat was very great--and this new flow covered a considerable area. The broken cliffs surrounding chiefly the south lake seem to have been recently upheaved--and it appears almost as though the molten lava was extending around all these cliffs--and might engulf them. The outline of rock is evidently undergoing constant changes.

Theo. H. Davies, 25 Oct 1881

On page 399, there is an entry in a foreign language. On page 401, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Invocation to Pele before starting for the crater.

Pele! Chief engineeress of the lake
That mid thy tresses bubble thunderously!
Bid thy weird stokers strenuous efforts make
And trust for fitting gratitude to me.

Thanksgiving to Pele after the lake has been seen.

Pele! Thou workest actively! And I,
Grateful that thou didst lava fountains raise
Will order spirits, fowls, pigs, and try
To swallow all devoutly in thy praise.

no signature and no date

Received every possible attention and found ourselves very comfortable.

Robt. Pritchett, 31 Oct 1881

[Lists times of arrivals, departures, destinations.] Visited the lakes today starting at 9:20 a.m. and got back at 12:30 p.m. I shall try for Hilo in the morning first putting myself outside of one of Lentz's renowned breakfasts.

A.E. Hecht, San Francisco, Cal., 10 Nov 1881

Accompanied my facetious Teutonic friend under the able guidance of Mr. Bill Smithies. Unable to visit the lakes but had the privilege of seeing Hecht in the sulphur bath, a sight granted to few. Shall carry away pleasant recollections of our host Lentz, equally famous for his geniality and cuisine.

Have borrowed Mr. Lentz's canoe, in which to make the passage to Hilo tomorrow. Have constructed a life belt for Hecht.

Joseph H. Skinner, Sydney, New South Wales, *no date*

Arrived at Volcano House the 26th of Nov '81, saw the lake the 28. My first visit. Very much pleased at all I have seen and will always speak in the highest terms of the kindness of our host Mr. Lentz. Will leave here for Hilo 30 with a kind aloha.

T. Morgan, *no date*

Arrived here from Hilo on the 6th and leave this morning. With many thanks for numerous kindnesses received.

Daniel Dean, Australia, 10 Dec 1881

After a very pleasant visit to the V.H. we leave with regret.

I.W. Macfie, 14 Dec 1881

On page 406, there is an entry in a foreign language.

An immense "cave" of the "Pali" on west side of crater took place at 9 a.m. this day.

Lentz, 21 Dec 1881

Rode from Hilo on 24th and spent a very pleasant Xmas Day at the Volcano House.

Andrew MacCuan, Scotland, 27 Dec 1881

The 5th New Year's day here and the dullest of the lot.

Wm. H. Lentz, 1882

I cannot leave without a word of thanks to our host Mr. W.H. Lentz whose only idea has been to make us comfortable in which he succeeded perfectly.

E. Asheley Phillips, England, 6-9 Jan 1882

Arrived here via Honuapo and are sorry we cannot remain longer as we have engagements to leave on the steamship Australia for San Francisco and to do so we have to take passages back on the Iwalani for Honolulu which sails tomorrow. With a good bye to our kind host, and our best wishes for his prosperity we take our horses.

I.R.S., 9 Jan 1882

Arrived on Saturday night 14th at 11 o'clock after a long and tedious ride of about 14 hours from Hilo under the direction of our faithful guide John Maa. In the morning Ther. at 50. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea in full view, but draped with snow white mantles The day has been charmingly cool and pleasant.

I am accompanied by *[lists party.]* We have enjoyed our sojourn here exceedingly, and fell under special obligations to Mr. Lentz for his kind attentions.

When persons are honored with a visit from their friends residing in a distant part of the world, it is their wish to show them the greatest "wonders," in their vicinity. Now I consider myself highly privileged to exhibit to my friends from Minnesota, the greatest "wonder" of our globe! It has been my privilege to view Niagara, Vesuvius, and many other of the great natural "wonders" of our globe, but the Crater of Kilauea I consider standing at the head of the list.

P.S. We visited the crater on Monday and by following Mr. Lentz' suggestion to wait and not hurry away, we had a grand view of the breaking up of the entire lake, and feel richly rewarded for our visit.

Saml. C. Damon, 16 Jan 1882

Left Hilo at 8 a.m. and arrived at the Volcano House the same evening at seven. It rained for about ten hours out of the eleven and was anything but a pleasant ride. Well pleased with our host who is an agreeable gentleman. We start in the morning to visit the crater.

A. Van Vechten Jr., Albany, N.Y., 28 Jan 1882

Left Honuapo, Kau, 28th. Arrived today at 11:30 a.m. Have since had the pleasure (?) of seeing the crater by day and by night--by day it was rather suggestive and by night a little too-too.

G.S. Patten, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 29 Jan 1882

Holy Moses and the angels cast thy pitying glances down
And thou dear Mr. Lentz put a good soft poultice on
And may I with fools and dunces ever paddle
If I e'er again attempt a "Kanaka" horse to straddle.

signature illegible and no date

On page 411, there are some entries in Hawaiian. On pages 412 and 413, I omitted some poor fragments.

Had a pleasant journey from Punaluu, road good.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Brewer, Boston, 19 Feb 1882

We visited the crater today under the care of that efficient guide Mr. Roebuck. The crater was and is in a circular shape and the volcano was quite active. We also visited Kilawe Kea, that crater is seldom visited and that is the reason we visited it. It was at home and glad to see us. It is a pretty ruff trip and the next time we go to the

volcano we will stay in Oakland, Alameda Co., California.

no signature, 19 Feb 1882

*In the above entry, someone pencilled in, above "Kilawe Kea," the words
Kilauea Iki*

I visited the volcano 21st Feb. 1882 and found it very active.

Alfred Parmenter, London, 21 Feb 1882

Arrived here from Hilo. Ceaseless rain all day made the ride hither unpleasant and fatiguing, but visits to the crater the two following days, more than compensated for any transient inconvenience, which only served to enhance our appreciation of Mr. Lentz' kind arrangements for our comfort. We were also much indebted to our excellent guide Mr. Robeck for his help in guiding us both days into the crater and assisting a somewhat elderly pedestrian in surmounting the difficulties of the ascent in a most efficient manner.

signature illegible, Norfolk, 20 Feb 1882

My sixth school inspecting tour around the Island of Hawaii, and my fourth inspection visit to the School of Madam Pele. This institution is in a very flourishing condition, notwithstanding the fact that it is not under the control of the Board of Education, and that it does not in any way receive Government patronage. The inspection took place last night. The pupils are bright and active.

With a hearty good word for Lentz the model host of the Volcano House, we humbly subscribe.

D.D. Baldwin, Inspector of Schools, Honolulu, 28 Feb 1882

Had a most enjoyable visit here from Saturday 4th to Tuesday 7th, and could not wish for better quarters than Mr. Lentz's. The road (?) from Hilo is not one we can recommend to travellers either for riding or walking. The lakes were in fine order for visiting, and we saw them break up by day and night.

Rupell D. Walker, T.D. Walker, Southgate, Middlesex, England, 7 March 1882

On page 415, there is an entry in a foreign language. On page 416, there is an entry in Hawaiian. Pages 417 through 420 have been cut out of the Register.

Visited the new crater. Surprised greatly to find that the crater as described by Ellis as 800 feet deep has been filled up and that the new one formed on the S.E. now only 40 to 50 ft from the top of surrounding rock has been 1000 ft and is apparently still rising. During the time we were there (two hours and a half) we were delighted by the magnificent sight of one addition being added to its height. It commenced immediately below the summit of the precipice on which we stood. At first not much larger than a whale (to which monster in its death struggles it bore a resemblance) it emitted large jets many feet high of lava much the color of arterial blood--but very soon it enlarged at both ends extending across the lake--wave after wave apparently receiving its force from the same spot--soon covered the whole lake with another addition of new lava giving us in doing so a grand idea as to the formation of the vast field of lava we traversed on our way to the lake. Altogether a brilliant sight and not to be forgotten. I have given this description as I think everyone visiting here should note accurately his observations.

signature unclear, 30 March 1882

A delightful though fatiguing ride of forty miles by the lower road brought us here early this morning. A tramp through Kilauea well repaid the trouble. In addition to the usual attractions a rainbow hung in the crater with its ends resting on lava mounds.

The trip was enjoyed much more than on the 17th July last, there being no rain to interrupt the view.

Will Carson, 4 April 1882

On page 422, there are some entries in Hawaiian.

We have looked upon the crimson sea.
Pleasant remembrance of the volcano.

Wm. H. Woodwell, 19 April 1882

With best wishes for Mr. Lentz, the kind and attentive proprietor of the Volcano House, and for Mr. Robeck the intelligent and skillful guide, who has contributed so much to render pleasant and instructive my visit to the scenes of this famous mountain.

Fred W.M. Holliday, Winchester, Virginia, 23 April 1882

Walked from Hilo, 11 1/2 hours. Found these very comfortable quarters. Go right on, Volcano, restless child of Nature, you're doing first rate, don't mind the trouble, Father Time will someday overtake you as he has your betters, then adieu. The stoking for your small cauldron of 5 or 6 acres did you infinite credit today when I saw the whole surface renewed in an hour and a quarter, though a little too much smoke prevented me going further. Tonight you're if anything, really, quite, almost too all but gorgeously magnificent, with your far spreading lurid glare. Give my love to your mother Loa, the old girl seems about played out.

J. Betton Taylor, Wollescote House, England, 7,8,9 May

Arrived at 9 a.m. Spent seven hours in the crater. Lakes both active. Loaded myself down with specimens. Discovered in mine host an old Baltimorean. Depart at 8 a.m. May 12th tired but well satisfied.

Edward D. Sweeny, Baltimore, Md., 11 May 1882

On page 426, there are some entries in German.

Our party of seven arrived here on Friday the 19th day of May and leave this morning the 22nd. We have had a successful trip, have been fortunate in fine weather, have seen the volcano active and splendid, and thanks to Mr. Lentz we have all been very comfortable.

Valdemar Knudsen and six Knudsens, Waiawa, Kauai, 22 May 1882

We have visited the new lake--witnessed three active eruptions, one by daylight and two by night. Next to our wonder at, and admiration of the terrific phenomena, we must record our amazement at the temerity of the many excellent people who have endeavoured to describe the wonders of the crater in this book.

For our host Lentz we all agree that he is a jolly good fellow and the right man in the right place.

C.C. Macfarlane, San Francisco, 24 May 1882

I left San Francisco Cal 5 p.m. May 3rd on Steamer Manowai, Capt. Carey, for Honolulu, entirely alone. Met with many kind friends on board, joined in all kinds of games, dancing thru evenings, had a most enjoyable trip I shall never forget. Arrived on the tenth, eleven of us stopped at Hawaiian Hotel, had a grand good time. One morning walked up to Pali seven miles and back before ten. One afternoon took train for Pearl City. Spent one day at Waikiki Beach had a grand time gathering coral. Spent a very pleasant time with Mrs. Wright. Had a lovely drive with Capt. R---, on 18th. Mr. T. of Chicago and the writer boarded the W.G. Hall, Capt. Timerson (a gentleman in every

respect) for Punaluu, arrived next evening at six, after a delightful trip with the exceptions of being a little sick, will lay the blame on Capt. generosity of fresh coconuts. We went to the Hotel had a moonlight promenade, ret. at ten to our downy couch. Next morning up early, left seven thirty on old _____ bull train for Pahala six miles, the coach and four, all galore, was waiting for us. At eight we started, arrived at half way house at eleven. The proprietor was very kind, made it very pleasant. Left at one, and such a ride, rough as feather bed lane, we all got out and walked several times. After covering 23 miles we arrived safely at Volcano House at five. The proprietor Peter Lee received us kindly for he well knew it would be dimes in his pockets. After dinner E.T. and I took a walk of three miles to the bluff overlooking the crater. I should mention Prof. E. and Dr. H. of Germany came on same steamer, train and bus, and are stopping here.

Sunday morning we four had nice walk to an old crater, light lunch at four thirty and ten of us started for Kilauea crater, six mounted. Dr., E.T., guide and myself walked distance of three miles. We were amply repaid for our journey, my pen cannot do justice to one of the grandest sights I ever beheld. It was well worth coming over six thousand miles to see. We all returned at nine, ready for our dinner awaiting us. After Mr. and Mrs. R.E.T. and myself had a social game of cards.

Third day morning up with the lark. My friend E.T. left in Stage for Hilo. I sat by his side for two miles, we had been enjoying the sights for nineteen days, now we are to part, perhaps never to meet again, there were no tears shed, and we each accepted each others best wishes. I had a lovely stroll back to Hotel. Prof. D. and J., cut in fern lot then to sulphur mines, at two I cut to bluff, good view of crater, in eve had a telephone chat with E.T. at Hilo, pleased to hear from him. I will close by saying good night, as I leave early in the morning.

L.G. Wanall, *no date*

The above party of 6 visited the New Lake and Halemaumau, and found both active. We are well pleased with our visit, and thank Mr. Lentz for his many kindnesses. "So say we all."

Three of us visited Kilauea Iki--it is only a short and easy walk from the hotel, and is well worth seeing.

Thos. G. Smith & wife, Onomea Plantation, 30 May 1882

This is the best hotel in the Kingdom.

J.M. Nelson, 10 June 1882

On page 433, there is an entry in a foreign language.

Thanks to Mr. Lentz, may his fire ever burn bright and may his shadow never grow less. Our wish is, that he may ever receive from others kindness equal to that he has extended to us.

M.E. Ryan, Oakland, California, 27 June 1882

We arrived here on the 8th at 4 p.m. Saw the crater on the morning of the 9th. Left here on the 10th well satisfied with all we saw, having enjoyed ourselves very much.

Fred A. Le Messurier, Australia, *no date*

Arrived here from Hilo July 10th and was very much pleased with everything I saw. Leave for Hilo July 12th.

Wm. Walters, *no date*

5th visit to the volcano. Arrived here from Kau on the 12th inst. We found the two lakes (New Lake and Halemaumau) very active. In the former the lava slowly rising--it was yesterday within 30 or 40 feet of the ledge where we stood. Probably a flow will take place before long. We were favored in seeing the lakes "break up" several times. The Volcano House is most comfortable and Mr. Lentz a very obliging host. Leave for Hilo today.

Frank Williams Damon, 14 July 1882

I reached this place July 8th from Naalehu. After six days of observation in the vicinity I venture to make the following entry of such thoughts as have thus far occurred to me--promising however that such conclusions as may be here expressed are only preliminary and are liable to subsequent modification.

The great depression included within the circuit of high walls in usually termed in strict or technical language a caldera. It contains at present two active craters of which the larger and more vigorous one just now is Halemaumau and the other is the so-called "new lake." The caldera appears to be similar in its nature to the celebrated Val del Bove on Aetna and to the great caldera at Madeira and to those now existing in the volcanoes of Central America and in the island of Java. It has probably been produced by the sinking or subsidence of its platform. I infer that originally one unbroken platform descended across its locus with a very gentle slope from the summit overlooking Kilauea-iki westward to the slope of Mauna Loa. Beneath it was a large mass of lava which found vent at some distant point situated at a lower level and drained off--the superincumbent rocks sinking into the cavity thus produced. I find no indication that lava has ever overflowed the crests of the higher cliffs from these craters. For the lavas in the cliffs appear to be of very ancient origin--older than the caldera--and they have so far as can be determined flowed from a vent (or vents) situated to the east of the caldera. This is clearly indicated by the fields of pahoehoe--especially those south of Kilauea. The direction of their flowing is distinctly indicated and they certainly came from a point east of the present craters.

It is not probable that the caldera in its full extent was formed suddenly. I should rather suppose that it had been formed gradually, beginning as a pit no larger than (perhaps smaller than) Kilauea-iki and gradually enlarging all around its circumference by the successive dropping and sinking of portions of the surrounding wall--here a little, there a little--more in some places than in others. This process of enlargement is indicated by the appearance of the walls from the north and west sides especially. The "faults" by which the successive slices of walls are detached are well presented to view in numerous places, and the ledges produced by the partially sunken portion are very obvious. Mr. Lentz refers to the descent of a portion of the north wall under date of Dec. 21, 1881 (see page 406). The emission of steam and sulphurous vapors immediately west of the Volcano House and the heated condition of the ground suggests the possibility of a future sinking of that tract. Indeed it has already sunk nearly a hundred feet.

There is an impression upon the minds of many people that in some way a connection exists between the craters of Kilauea and those of Mauna Loa. It is not easy to understand what is meant by this supposed connection. If it is meant that the lava reservoirs of the two localities are really one and the same, or are connected by a subterranean conduit, the idea seems inadmissible and in violation of the simplest and best known of hydrostatic laws. If such a connection were suddenly established the Kilauea craters would immediately drain the reservoir of Loa down to their own level, just as the Sutor tunnel drained the Comstock mines. If the word "connection" means that the same cause acts upon both and produces eruptions from both, it becomes more intelligible. Such a connection, however, would be proven only by careful and systematic observation kept up during many years. Judging from the rather meager records of past

eruptions it appears that disturbances in the craters of Kilauea have in some cases been accompanied by great excitement in Mokuaweoweo. This would seem to show that the cause which sets the one in motion actuates at the same time the other. On the other hand, and more frequently, only one set of craters is disturbed at any one time. This would go to show that the actuating cause generally disturbs the one only, though sometimes it affects both simultaneously.

The coexistence of two such vents less than 20 miles apart, but one of them opening 9500 feet above the other is a very striking fact leading to some important inferences.

1st. It is a physical impossibility--that both sets of craters can draw their lavas from the same reservoir, or that the two reservoirs can be connected by one or more conduits. Kilauea is one volcano, and Mauna Loa another, In this sense they are distinct and independent, as much so as Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea.

2d. It is the most forcible illustration to be found in the world of the general inference that volcanoes do not draw their lavas from an universal and all liquid interior of the earth, but that each volcano has its own independent reservoir of limited or even small extent and entirely disconnected from the reservoirs of other volcanoes even though other volcanoes may be closely adjacent. This same inference is supported by every volcanic region in the world which contains two or more vents in close or moderate proximity to each other. But right here under our very eyes is the most conspicuous illustration of it.

Further evidence of the independence of or disconnection of Loa and Kilauea may be formed in the distinct characters of the respective lavas. Those from Loa contain an extraordinary amount of olivine (silica of alumina and magnesia). Those from Kilauea contain but little of that mineral. The quantity of magnetic oxide of iron and of lime-feldspar is greater in the Kilauea than on the Loa lavas. The density of the Kilauea lavas also appears to be somewhat greater--in consequence, no doubt, of the higher percentage of iron.

I have been much interested in watching the action of the lava in the two burning lakes. The phenomenon of a periodical breakout is I think readily explained. The lava is kept liquid by the continuous rise of internal hot steam and other vapors from great depths. Under the enormous pressure prevailing at great depths--say several thousand feet--the steam becomes probably white hot and as its "specific heat" or "capacity for heat" is very great it brings with it very great quantities of heat--sufficient to keep the whole column of lava in fusion. It also brings up currents of hotter lava from below while the lava which has been cooled at the surface descends to be remelted, but the quantity of the fresh lava and the heat of the steam thus brought up is insufficient to keep the surface from cooling and forming a semisolid or viscous crust. The crust therefore forms and its temperature falls. The radiation or loss of heat for a time is thereby greatly diminished, and the lava below the crust gains more heat than it loses, and thus grows hotter. Meantime the crust thickens and grows cooler, As it cools its specific gravity increases. As the lava beneath heats up, its specific gravity diminishes, and the ebullition grows more violent. At length the difference in the specific gravities of the crust above and the hot lava below becomes so great that the crust can no longer be sustained. Wherever the ebullition is most violent, there a large breach in the crust is made and it begins to sink. The breakup rapidly extends and in a few minutes the whole crust has gone down. And now for a time the loss of heat by radiation is greater than the accession of heat from below. The descent of the cold crust cools the lava like pieces of ice dropped into warm water. The ebullition diminishes. Soon, however, a new crust forms, checking the radiation and the process repeats itself.

The great problem connected with volcanic action is--what is the source or cause of the heat? It is a heat problem. As yet science cannot satisfactorily answer the question. There is no mystery more profound. Should we ever be able to say with

confidence how volcanic heat is produced we should possess the key to the mystery of volcanism and the solution of subsidiary problems would soon follow.

C.E. Dutton, U.S. Ordnance Corps, Detailed to U.S. Geological Survey, 14 July 1882

I desire to tender my thanks to Mr. Lentz for the great kindness and courtesy extended to me for the valuable assistance he has given me in my brief visit to this wonderful locality.

C.E. Dutton, *no date*

Arrived at the Volcano House 9 days ago. Since then have seen the principal sights, have made six descents into the crater, twice at night. I highly recommend the guide Kalahea for night trips. I will start today for the summit Maunaloa in comp. with Capt. Dutton, bringing with me kind remembrance of Mr. Lentz who has been exceedingly kind.

W.A. Coulter, artist, San Francisco, 17 July 1882

Have been something of a traveler, have seen nearly the whole civilized world, as well as a portion of the uncivilized, and must say that I have never seen a place "unto the like of this." It is indeed food for thought whether from the scientific or philosophic point of view. Wonderful thoughts take possession of the mind, and one realizes--if he never did before--the insignificance of man, his life and all his doings. It makes not a particle of difference to Nature whether man exists or not. Modern science teaches that this globe existed ages before the human race and will probably continue to exist long after our race has disappeared from the surface of the earth.

Modern astronomy and geology teach us that there has been a time when the earth was too hot to support life, so there will come a time when it will be too cold to allow of any life; as not only the volcanic forces will have died out, but the sun's heat will also become extinct. Geologically speaking, the time must come when the atmosphere and the water will be absorbed into the body of the planet and the earth will be in some such condition as the moon is now.

The volcanic problem is not only important from a geological, but also from an astronomical point of view, in connection with the study of our sun and moon, and it is to be regretted that science has not yet solved this problem.

Wm. Hidden Webb, New York City, 18 July 1882

Mauna Loa smoking.

Lentz, 6-19-82

We arrived at the House at twelve o'clock a.m. of the 19th and leave for Hilo at 7:15 a.m. of the 20th. Well satisfied with our trip thus far.

Henry A. Wooller, Salt Lake City, Utah, 20 July 1882

Arrived at half past six Thursday eve. We are on our tour of this island. Volcano very bright during the evening. After a good night's rest and bountiful breakfast I am ready to start on our trip.

Henry T. Taylor, Pahala, Kau, 21 July 1882

Visited New Lake--level of melted lava 25 to 30 feet higher than it was 24th May '82.

A. Macdonald Sproull, 23 July 1882

On page 443, there is an entry in a foreign language.

We the above gentlemen tender our thanks to Mr. Lentz our host for his kindness and his kind treatment. We now leave for Hilo.

R.W. Boss, 26 July 1882

On the 18th of July I left the Volcano House with my little party and pack train and after stopping a few minutes at Ohaikia proceeded to Ainapo. The next day I left Ainapo moving in a northeasterly direction for the purpose of visiting the source of the great eruption of 1881. We made camp about nine miles from Ainapo near the Kau branch of the 1881 flow and at the upper limit of vegetation (about 7100 feet). The next morning we began the ascent. The journey was long and in several places rather severe since it was necessary to cross several streams of aa. But the route was selected with admirable judgement by my guide (Ahuai--a native of Kapapala) & the difficulties of this kind were reduced to a minimum. At 11 o'clock we reached a point near our destination and leaving the animals proceeded on foot about 3/4 of a mile carrying the photographic apparatus. The Hilo flow is quite distinct from the Kau flow as they plainly came from separate fissures and orifices. Mauna Loa sends off its principal spur to the northeastward and at the time of the eruption several fissures were opened parallel to the course of this main spur. One of them ran upon the northern side of the spur and gave vent to the Hilo flow. Another opened upon the southern side of the spur and disgorged the Kau. Both are near the "divide" and only a quarter of a mile apart. At several points the two flows become confluent though in general they are well separated and nowhere more decidedly than at their respective orifices. The Hilo stream appears to have been supplied by several--perhaps many orifices along the line of its proper fissure. Some of the vents are still fretful and one especially is quite demonstrative, sending out puffs and jets of steam with long and rather irregular pulsations. At another vent we found a small stream of lava which must have been ejected only a very few days before our visit as it was still hot and smoking and quite unsafe to tread upon. This stream is about 3/4 of a mile long and 150 to 250 yards wide and very thin. The appearance of the lava is quite unusual. It is a kind of volcanic glass (hyalomelan) very porous & vesicular & resembles a little the lava which is formed about two miles from the house on the "neck" which separates Kilauea-iki from Kilauea--but as is generally the case with lavas from Mauna Loa it is of a different chemical constitution evidently.

We returned to camp by the same route by which we ascended. The day following we reached Ainapo. On the 24th we ascended to the summit of Mauna Loa. The route selected was an easy one though the journey was very long. The ascent of Mauna Loa if the proper route be selected is an exceedingly easy feat of mountaineering.

Mokuaweoweo was very quiet. It is a much more impressive caldera than Kilauea being nearly twice as deep and the surrounding cliffs are much more abrupt. At only one point was a descent into the caldera practicable and there it is not difficult.

This caldera like Kilauea appears to be a recent development in the history of the great mountain and most probably it was formed in the same manner as Kilauea--i.e., by the draining of some reservoir beneath its floor and the escape of lava through some orifice upon the flank of the mountain. The entire summit of the mountain has been the theatre of many eruptions many of which occurred before the caldera was formed. The oldest of them appear to have taken place at a very recent epoch.

One remarkable feature of the eruptions of Mauna Loa (and of Kilauea as well) is the almost entire absence of cinder cones. In all other volcanoes such cones are almost invariably formed during the progress of the eruption and during its closing stages. Although the distinct eruptions which have built up the mass of Mauna Loa must have numbered many thousands one can almost count upon his fingers the cinder cones now standing, and of these the largest is contemptible in size. Ordinarily the close of the eruption is the period of cone-building. But upon Mauna Loa the last lava outpoured in any eruption congeals as it stops and leaves no such monument.

Another matter which has attracted my attention is the fact that in all those eruptions which I have thus far examined in this mountain came from fissures which radiate from the summit and none yet seen by me appear to have a transverse direction.

Hastily, C.E. Dutton

C.E. Dutton, Capt. U.S.A., U.S. Geol. Survey, July 1882

I rode from V.H. door to "New Lake," Halemaumau & back.

Wm. H. Lentz, 4 Aug 1882

Arrived at the Volcano House on Aug. 3rd '82, had a splendid view of Halemaumau and the new lake, our most sanguine expectations being fulfilled. We have found Mr. Lentz a genial fellow and wish to add our testimonial to his worth as a host. Leave for Hilo in the morning of the 6th Aug. '82.

C. Bolte Jr., Honolulu, 5 Aug 1882

Left Hilo 6 o'clock a.m. Arrived at the Volcano House at 1 p.m. (What they call a fast time for a stranger.) Visited the volcano same afternoon, had a pleasant trip. The volcano pretty active. And everything was pleasant.

I think Mr. Lentz is quite a business man, he is very obliging and very comodating.

Many O Lord my God are thy wonderful works, which thou hast done, and thy thoughts which are to us ward, the cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee, if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered. Psalms 40 x 50.

Deliver me out of the mire, and let me not sink. Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the deep waters. Set not the water flood overflow me, neither let the deep swallow me up, and let not the pit shut her mouth over me. Psalms 69 x 14-15.

[The last paragraph is in a foreign language.]

Edward Moss Carpenter, North Kohala, Hawaii, 11 Aug 1882

The volcano is a host in itself, and the Volcano House prop. is a host in himself.

Joseph Swanger, London, Eng., 20 Aug 1882

Very esteemed friend Lentz as others shall visit you in this the most visited spot of the kind in the world and herein inscribe their names may they depart with as warm feeling for their host as does your humble servant and be able to impart to others a point on knowledge that may lead to the finding of the key that shall unlock the hidden mystery to the cause of volcanic action as I _____ must confess with others who have _____ are making this trip a special study that my visit here only leaves my mind enshrouded with the same cloud with which it was covered on my several visits to famous Etna and Vesuvius seen that this phenomena but develops a new _____ as the character of each is quite dissimilar and it is my opinion that generations yet unborn will fail to solve the grand problem.

D.H. Covert, M.D., 29 Aug 1882

This my second visit to the Volcano House and to the Crater Kilauea has been very pleasant and interesting indeed, as both craters have been very active.

And I must say that the manager, Mr. Lentz, has been gentlemanly and untiring in his exertions to make everything pleasant and comfortable.

J.H. Black, 1 Sept 1882

On page 451, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

Saw the crater Sept. 11 '82. Vastly different from preconceived notions but was not disappointed. Reserve impressions, observations, and description for a communication to the "Call". The sight is well worth the trip.

C.M. White, 11 Sept 1882

Revisiting this place for the third time I find some slight changes in the craters. Halemaumau alone has maintained its former condition. The new lake has enlarged towards the southeast and two small "islands" have formed in it. The amount of boiling and movement in the lava has diminished and the periods are rather longer between the breakups. But when the break-ups occur they are more impressive and rapid. The old South Lake has reopened to some extent and has outpoured a little lava.

Since the last visit here I have been upon Mauna Kea, Kohala mountain and Hualalai. All of these present a strong contrast to Mauna Loa and Kilauea. The volcanic action upon these masses has been more nearly in consonance with the volcanic piles in other parts of the world. One very striking feature of Mauna Loa is the great scarcity of cinder cones and the insignificant size of those which do occur. Upon the other three mountains are very many normal cinder cones and some of grand proportions. This is especially the case upon Mauna Kea. It seems to me that the remarkably flat profile of Mauna Loa may in great part at least be traced to the absence of such fragmental products of eruption. All of the matter extravasated from its many vents being highly liquid lava it flows far away from the vent and distributes itself over great distances from and around the lofty orifices from which it issues. But the fragmental products blown out of the many vents of Mauna Kea pile up in the immediate neighborhood of the orifices and are not so widely distributed. The same is essentially true of Hualalai.

Very noble and majestic is Mauna Kea. The most satisfactory views of it may be obtained from the interspace between it and Mauna Loa--For example at May's (?) ranch at Kalaieha. From the same point may be obtained one of the best views of Mauna Loa. From this point the ascent of Mauna Kea is very easy. A good mule can be ridden to the base of the summit cone and the distance is not great. Whoever may undertake that journey will not fail to admire the graceful forms of the large cinder cones which throng the flanks of that mountain and will often pause to wonder at the vast proportions of Mauna Loa and the great number of lava streams which streak its mighty flanks. All of the more recent flows are clearly revealed and easily distinguished, far surpassing all others in the volume of lava extravasated in the flow of 1855. Although an accurate estimate of the quantity of material in that eruption is scarcely practicable yet I think it safe to say that it was at least ten times greater than that poured out in 1881. It was no doubt one of the grandest--perhaps the grandest eruption of which there is any record in any part of the world; though one of the eruptions of the Skaptar Jokull in Iceland may equal or possibly surpass it.

From the same standpoints may be seen the eruption of 1859 which entered the sea about 12 miles south of Kawaihae. It appears from a distant view to be somewhat inferior in magnitude to that of 1881. Very distinct also is the portion of the 1881 flow which descended toward Kalaieha. This part of the eruption broke out near the summit and ceased to run when the main flow toward Hilo broke out. Thus the outbreak of last year gave rise to three independent streams--the Kalaieha, the Kau (which is visible from here) and the Hilo streams. Many other flows of which there is no historic record but which are no doubt very recent may be seen upon the northern slopes of Mauna Loa. They are if possible still more abundant upon the southwestern flank of the mountain. Between Kona--Kau Kahuku are very many great floods of extremely recent lava streaming from points far up the mountain and reaching to the sea. But history is silent as to their times and modes of activity.

C.E. Dutton, 12 Sept 1882

The largest flow of lava that has been here at Kilauea for years took place this day at 10:20 a.m., the only effect seemingly on the lakes was to lower their level about 10 feet in each.

Wm. H. Lentz, 12 Sept 1882

The Lakes remind me of a boiling cauldron of molten iron as seen in a large retort. It is a strange sight and when looking at it my thoughts were turned to solve the cause. It is a well known fact that the deeper man penetrates into the bowels of this Earth the greater the degrees of heat are. The Comstock mines of Nevada are 3000 feet deep and yet the metals are not melted. And how many feet are these lakes in this volcano. That is one of the questions for science to solve. The Lakes were very active today. So sometimes they would show signs of a dormant state and then in a few minutes it would break out into a boiling seething mass of molten lava.

J.H. Burnett, M.E., New York City, 17 Sept, 1882

Arrived 3 p.m. Next day went to see the lakes, had pleasant trip, crater very active. Second time.

Chas. M. Culler, 24 Sept 1882

Arrived here about 1 p.m. after a long and tedious ride, what I found to be jets of liquid lava thrown up, I mistook for flames of fire on first coming within sight of the same, for on the road leading here, there is something awe inspiring in the view of the boiling lake and it is a sight well worth the time and difficulties attending the trip and it is unquestionably one of the wonders of the world as well as one of its mysteries. The recent flow has not yet cooled, the hot lava being visible through the crevases a few feet below the surface and the lake itself is very active; while viewing and wondering at the magnificent sight I saw quite a large landslip break down and descend below the surface causing a motion of a vast extent of the liquid mass. The ebullition of the boiling mass sent up sounds resembling the waves of the sea when they break on the shore. I found the volcano more extensive than I anticipated. This is my first visit and it is with regret that I am compelled to leave in the morning.

Robert Hall, Kohala, 28 Sept 1882

On page 457, there is an entry from Norway, looks like a poem.

I think the greatest sight that ever was seen
By either saint or sinner
Is the awe inspiring, surging scene
Of the volcanic fiery limmer.

Madame Pele by name, of world-wide fame
With a small sea of lava can boast
A defiant monster is this fire-making dame
Surrounded by her fire girt coast.

Midst hill and dale, but waste my tale
To end this rambling rhyme
There's a comfortable home, where one can regale
Himself cheerily, and have a good time.

Arrived from Hilo on the 2nd, enjoyed a pleasant ride with good company. Volcano very active. Surrounding country brilliantly lighted by fiery vapour. Left for Hilo on morning of the 4th thoroughly pleased with everything, from mine host &c &c.

F.S. Kay, Kukuiahaele, Hamakua, 4 Oct 1882

Page 459/460 is missing from the Register.

Arriving late evening, we appreciated the good beds and meals and the kindly politeness of Mr. Lentz. Mr. B. wishes hereby wishes to acknowledge the uniform politeness, which has been both well-timed and thoughtful, he has had each time he has visited Kilauea, from the Lentzes!

E.P. Baker, 10 Oct 1882

Arrived at the Volcano House the 11. Went down in the crater and saw all was to be seen. Had a fine time.

George McLain, Hilo, 10 Oct 1882

This is my second visit to the volcano. Made two visits to the lakes, found many changes. The lava was still flowing from New Lake. Made a sketch of the flow and one of the crater from the Kau side showing fire in the crater, and one of the sulphur banks, those make the seventh sketch I have made in oil. Found Mr. Lentz as obliging as ever.

W.A. Coulter, Artist, San Francisco, 17 Oct 1882

At first I thought
These islets in the sea
Were crumbs of bliss let down from Heaven
But now of lava wrought
I see
They're loaves from out of the devil's oven.

O.P. Nichols, 22 Oct 1882

The 1st snow of the season on Mauna Loa.

W.H. Lentz, 29 Oct 1882

On the morning of the 13th the New Lake was in a state of unusual activity.

Edmund R. Boyle, London, England, 11-14 Nov 1882

We arrived here on the evening of the 13th from Hilo (from Kohala via Hamakua). Fine weather all the way, roads not near as bad as if they had been far worse, we found everything up here much the same as usual--if not more so--we find they keep Lentz(s) here all the time. We give ourselves the credit for being the 1st to make a pun on our attentive host's name. We leave early tomorrow for Hilo.

W.C. Sproull, 14 Nov 1882

Our party arrived Monday Nov. 13th [*describes party*]. Volcano not as active as previous visits. The two children went to the floor of the crater and had an eruption all to themselves in the shape of two bunches of firecrackers--perhaps the first instance on record of imported explosives in the realms of Pele. Our host has been attentive and we have had a good time.

Wm. B. Oleson & family, 16 Nov 1882

On page 466, I omitted a poor, semi-legible entry by Smith.

Have just come up from the crater, was rather disappointed at first, but after waiting some time was rewarded by seeing the crust break up.

Arrived here 10:30 a.m. 3 hours from a native house 1 mile this side of the Halfway House. There we slept. Had nothing to eat since we left Hilo. My hand is rather shaky as I ran up the cliff on my way back and left the guide a quarter of a mile behind

(notwithstanding a kick on the shin from Smith's pack mule)--we leave here for Kau immediately.

Smith's description of our ride up (see previous page) will give some idea of the "Mule's" antics.

Chas. E. Perry, Gloucestershire, England, 19 Nov 1882

Arrived from Hilo at 6 p.m. on Friday last Nov. 23 after a toilsome journey of 10 hours. Had it wet from half-way house. Visited volcano on Friday. Was at first disappointed, but guide said "wait!" This I did and witnessed in 4 hours 3 grand eruptions, feeling amply repaid by the sight of these, for all my fatigue. Found in Mr. Lentz--what one does not often find--the right man in the right place. Leave at 7:30 today.

Robert Walker Jr., Woodside, Leicester, England, 26 Nov 1882

Started for the crater from Hilo at 4:20 a.m. last Thursday and reached here at 4:25 p.m. Thursday. Had a very pleasant trip all the way. Examined our horses backs every hour. We were kindly received by our worthy host Mr. W.H. Lentz, whose kindness I cannot express by pen.

Visited the New Lake this morning and were amply repaid for our trouble coming here by the grand sight to be seen. Went last night along the road to Kau to see the workings of the lake by night, and the upheavings of immense boulders of white hot lava was a grand sight to be seen.

We start for Hilo tomorrow morning, early, wishing our worthy host good bye feeling that he can never be replaced here.

John Goetzee & wife, Onomea Plant., Hilo, 2 Dec 1882

The management of the Volcano House is second to none in the kingdom, and could be well copied by a house in Honolulu of far greater pretensions.

The volcano was very active last evening, "Pele" showing her regrets for several late untoward events, one in particular the demise of the much lamented Father Coan, whom she bewailed in a mournful but grand manner, one worthy of a queen.

The sulphur banks are well worth a visit but the view of the crater is beyond description and without a minute survey no person could be competent to give the smallest description.

I reckon that all who come here will be pleased, the combination of a cool atmosphere, a genial host, a table thoroughly supplied with various delicacies which could not be expected here and last though not least good beds and warm fires make it a place where one would like to remain for a week.

signature illegible, Louisiana, 6 Dec 1882

This is my second visit to Kilauea. I know now there is a Hecla, a Vesuvius, a Stromboli, and Etna, but I also know that with all their capacity for infernal display, they cannot equal "Mother Pele"

I can also assert that there are other hosts in the country, but I do not think they can excel our host of the Volcano House. Lentz is not the Prince of good fellows, then I am no judge. Farewell Kilauea, Adios Lentz.

J.R. Smith, 6 Dec 1882

A merry Xmas and a happy new year to Mr. Lentz also Mrs. Pele and all the little Pele's.

Jno. C. Searle, *no date*

Our party of four left Honolulu Thursday at 4 p.m. and arrived at Honuapo at 7 a.m. Here we were delayed a few hours waiting for our horses which we thought they had gone to the Volcano House in search of.

At ten thirty the much longed for animals came in sight and we could have been seen gazing at them with longing eyes, wondering which would fall to our lot. We were not kept long in suspense for one of our lady companions being a good native talker bore off the prize and the rest of us were favored according to our good looks. This means that the writer had the worst old horse on the island, whose only good trait being that he could always be found at the rear end.

Nevertheless the ride was enjoyed very much, until we had gone some twelve miles when we began to feel the need of rest which we found with a lunch that we all voted the best we had eaten for many a long day at the hospital house of Mr. Whitney's. Soon after we were on our way to Kapapala where we stopped at the house of Mr. Pracht whose kind and hospital treatment made us feel at home immediately.

The next morning we mounted our horses feeling fresh enough to undertake the sixteen mile journey to the Volcano House where we arrived at twelve o'clock noon.

After lunch to which we all did full justice, we started for the crater which surpassed our imagination, and we agreed that to realize it a person must see it.

Leaving the crater, we collected a few specimens, then wended our way to the Volcano House, where we were soon able to satisfy our appetites and not long after to sleep.

Today, Thursday, we bid farewell to our kind host, Mr. Lentz, and shall again mount our horses for our down hill journey and from the door can be seen our party, the guide ahead, the writer behind, but who for all that will be gazing with the rest of them for a farewell look at the volcano.

Jeannette Shaw, San Jose, Cal., 10 Dec 1882

I take great pleasure in subscribing my name as a supplement to the above party. As I took the steamer Iwilani off Kaunakakai Landing at 10:20 p.m. on the 7th inst. I have enjoyed very much the entire trip with the exception of the sea voyage. I am gratified with all I have seen though not satisfied by any means. An attempt to do justice to grand old "Kilauea" would be to attempt to paint the sunbeams. I shall therefore refer you to the excellent articles of Capt. E.C. Dutton found herein.

Dr. W. Hammond, San Francisco, 10 Dec 1882

The undersigned, three of us, on our way to New Zealand, being joined by Ralph Sneyd Kynnersley of Kohala, arrived at Hilo on Dec 7th and left next morning at 10:15 for the Half Way House, where we passed the night in unexpected comfort, and reached our destination at 2:30 on the following aft. It would appear from preceding records that so many travelers are knocked about by the toilsome day's journey to the Volcano House that I would venture to commend the old motto "Festina Lente" to future pilgrims, especially ladies, which may be freely rendered, "Don't let the grass grow under your horses feet, but sleep at the halfway house." The next day was of course devoted to the crater. We were most fortunate in the weather which was bright and clear and the walk to the South Lake over the crisp lava far easier than a similar experience at Vesuvius. The lake was tranquil on our arrival, only a little bubbling at the N. end betokening the forces at work beneath. Soon however a dull rumbling sound, proceeding apparently from the neighborhood of the two islands at the SW end was followed by the opening of blood-red fountains at the S. extremity, and a seething wave gradually spread along the edges of the lake till piece by piece the old crust broke up and was submerged in the new boiling upflow. At a lower level we saw the glowing lava current--a veritable Stygian stream flow in at great rate through an arched tunnel--an awful and never-to-be-forgotten sight. We then retraced our steps in search of specimens. The next day, which was to have been devoted to Kilauea-iki and the neighborhood, we were compelled to

spend indoors, no great hardship. The mountain Goddess gave us a taste of her temper and for 24 hours poured out the vials of her wrath upon us. I thought I had seen storms on the West Coast of Scotland, but they were tempests in a teacup compared to those initiated by Pele. The weather cleared up for our departure on the 12th and we reluctantly said goodbye to our most genial and attentive host, and left our snug quarters, the memory of which not even the prospective luxuries which await us on board the LikeLike are calculated to efface from our minds.

Charles Bill, Staffordshire, England, 9-12 Dec 1882

On page 473, there is an entry in German.

Started from Kapapala Ranch 3 p.m. and reached here at 6:30 p.m. and had a very pleasant trip in company with Mr. Peter Wall on the 24th. Visited the New Lake and found it very active. The same day I returned to Kapapala Ranch. I left the Volcano House at 3 p.m. and I must say the manager of the Volcano House has been very kind to make every thing pleasant.

W.J. Yates, South Kona, 24 Dec 1882

Many a Man visits this Place and doughtless sees his future home unless he changes for the best seeks Pardon at his Makers Throne.

Peter Piper of Walltown N.J., 24 Dec 1882

I shall always recall with pleasure the Christmas spent within the range of sulphur fumes of the volcano. So many have written up the subject that the supply of adjectives has been exhausted. I need only say that it is not even equalled by "Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth" but candor compels me to insinuate that although Kilauea is great I am confident that Haleakala is a crater.

A. Hood, Nova Scotia, 25 Dec 1882

My sentiments expressed above.

G.S. Patten, *no date*

Arrived at Volcano House on Dec 26 1882. Left quite satisfied with what I have seen.

James C. Patrick, *no date*

On page 477, there are entries in foreign languages. On page 478, there is an entry in Hawaiian. On page 479, there is an entry in a foreign language. On page 480, I omitted a poor fragment. Page 481/482 is missing from the Register.

My second visit to the volcano. After spending a few hours in the crater last night, I conclude that Madame Pele and I were not as active as when I made my last call upon Her Highness eighteen years ago.

Mrs. Kinney & party would strongly advise tourists to visit the extinct crater of Kilauea Iki about a mile and a half from the Volcano House.

C.D. Kinney, Honolulu, 20-28 Jan 1883

I love many but trust few and always paddle your own canoe.

R.A. Swain, *no date*

The crater of Kilauea the future home of missionaries.

W.H. Jennings, San Francisco, 30 Jan 1883

Someone wrote in pencil after the word "missionaries" in the above entry:
slanderers & green-eyed people, who judge by themselves!

From Hilo through groves of Paradise to the Door of Hell.

Mrs. L.A. Jennings, San Francisco, 30 Jan 1883

From Honolulu via Hilo and Puna in company with Prof. C.H. Hitchcock. Twelfth visit.

Feb. 9. Visited the crater and had a fine view of the new lake in action.

Feb. 20. Have spent a week in Kau and returned yesterday--Bound for Hilo today. Find more action in the crater than there was a week ago. Have enjoyed the comforts of the hotel to the full, as usual.

A.O. Forbes, 8 Feb 1883

In company with a cantankerous individual, R. Robertson, who figures on the preceding page (a B. B. by the bye) I left Hilo on the morning of the 17th--a royal morning greeted us and with fair animals provided by my friend Shipman of W.H. Reed we proceeded leisurely along through nature's glories to the Volcano House where we arrived at dusk and enjoyed the good fare provided.

I have read much, seen much all over the continents of America and Europe and can call to mind vividly the multitudes of places and things I have seen. I can picture the magnificent works of men's hands which seem to have been inspired by God himself because of their grandeur. I can call to mind hundreds of nature's seemingly most glorious works and like others have been frequently led to say, "This is the most beautiful sight I ever saw," but how visionary are our ideas after all; we think we know it--and how little we know--our thoughts are merely vague comparisons--alive today--dead tomorrow--we spend our years as a tale that is told.

Standing in front of this house viewing this cauldron of foaming fire how varied are the thoughts which come over one. Has Denton with his spiritualism seen it? Has Ingersol with his tirade on our Bible seen it? Have the crowds of priests, parsons, Methodist ranters & others seen it? Have the murderers--drunkards--stock gamblers--poker players--& other sharps of California & other places seen it? If so it seems to one that the sum of one's thoughts must be to them as it is to me--the grandest thought of all--"Be still & know that I am God."

I fully endorse the remarks of Mr. Webbe on page 469--the Hawaiian Hotel in Honolulu would do well to come up here for a lesson or two and I would recommend Mr. Lentz to publish a book "How to make guests at home" and especially send one to the above named proprietor.

Wm. Reynold, San Frisco, Cal. & Leicester, Engl., 17/20 Feb 1883

To whom it may concern and be of interest to read these few lines I be to say that in company with Mr. Edward Smith I left Waiohinu Friday Feb. 23rd at 7:30 a.m. and arrived at the Volcano House 7:30 p.m. same day, having had a grand view of the burning lake same evening from the ridge which was the grandest sight I ever saw in my life.

After partaking of supper and a good night's rest took a sulphur steam bath. Breakfast and at 8:30 a.m. in company with several other gentlemen and preceded by a Kanaka guide we wended our way toward the crater and found it very active. The sight was perfectly grand beyond description and after watching the different formations of the burning lava, we returned to the Volcano House, partook of another sulphur steam bath and dinner, after meeting Mr. Severance the Hawaiian consul at S.F. and his friend we took our leave and started on the rough road towards Honuapo. The grand scenery which is beyond human description will ever remind me of the grand lesson we read about in

the Bible but seeing is believing and after having seen the grand sight I feel grand beyond everything and advise everybody who can possibly do so to visit this one of the grandest thing not to be seen in this world outside of this.

Simon Cohen, London, 24 Feb 1883

If one could come here without having read a word of the books and accounts of those who describe so glowingly what they did not see, he would think this one of the most wonderful phenomena of Nature--But as it was I came and took a birds-eye view, and was disappointed. The unread and the unbelievers have the best of it.

C.C. Merriman, Rochester, New York, 25 Feb 1883

Visited the new lake 25th a.m. [*lists party*] The lake was quite active and the sight most wonderful and interesting. Psalm 104-31-32.

H.W. Severance, Hawaiian consul from San Francisco, via Honolulu, Hilo, 24 Feb 1883

Visited the new lake [*lists party*] and was very much impressed with all we saw.

John A. Beckwith, Hilo, 24 Feb 1883

Arrived at the Volcano House Feb. 26 1883 and visited the Lake of fire about 9 a.m. 27th in company of Mr. J.F.H. Simson of Hilo and native guide.

Francis Moss, Kohala, 27 Feb 1883

Then say not "see Paris & die"
But see "Kilauea" and live.

W.P. Buckingham, San Francisco, 5 March 1883

On page 494, there are some entries in Hawaiian.

Arrived at 4 p.m. from Keawa, en route for Hilo. Found Kilauea in its usual condition with occasional overflows from the lakes and the crater filling up gradually.

H.M. Whitney, 30 March 1883

Grant me a doctor's privilege--to give advice.

Let every traveller who visits Kilauea turn to page 436-440 (7-14-82 entry) and there read what Captain Dutton has written; not only read, but spend an hour of careful study upon the conclusions of a cool observer--a thoughtful man of science. Captain Dutton sets forth just the information every thoughtful mind desires, when it sees and considers that grand display--this "heat problem" which Nature has given to the world to admire and to solve.

Having made the ascent of Mauna Kea, I was rewarded by a grand view after an easy climb. I rode from the Waimanu Valley to Hilo and reached the Volcano House April 9th. My farewell visit to the Lakes was made shortly before sunset, just as a perfect evening rainbow was resting its beautiful arch entirely within the crater. Twas a rare study for the brush of Church. The approach of darkness adds much grandeur to the volcanic spectacle, I should judge.

Charles P. Murray, New York, 14 April 1883

I have spent a pleasant day at Kilauea, seen the new Fire Lake in great activity, in agreeable society, in glorious weather.

Frances A. Barstow, 16 April 1883

The "Inferno" realized.

J.A. Ulman, Baltimore, 16 April 1883

Arrived at VH July 1877
Left "" April 1883

Wm. H. Lentz, 25 & 26 April 1883

On page 498, I omitted some poor and nonsense fragments.

Arrived this evening May 6th. Crater not very active, lava flow slowly raising level of the outside crater, about the place where the path from the House goes into it.
Arthur Dillon, London, England, 6 May 1883

Arrived here from Kahuku 47 miles away at 6 p.m. Leave in a.m. for Keauhou. "A long dreary ride."

Wm. H. Lentz, 7 May 1883

From Hilo Monday May 7 2 p.m., stopping overnight at Half Way House, reaching here this noon. Started at 2 1/2 p.m. to visit the Lake, but our guide was deterred by the unusual heat all along the path and dissuaded us from venturing. As we stood upon the lava there came an outflow of red hot melted lava directly across the path we had a few minutes before followed and only 100 yards from the point of wall where the path enters. We were able to dip our sticks in the bubbling mass and bring away melted specimens fresh from the stream. Prospect of unusual activity throughout the cauldron tonight.

May 10. Went to Lakes yesterday a.m. and in evening and had superb view.
R. Stuart Chase, Haverhill, Mass., 8 May 1883

Second visit. Considerable change in the form of walls of crater within the year. Night view is far more desirable and satisfying than the sight during the day. The present host is no less hospitable and pleasant than the former, but makes his guests comfortable.

L.W. Simpson, Christiansburg, Va., 16 May 1883

Je suis heureux d'avoir vu ce redoutable Volcan, je quitte Pele avec regret aujourd'hui.

Charles M. Chancelier, Consulat Hawaii en Belgique, 24 May 1883
Translation: I am happy to have seen the remarkable volcano, I leave Pele with regret today.

Arrived at noon from Halfway House after a pleasant trip of 5 hours. I found most comfortable quarters at the Volcano House and every attention exquisite. To make my time pass socially and agreeably, the afternoon proved very inclement and a cold rain fog drifting from the snows of Mauna Kea enveloped the landscape and held us in unwilling bondage until bedtime. Then there was a sudden transfiguration. The fog-mist rolled away and the eternal fires of Halemaumau painted themselves in lurid colours on the retreating clouds. Words are wanting to do justice to the awe-inspiring scene. The black, frowning, and altogether forbidding cliffs tinged with a Hellish glare. The black floor--across which fiery serpents seemed to writhe in agony. Fire-tinged bodies of sulphurous vapours rolling through the abyss and in the near foreground a partial eruption adding its Plutonic glories (say rather horrors) to this altogether devilish scene. This was the anteroom only, next night after dark I passed into the presence _____ and saw Pluto with his infernal Judges seated on their everlasting thrones. Here Phlegethon and Cocytus mingled their fiery deluges. Lurid waves fresh from the very heart of Hell dashed with a scream of agony against the sullen cliffs. Fountains of liquid fire flung white hot jets of lava into the sulphurous air whose recoiling billows flung themselves in vain against the enclosing rocks. These and a hundred other manifestations of power

created a scene of devilish horror that no time can obliterate or soften. Hell made manifest to her external senses a foul blot existing on the fair face of nature, enduring till time shall be no longer.

M.J.C., Queensland, Australia, 30-31 May 1883

Visited the crater in company with M.J.C. and was certainly astonished. I am also astonished at the length of a Hawaiian mile!

C.H. Braff, London, 31 May 1883

Arrived at the Volcano House 1st June delighted with the view of the crater. A sociable and intelligent man and enjoyed his company very much, left again for Hilo 4th having spent three happy days.

B.J. Belson, Melbourne, Australia, 31 May 1883

On page 504, there is an entry in a foreign language. I omitted a poor entry.

Arrived at the Volcano House on 22nd (left Hilo at 7 a.m., arrived at 3 p.m.) June 1883. Went to see the volcano at 5:50 p.m., returning at 9:30 p.m. The second lake was a magnificent sight constantly changing into different shapes.

H.J. Osgood, Wellington, New Zealand, 22 June 1883

Visited the crater at night, and was very much pleased with the view.

Louis J. Lionarond, Queensland, Australia, 22 June 1883

The "Lakes of Fire" the most awfully grand sight ever witnessed. Furnish one a subject for the most profound thought.

J.H. Prince, Cincinnati, Ohio, 24 June 1883

Left Pahala yesterday, lost my way. Arriving in the vicinity of crater after dark wandered about for an hour or two in vain effort to fetch Volcano house; finally camped out. Found this very cold. Arrived 6 a.m.

Chas. H. Bragg, 29 June 1883

I'll remember all my lifetime the crater of Kilauea. *[Continues in several languages.]*

Emil Beck, Vienna, Austria, *no date*

On page 509, I omitted a poor, semi-legible poem. It didn't rhyme very much anyway. On page 510, I omitted some fragments.

We the undersigned arrived here at the Volcano House Monday eve July 23rd and on the afternoon of the 24th we descended into the crater. Seldom, if ever has Madame Pele given grander sights, both lakes were very active; at one time we counted fifteen (15) boiling places in South Lake. Then the new cave, soon to be a lake, was the grandest sight of all, hereafter it will be called "Vulcan's Chaldron" for we were the first to see the molten stream of lava pour into the immense chaldron, the whole cave was at white heat and we stood within ten feet of the top peering into the depths below. Words fail in trying to describe the grandeur. And now on this Tuesday morn we start back to Hilo leaving behind many thanks and every wish for future success for our kind host, who has done everything to make our stay pleasant, but trust he may never have a renewal of last night's anxiety, for we presume none ever took the homeward route that we did, but we arrived home safely at 11 p.m. a very tired party, this lovely morning finds us quite refreshed. We have had splendid weather with no sign of rain, and only hope that others

may have as grand a record to look back upon.

Frances M. Lack, 25 July 1883

Cards made on the brink of Halemaumau at 5 o'clock and written on by the party in full view of nature's grandest display. Who can look and say there is no God!

no signature, 24 July 1883

Once again, thirty-one years later, I am a guest of Madame Pele, and have enjoyed renewing acquaintance with scenes I saw so long ago. There are a few old landmarks, and Kilauea has changed most of all. So far as I know, all of our party of '83 are still living. In '83 I was a Miss and now I am Grandma. Aloha.

Frances M. Lack, 25 Aug 1914

The following party left Kohala for an overland trip to Kilauea on July 31st and arrived here on Aug. 7 at 7:15 p.m. In company with Mr. Davies' party we went to the lakes in the crater on Aug. 8, but found only slight activity. This morning we visited the sulphur banks and the afternoon I visited Kilauea-iki. In the evening Mr. & Mrs. Davies, Miss Manross and myself visited the South Lake again and found a fine display. With Mr. Jordan for a guide we found no difficulty in an evening visit. There is no comparison between an evening and a day view.

Geo. H. Barton, North Sudbury, Mass., 9 Aug 1883

My fourth visit to Kilauea [*lists party, times*] Arrived at the Volcano House about one o'clock on Tuesday. On Wednesday we went into the crater and visited both lakes and also the new Cauldron--a most awful sight. A large opening has been broken in the roof of a deep cavern into which we peeped and beheld a white-hot chamber with a river of lava running rapidly through it--coming out of the unknown and into the unknown and flowing apparently in a channel under our feet. We visited both lakes and found them fairly active. In the South Lake were three rocky islands.

Last night Mrs. Davies and I descended again--starting under Mr. Jordan's guidance at 6 o'clock. We reached South Lake at a quarter past seven and remained there an hour. It is useless to try and describe what we saw. I will only say that the scene was complete in its terrible grandeur. The islands seen the day before have completely changed their forms and their positions. The return over the lava was not so difficult as I expected, the moon being at the Volcano House at half past nine and the fire and the coffee were very welcome. Our visit closes today.

Theo H. Davies and family, 10 Aug 1883

On page 514, there is an entry in a foreign language.

Left Hilo 7:30 a.m., arrived at volcano at 1:30 p.m., had fine weather, Aug. 10 1883. Left volcano for Hilo Monday Aug. 13 '83. Went down in the crater twice. Saw about 125 feet of the bank cave in and fall into the New Lake. Went over to Kilauea-iki and advise everyone who comes here to go over and see the most wonderful sight.

J.A. Beckwith, 13 Aug 1883

On page 516, I omitted a semi-legible nonsense entry.

What insanity or disease is it which prompts otherwise healthy and moral individuals to suffer pain voluntarily, to scarify their cuticle and stretch their tendons and otherwise ill treat their sacred bodies where the sole object of such mortification is the absurd gratification of ridiculous curiosity or if not that, then the more immediate aim of vaunting of our travels to those whom we take delight in considering our inferiors in the sole regard, that we have inspected something which they have not.

Kilauea--thou art what thou art, no more, no less and will smoke and fume and do your level best to bust your crust and overflow, to all of which you're welcome but with all your power, you cannot give me back my unabraded skin, my painless muscle, and straight spine--all which make us comely and comfortable--and as you cannot I will not repine, but if this court knows itself, the next time it has any intentions of climbing volcanoes it will simply not climb--but send for a fine collection of photographs and with a vivid description of the last eruption--will in a quiet easy chair by the side of a comfortable fire and a warm punch--make the ascent in comfort. This advice can be had for \$5 a paragraph at any wholesale druggist and will be cheaper and more comfortable than spending the money on Vaseline, Camphor Ice, Goose Grease or Cockle's Pills.

With best regards to all who have gone before and sympathetically with those who may come after. I remain with much respect to all Yours truly

Edward Steele, 17 Aug 1883

Someone wrote underneath:

The man that wrote the above must be
A man with neither eyes to see
Nor brains to think, nor soul to feel
And heart just like his name--of steel.
Indifferent, selfish to the core,
One thing alone he can adore
And worship with a bended knee;
His self his only god can be.

On page 517, I omitted some poor fragments.

Troy's burning in the ancient time
Though woman was the cause
Presents to us no sight sublime
As bursts from Pele's jaws

The Lake's Great City and the Hut
A similar feat has tried
In modern times, as old Moscow
With cold and heat allied

French power o'er threw, but then
The source, the drift, the end, the aim
Were palpable and true
But burnings in these ancient lakes
This cavern vast, this molten dew
This fiery surge, creme de la creme
One stream of fire the next overtakes
Then hides away from view.

Vain Buffoon, in his heart's deep pride
At triumphs, genius won
Conscience that nature did not hide
A secret from his ken
Exclaimed, "Inscribe my statue with these words
Engrave with chiseled pen!
Nature's high Majesty is here
Full equalled in her might
Her secrets traced--dispersed, her night
And stands revealed to men."

Vain-glorious man a blade of grass
Just picked up from the ground
Its color, text, its root and stem
Its stalk and flower, and slender limb
His pretensions did confound.

And Tyndall, Darwin, Huxley: all
Those great with science pen
Will try in vain to find why fall
And rise the fires within

And whence their source? what elements
Combine to form and throw
Those fiery surges through those rents
Why begin, and cease, to flow.

Bob Ingersoll and Henry Ward
And C--n in Hawaii
A trio in nought else compared
As in extinguished hell's fire

"No first cause do I fear," cries Bob
For none exists at all
And hence no hell--in truth cries Beech
There is a God, but then I teach
All men are saved, and then I preach
Then go and fall

Omnipotent justice, reader kind
Exceptions will not make
The Book's the same "For every liar"
"Will have his portion in the lake
That burns with brimstone and with fire
So, "Seek and you shall find"
Now pause we here--nor did I think
A sermon here to write
I only sat to waste the ink
And these few lines indite

But truly that's an awful power
That throws th fire, and drops the shower
That lifts the mount, and opes the flower
And brings the dark to light.

J.E. Sweeney, Hamakua, 19 Aug 1883

It is said that in his infancy the Grecian hero Achilles was dipped by his mother into the Stygian Lake, to render him invulnerable. His death was therefore accomplished by a stratagem, by means of which Paris was enabled to pierce his right heel (the only undipped part of his body) with an arrow, poisoned.

May we not draw a parallel from this. These Stygian Lakes of these burning mountains, and this mighty ocean must have waged long interminable wars for supremacy. But the combatants must be unversed. Old Neptune is the invulnerable party, and the Stygian fires could only attack him from beneath. What time the combat lasted we

certainly know not, but in Kilauea before us we have proof positive that the igneous element has so far come out the winner, for he has thrown up huge earthworks in the midst of its enemy's territory. Pele's or Vulcan's artillery frequently resounds over the mighty waste of water, lights up the lurid horizon with its watch fires, and pours forth with its dark and fiery mass towards the confines, and after invades the territories of the angry element. How long this intensive struggle shall continue, God only knows. I would like to stand adjacent to the next great rush seaward and witness the terrible battle of the elements.

But drop down a little my pen, come to common place facts, and relate the naked truth as it is. This whole region is volcanic. The centre of activity seems to be a crater higher up on Mauna Loa, say 10,000 feet above the sea and about 4000 from the highest point. From this place a lava flow has issued a few years ago. The region is entirely uninhabitable. Kilauea, therefore, only 4,400 feet above the sea, is the chief resort. Its crater or chaldron is the largest, 9 miles in circumference, and it is always in great activity. There are other extinct or inactive craters in the neighborhood, one called Kilauea-iki or little Kilauea, and another, still deeper, as Mr. Jordan informs us, about four miles from here the bottom of which is of unknown depth. Mr. Jordan soon intends to open a carriage road to this for visitors. The thirty-odd miles from Hilo over which our route lay was over a continuous stream of lava, once flowing red hot from some tremendous fountain, but now cold and stiff as the granite rocks of New England. Within one mile of Hilo, the lava road is replaced by one of gravel and loose rock, indicating that the lava must have burst from fissures at that distance from the burning lakes, and what was most strange to us, we could see at that distance no mountain or elevation from which a stream could flow, all our preconceived ideas circling round a mountain top out of which poured the molten torrent to devastate the plains below.

But the throes of Mistress Pele are eased in a more summary manner. Her physician uses the Caesarian process. Well, the first thing that struck us was the immense clouds of smoke and steam issuing from the place before us, and soon our eyes beheld a vast crater or caldera towards the east side of which and a little beyond the center are situated the burning lake, and cones, mounds, or chimneys from which issues fire and smoke or steam. Being too tired to visit the lakes that night and the following day being wet, the third day after our arrival found us trudging with a guide, poles in our hands, over the recent flow of lava a few months before, all was solid, fires at intervals we passed on our way. Our first visit was to Halemaumau or house of fire, and here the fire was boiling up at irregular distances throughout the black surface of the molten lake below us. The approach to this crater was through rough blocks of lava awkwardly pushed aside to admit the view and to allow of approach within the cones surrounding the inward basin.

Elsewhere in this book an account will be found of the falling in of the place near where we stood, witnessed by the narrator. The view is truly grand and terrible. Thence we proceeded to the south lake to which the approach is somewhat easier. Here sheltering ourselves from the piercing wind behind a wall of lava blocks piled up a few weeks before by a party of savants from France, Belgium, and Italy, we witnessed one of the grandest, the most sublime and most extraordinary spectacles that the eye of man ever beheld. Here was an immense boiling lake some hundreds of feet beneath us, circular in form, and about a quarter of a mile across, on the surface of which the liquid fire poured out in all shapes and figures. Now it is an irregular triangle, widening out into a polygon of some shape or figure, each streams angle or line chasing each other and always overtaking and disappearing only to reappear again in a tremendous burst of flame. All the while a continual sough and splash of the spray against the sides of the chasm, make up a terrible accompaniment to the fantastic figures eternally shining and dancing across the dark surface of the lake. It seemed as if all the imps were holding high carnival at the portals of the palace of pandemonium. Standing there as in a reverie methought the vast

lake expanded beyond my mental vision, that the banks were lifted, vaulted to an immense height, where

"Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew"

It was a terrible thought, I aroused myself and hurried from the scene. I dragged the guide and my companions away from the spot to my comfortable fireside where the kind host is preparing for us the almost midnight lunch. During my return, I bethought of Milton's well known lines.

"Over rocks, dens, caves, and wastes of deaths."

A universe of death.

Kind reader, what would you give for my thoughts just now? Nothing! Well here they are gratis. I will try and be as good a little boy as I can during the rest of my life; shan't tie a cannister to the dog's tail, put pepper on the stove to make grandmother sneeze, steal apples from neighbor Jones' orchard, or throw dead cats into Tom Bates' well, no, Boo hoo, nor set the dogs on Sister Annie's beau.

No, but when I am a man and wear a mustache I shall do as I please, and won't go to the bad place either.

Cos there's no such digging.

H.W.B., 19 Aug 1883

Arrived from Hilo after 12 hours' riding, mostly in the rain, on Saturday 18th and leave tomorrow the 21st for Kau, enroute for Maui. She will ever gratefully remember the thoughtful attention and kindness shown to her by the host of the Volcano House and his wife. I sincerely hope Mr. Jordan's efforts to promote every comfort to his guests will be rewarded by prosperity, which his energy and courtesy leave. Words are powerless to rightly express what was seen, what was felt, last night in viewing Kilauea.
Mrs. Samuel Bright, Rochdale, England, 20 Aug 1883

From Hilo in 7 hour. Am the first one who pronounces the Hilo road to be too dry.
M.U.Ch. Rane, 26 Aug 1883

Oldest visitor, been both on Kea & Loa just now.
W.E.T. Could, 26 Aug 1883

An old resident, I love these groves tenderly.
D.N.S. Fogg, *no date*

In compy with the gentlemen registered above.
Mrs. H.O.T. Paley, *no date*

Longest time on record. Two weeks from Hilo.
Mrs. C.J. Coan, 29 Aug 1883

Arrived here in the evening of 30th of August. Visited the two burning lakes on the nights of the 31st August and 1st of September. Both lakes active, especially the one to the eastward. There are indications of some changes taking place--caves are rapidly forming and the crust sinking, between the two lakes. The landlord W. Jordan seems to think that before long one vast lake may be formed. Lava has ceased to flow on the bed of the grand crater. Fine weather.

signature illegible, 30 Aug to 2 Sept 1883

Came up with Mr. Roberts. Visited the lakes twice the night of Sept. 1st. We saw a sight our landlord said he had never seen; the new lake after a few moments of great quiet, suddenly boiled in nearly every part, and swallowing the black crust glowed fiery red over the entire surface. So hot was it, that we had to step back several yards from

the spot where people generally sit when looking at the lake, and even then were obliged to screen our faces with our hands. This same evening we noticed one or two large cracks on the surface of the large crater near the lakes that we had not seen the night before.

Frederick Allen, Washington D.C., 30 Aug to 2 Sept 1883

[Lists times of arrival, departure, destinations] On Oct. 1st rode from Pahala to Volcano House in 4 hours and 45 minutes. Visited the lakes on the night of Oct. 1st.

This world affords not many a sight
Whose grandeur can compare
With that, one stands before at night
Entranced at Kilauea
To view its heaving burning breast
It sets one's own aglow!
Who e'er can see it at its best
And disappointed go
Can naught admire, I'll be blessed
From North to South, from East to West.

Left for Hilo Oct 3d at 7:30 a.m. Sorry to leave the Volcano House and its genial host Jordan, both of which are very comfortable institutions.

Lionel H. Heynemann, San Francisco, 1-2 Oct 1883

We have, or may have written in Pele's Album
Or have traced our names upon its sands
Or carved them upon her lava, with a
Firm and steady hand.

But Pele's pages soon are sullied, for
Our names will fade away.
Like all earthly monuments will
Crumble for the hardest lava (sometimes)
Always melts away

But dear friends, across the Pacific Ocean
There is an Album, full of freedom
Full of Light
Where a freeman's name is never
Tarnished, but remains as Pele's light.

Off in Tourists Books, our names we
Have written, penned them with the
Greatest care. If you represent the (eagle)
(Johnnie Bull) or Polar Bear
In our Nation's Pele's Album, let us (write)
Forever there.

Jas. K. Orr, Saint Louis, Mo., 6 Oct 1883

On page 531, there is an entry in a foreign language.

Left Volcano House to explore Mauna Loa on Oct. 14th, and rode some distance up the further side of the longest of the lava flows which descends from the mountain, between this and Ainapo, and camped on its side, then went on to Ainapo and camped there, walked up Mauna Loa to a height of 11,000-12,000 feet; when mist came down preventing view returned by easier route, further to the S., to Ainapo the same afternoon. As I have no guide, and do not know the best horse track, I can not say what

course is to be recommended to those who have horses, but those who have not a guide will find it better not to attempt to reach the summit on horseback for the whole upper part seems to be a mass of wild tumbled rocks, over which it is very difficult to take horses for one who does not know the best way. By camping 3000 feet above Ainapo, up to which point, say 7000-8000 feet above sea level, horses may be taken with no great difficulty. The summit of Mauna Loa may be reached in five or six hours, returning the same evening. It is necessary however to make a very early start in order to see anything, because at least at this season the clouds seem to come down pretty regularly on the upper part of the mountain between 10 and 11 a.m. and to remain there till evening.

Mr. Jordan is very friendly and energetic in preparing his guests for expeditions and has much to tell about the country and people, which is full of interest.

J. Bryce, 18 Oct 1883

During the time that Mr. Bryce and myself were here we made three descents into the crater and on each occasion the two lakes were very active, on the night of the 13th a large cave took place at Halemaumau and on the night of the 17th there was a most brilliant breakup of the new lake. The ascent of Mauna Loa is a comparatively easy matter, the greatest difficulty being that of the water supply all of which has to be packed up.

I must add my appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Jordan tries to make his guests comfortable, and I wish him every success.

E.E.S., 18 Oct 1883

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

...iamau [*i a mau*] no ka luahini o ka lua-aole i aluaiho [*aole i alu a iho*] kona auea puukani no kahi olo-uomene[?]....

The Old Woman of the Pit constantly erupts-she does not slacken off her gurgling sounds where Pele [*the lava*] moves about.

Jno. N. Kapahu, with wife and Kalele, Naalehu, 19 Oct 1883

Page 533/534 is missing from the Register.

Naught else save a love of all that is wonderful and grand in nature prompts "healthy and moral individuals" to visit this, one of the grandest places on earth.

What avails it that we suffer a little mortification of the flesh when we are so fully repaid for it all in such a study of the work of the great Creator and ruler of all. How weak and selfish to call "ridiculous curiosity and absurd gratification" the contemplation of such a work and vent in silly rapid words as _____ as shameful as it is childish.

Kilauea--thou art indeed what thou art. Grand and wonderful and far beyond the ken of men of such "steel" as prompted the effusion of Aug 17 and found on Page 517. O man--no--O child, you have our pity. Go back to your life of ease and indolence. Muddle your ___ in libations of punch. Make it the acme of pleasure to you and dream away the life given you for a far nobler purpose. With your one talent buried in the ground, safe from harm you are content. Be as you call it comfortable and mark with a cypher the place you occupy among your fellow men. How could your selfish nature spare even your best regards. Keep them. Those who have gone before can exist without them, and those who come after will have no need of sympathy from them. We give to "H" who comments so well and truly our hearty support and thanks.

We came tis true sore weary and wet through and through. We found our hours and days replete with interest and instruction and leave thafnkul that our lot has been the good fortune to gaze with awe and wonder upon such a manifestation of the nature and

power of that being to whom we owe all and all we have.

Wm. S. Blanck, New York City, 28 Oct 1883

Reached V.H. from Kaimu, Mr. Richardson accompanying. Mr. R. and Mr. B. in one hour went to the place near the trail from Puna to Kapapala, where, in 1868 lava appeared on the surface. The lava came out at several points, but the largest space covered by lava is, say, 1/8 of a mile square. The _____ the bearing of Kahuku and the land-slide at Kapapala from Kilauea, is to the right (looking from Kilauea) of the direction of the crack S. of the direction of the lava that came to the surface in 1868, from Kilauea.

Nov. 3. On the 2d Mr. B. went to the south side of Halemaumau and threw an iron wire (a lava fragment at the end) into the boiling lava. The boiling process continuously pulled the wire down and down for about three minutes, when the iron was burnt off. A south wind required Mr. B. to go round to the south side of Halemaumau: the north side not being accessible on account of the gases.

Edw. P. Baker, 31 Oct 1883

Left Kapapala Ranch 12:11 p.m. Arrived at Volcano House 3:45 p.m. in company of one G.Y. Campbell who has been on these Isl for 15 years and came all the way from New Hebrides Isl. to have a strawberry feed, after arriving got so excited seeing the crater of Kilauea that he lost his appetite the effects of the crater had on him if you wish to see him have a good look or call him No 1368 Villa de Paris, Paris France.

G. Pracht, *no date*

Native and boy, 10 animals and two tents. Arrived from Kona on a camping out trip Oct 29th 1883. Visited the crater several times. Left for Kona Nov 8th (for further particulars, enquire of Mr. Jordan to whom our best thanks are due for his great kindness and attention to our wants.)

Mr. and Mrs. Rose, *no date*

Volcano v. active.

Charles H. Combe, Surrey, England, 12-14 Nov 1883

You all can have your choice at the V.H. Fire and Brimstone or the other side of Jordan they could not tell old Nick alone but got Jordan right at Home.

Jno. C. Searle, 28 Nov 1883

Was down in the crater and found it exceedingly active.

Sarah Yates, 1st visit, 28 Nov 1883

On page 541, I omitted two semi-legible poems.

Left Hilo at 7:30 a.m. today. Reached here at 2:50 p.m. Cordially received by Mr. Jordan who sent with us a guide to the crater and lake and as I leave in the morn I wish to leave my testimony to the kindness and genial character of Mr. Jordan, and wish him the largest success in his laudable business.

The impressions from the visit to the volcano are such that I shall always remember vividly. The grandeur and sublimity of the scene is beyond expression in words. I am drawn near and more in sympathy with Him who is author of all the mighty forces of nature. My kindest and best wishes remain with the host and those associated with him in the entertaining and providing for those who come to witness this great wonder.

N.W. Lane, M.D., Wailuku, Maui, 7 Jan 1884

We came like everybody else who ever came here, by saddle horse and saw the crater.

Wm. S. Ray, San Francisco, *no date*

Guided by the belching fire of "Old Helikalea" arrived safe at Volcano House at dusk after traversing the lava flows of ages, on an animal designated a horse hired from a well known gentleman in Honuapo and which I have no hesitation in saying had seen younger days and calculated to disturb the peace of mind of even a saint.

R.H. Rhodes, 13 Jan 1884

[Lists party, times, destinations.] Capt . Belknap is a lively fellow, well disposed to fun and always social; the others are quiet gentlemen!

I arrived here the 21st in the afternoon. I left Hilo and his nice people (Severance and others) the 20th stopped in the Halfway House, there I paid for food and lodgement 3 dollars. The first day was the weather good in the lowlands, very hot. Yesterday midday til evening six o'clock fell a drizzling rain accompanied by heavy storm from the north east. I measured in Hilo a temperature between 74 and 64, at Halfway house at night twelve o'clock 60, and here yesterday afternoon 62, in the night 50-51. I saw the fire very well from the Volcano House.

[The rest of this entry is in another language, I believe German; pages 544 to 546.]

Dr. W.F., 21 Jan 1884

The awful grandeur of the scene, nor pen nor tongue can tell, these lurid, never-ceasing flames, are fitting type of hell, yet glad we know of god of love, still reigns supreme in heaven above.

Julia E. Ward, Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mass., 29 Jan 1884

Volcano very active--both lakes in a state of fusion--rockets rising to the height of 100 feet--the whole of the new lake boiling and surging like the waves of the sea--Pele's hair floating in the air. The whole scene is beyond description--grand.

Marie Sheeley, 29 Jan 1884

All very fine, but I do not like the ride up here. My first visit and I think will be the last unless they get a railroad up. Go and see the house of everlasting fire by night.

L. Woodward, Minneapolis, Minn., 4 Feb 1884

Left Hilo yesterday morning and after a 9 hour ride reached this place. Next day visited the wonders of nature which was satisfactory.

John B. Meldrum, Provo City, Utah, 8 Feb 1884

Started from Hilo at 6 a.m. and arrived at 12:30. Thoroughly enjoyed the splendid air and excellent accommodation of Volcano House. Visited the craters. The old crater was for a short time a perfect sea of fire. The new crater burst into sudden activity on our return in the evening. We returned to see it and found it in full activity, the walls absolutely brilliant with lines of burning lava. There is no hotel in the Sandwich Islands more suitable for a sanitarium.

G. Whitaker, Papaikou; J.H.S. Callen, D.M.D., San Francisco, 16 Feb 1884

Left Honuapo 8 a.m., having secured the exclusive use of a guide without any trouble: cause: why no one else found this way. Arrived here at 6:30 p.m. Think I shall prefer to stand up to meals for a week. It's a rocky road to "Jordan."

Reader! I call your attention to the contribution of E.L. Steele on page 517. As I feel today, it fits my case exactly; it may for you.

Visited the crater last night. Left house at 5 p.m. Arrived at Halemaumau at 6 p.m. Remained there until 8 p.m. Arrived at New Lake 8:45. Left 10:00. Got back to house at 11:15.

Both lakes were very active and were evidently running a race. If Kalakaua Rex does not put a stop to this rivalry there will be an explosion some of these days.

Geo. L. Underhill, San Francisco, Cal., 26 Feb 1884

On page 552, I omitted the rest of Underhill's entry, which is in extremely poor taste.

Left Hilo at half past ten a.m. and arrived at Volcano House at two p.m. This would be remarkably good time but for one trifling circumstance--the leaving time was yesterday and the arriving time today.

John Jay Dickey, 8 March 1884

Advice: Don't sit on the hot box outside of the sulphur bath house. There is a chair inside. Remarks of the landlord: Now, ladies and gentlemen, remember! You didn't come up here to eat, you came to see the volcano. That butter was brought 112 miles. I think that four meals a day ought to be enough if you pocket some each time to eat between.

no signature and no date

Parts of pages 551 through 554 have been cut out of the Register.

In our visit to Madame Pele last night we found a new little crater on the route between Halemaumau and the New Lake. The guide says that it began to form last Tuesday March 3rd. We visited it as we went to Halemaumau and it looked precisely like the furnace of a blacksmith's forge and not over two feet across but while we were watching Halemaumau the little crater burst forth and gave us a distant view of a lava flow several hundred feet in length. We have named it The Little Beggar on account of its viciousness.

An old gentleman visited the night before, reported that the "nawsty little beggar no bigger than your 'ed was spitting away right in our pawth, you know, and I had to go so far round to keep away from it that I didn't see the south lake at all."

We hope the "Little Beggar" will go on and make a new lake in honor of our party. Madame Pele gave us a fine show at the New Lake and we are glad we came.

C.H. Dickey, Haiku, Maui, 9 March 1884

On page 555, there is an entry in French.

Went alone, with guide, to see the volcano. Left house at 6 p.m. Grand beyond description. Returned at 1 a.m. (7 hours) tired but pleased.

G. Bertram, 10 March 1884

I have made many trips already but this was certainly the worst I have ever taken. The miles seem longer than anywhere else but I suppose we will be repaid when we see the crater--I hope so.

Our party started this p.m. for the crater all in good spirits and willing to be convinced that we were justified in having taken all the trouble for the sake of Madame Pele--for myself I was simply electrified by what I saw, the sublimity and grandeur of the scene should really be described by those who possess the element of poetry in their soul and who are capable of expressing themselves properly, but as I believe our impressions of such scenes can be best stated at the moment, I have taken the liberty of using this book as a diary and ask pardon of anybody who may feel aggrieved. It was my fortune to see the New Lake in a state of unwonted activity. Plenty of "snakes" so that if

Mr. Jordan would only keep some whiskey and we had had any of it along--the sight of them might have aggravated any "attack" we might have had. *[Lists party.]*
Adolph Mack, San Francisco, 17 March 1884

On page 557, there is an entry in French.

Arrived at the Volcano House at 2 p.m. from Kapapala in company of A. Barnes. Had a visit to Halemaumau lake and also the new lake, both were active. *[Lists party, destination, times.]*

Wm. Smith, 22 March 1884

Since our arrival here we have been kindly and instructively entertained by the landlord Mr. Jordan of this House and for which we are grateful. May he prosper, and may every visitor be equally impressed, will be the wish of his guest.
Thurber McMullen, San Francisco, 30 March 1884

We knelt at the feet of Pele and were kissed by the red lips of hell.
J. Owen, San Jose, California, 5 April 1884

On pages 557 and 559, I omitted some poor fragments.

Returning from the new lake 9 p.m. "Jordan's a hard road to travel."
no signature and no date

I have seen H--I in its most dismal form, I now believe that three times one is one. So I am off to fast and pray that my sins may be forgiven. If any preacher in Christendom has an infidel among his flock, send the heretic to see Kilauea, it will convince his heart more readily than all the mythical H--Is in the Bible.
John C. McGause, London, England, 8 April 1883

"THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH"
The Great Craters
of HALE-MAU-MAU and KALEAU!
Billows of liquid fire!
Waves of molten lava!!
Fiery fountains!!!
UNPARALELLED
PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS!!!!
Day and Night

Goddess Pele
Proprietress

Geo. D. Dorrin, Berkeley, Cal., 19-21 April, 1884

Left Hilo at 9:30 a.m. and at the Halfway House at 12 m--left the 1/2 way house at 12:30 and here at 3:30 p.m. Had a drink and am all O.K. How are you. Only I had to eat my dinner from the mantle piece.

W.H. Wright, Lowell, Mass., 27 April 1884

About 30th visit--"Same old thing." Everyone who writes in this book seems to think they have been especially favored by Madame Pele.
C.N. Arnold, Hilo, R.S. Chief Hawaii, 27 April 1884

The following entry is translated from Hawaiian by Dorothy Barrere.
Maikai ka makani o keia la

"Ku pololei ae la ka uwahi o ka lua
A no i Mokuaweoweo"
A good wind this day--
"The smoke of the pit rises straight up
And also that of Mokuaweoweo" [from a mele, not necessarily that Mokuaweoweo
was also steaming that day]

Jno. N. Kapahu, 5 May 1884

7/2/84. Written 15/1/85

Rev. Dr. McLane, Rev. Mr. Tuttle, Chas. H. Wetmore & Miss Lucy T. Wetmore
arrived at the volcano May 5th. they left May 7th/84. Mr. Tuttle spent 1/2, and the
remaining three of our party spent 3/4 of the night in the crater. Halemaumau was very
active--we all enjoyed exceedingly the night scenes. When Dr. McL left the seat of action
he said "now I start ____ my California house."

Charles A. Wetmore, *date unclear*

The way is long, the way is steep
The road is crooked, the holes are deep
On the Half Way House a blessing be?
Lord bless the house, and the thoroughbred flea
For Man may swear and Woman may weep
But the cursed flea won't let you sleep;
In the early morn, arise and go
The remaining way to the lava flow
To the brink of the Pit of fiery depth
The Volcano House upon its width.
"Anoint your sorrows with vaseline"
And write your experiences in between
The leaves of this Journal so that he
Who travels this way, may surely see
That the race of idiots, poets and sich
Is not exhausted quite--but which
May prove the reason--for all that--
That I came here--
Your servant, Max Pracht

Max Pracht, San Francisco, 16 May 1884

Spent Sunday in the Cathedral ___ by God's own Hand, whose ministers are
flaming fires--a Sunday ever to be remembered. When I contemplate this stupendous
work of the Almighty, how insignificant does this creature, Man, appear! and I can but
exclaim "What is Man that Thou art mindful of him" as my soul is transported with the
view, and is lost in wondering ____ praise.

Sarah P. Wagstaff, 18 May 1884

We spent two days in viewing the volcano and other sights of interest, being
kindly entertained by Mr. Thompson, who did everything in his power to make us
comfortable, leave today for Hilo.

M. Du Bois Wagstaff, 20 May 1884

On page 570, there is an entry in Latin. On page 571, there is an entry in Morse Code.

Arrived tired and sore on Thursday afternoon.

John Goldsmith, San Francisco, Cal., 19 June 1884

Visited the Lakes of Fire and found them beautiful beyond all descriptions we had ever read--fire fountains, Atlantic waves, fiery serpents, golden ice--no words can tell the ever-changing glories of the molten lava! The island in the New Lake resembled the Rock of Gibraltar--with the lights of the town beneath, and this was surrounded by a sea of gold splashing in waves, and circling with a view of brilliant light the margin of the lake. We wish most heartily to express our thanks to our kind host Mr. Thompson for his many kindnesses during our stay.

Major & Mrs. Carr Dyer, England, 27 June 1884

Sketch of floating island in New Lake, Maj. Dyer, 27 June 1884. Page 572.

The following is translated from Hawaiian by Dorothy Barrere.

Hiki mai ma Kaauea (Volcano House) hora 3:45 ahiahi i a ana ka hora 5:10 iho ilalo o Kaluaopele e makaikai me ka Keiki Alii o Suedena & na ukaili & Col. Curtis laukea & kekahi poe makaikai e ae. Ua hiki ma Halemaumau & Kilauea, haalele ia lalo hora 9, hiki ma ka Hale hora 10:40 ahiahi.

Arrived at Kaauea (Volcano House) at 3:45 in the afternoon and at 5:10 went down to the Crater [Kaluaopele] to sightsee with the Prince of Sweden and the retinue and Col. Curtis laukea and some other sightseers. Arrived at Halemaumau & Kilauea, left there at 9, arrived at the House at 10:40 in the evening.

Curtis P. laukea adds, in English: "Both lakes were visited."

Y.K. Kaapa, Police Officer, 30 June 1884

Elements fairly propitious. Last night's visit to the volcano equalled expectations and will remain unforgotten! I hope for the benefit of all concerned that the number of visitors to this spot will largely increase and that every one will leave it as well satisfied.

Francis A. Cramer, San Francisco, 1 July 1884

This party of three arrived here 5th July, 6 hours and 20 minutes from Hilo. After dinner we went down to the crater and gazed upon the fiery furies of Madame Pele and realized that the word paintings of accomplished masters nor the brush or artist had never yet adequately portrayed this indescribable and hellish chaos--this mundane hades. The following day H. had a birthday and mine host Shipman having been advised a week ahead gave us the following menu.

White snail soup, Pelehu o Kuahini, bananas a la Hawaiian, mountain mutton, kalo and petit pois, laulau moa, poi, uki salad, pudding ala hopu, ohelloo, wild strawberries, Kona coffee noir, mountain dew, Zinfandel, Pommery Sev., Cognac.

H. declared after this that he should never survive another birthday but a second visit to Pele, standing on its very brink, H made a traditional sacrifice to Pele, threw fingers of whiskey. She licked it up with a tongue of flame, and leaped about with a beautiful pyrotechnic fountain--the omen was considered good and H. still lives.

Henry T. Poor, 7 July 1884

First passenger through by stage from Pahala to Halfway house.

W.E. Dean, San Francisco, Cala., 9 July 1884

Our party who honor you with their photos and autographs below left Hilo for their lark Friday July 11th 1884 and arrived sober at dusk. Found the genial Geo. Jones at the house and with him had a social game and pleasant evening. Visited the crater in the forenoon Saturday and Mr. Hermann made views at all interesting points. Gunn, Austin and Butler extinguished themselves, or nearly so, racing home from the new lake. Their

time was 39-32 and 29 minutes respectively. Same three made another trip into the crater in the evening and we all leave for Hilo next morning.

Frank M. Butler, San Francisco, *no date*

On page 576, there is a German entry.

Madame Pele--You are an old flirt. Your hair is white with age, but your lips are as red, your eyes as fervid, your cheeks as flushed, as in your youth. Goodbye, old dame. We came, we saw, we are satisfied--to go home.

J. Blackman, 13 Aug 1884

Arrived here from Punaluu on the 14th, visited the crater on the 15th, had a fine night and a good view of Halemaumau and the new lake. A very interesting and splendid sight. The landlord has been very civil and the wood fire most pleasant and homelike.

P.S. Aug. 17. Made a second trip to the volcano last eve a bad night & very wet. The lamps are far from what they should be but the guide is a capital fellow.

C.B. Godman, 16 Aug 1884

Arrived at the Volcano House on the 15th at 6:50 p.m. Visited the crater on the night of the 16th starting at 8 p.m. Rain was falling almost the whole way and the steam to and fro was intense. The road was a most difficult one to find in such weather, and to add to this our lamps completely gave out when we were half way on our way back. I would record here the excellence of the guide who thoroughly understands his business and no one need to fear that even on the darkest of nights, he will not pull through. The crater (New Lake) was very active indeed and a splendid sight was obtained--one that will never be forgotten by me.

The accommodations at the House are very good indeed, and the manager pays attention to the comfort and needs of all.

William A. Swan, 17 Aug 1884

On pages 579 and 582, there are entries in Hawaiian.

Their first and last visit unless Madame Pele will get up a lava flow.

J.A. Conway, Mrs. E.A.I. Conway, Honolulu, 27 Aug 1884

Despite the awful reminders of the realization of my future home still I say with the poet

I have been there I fain would go
It's like a little Hell below.

E.W. Luning, 6 Sept 1884

[Lists party, times.] Found excellent beds, and received every attention from Mr. Shipman. With good entertainment for man and beast. Left for Hilo morning of Sep 7th.

F.P.D., *no date*

Went down into the crater this afternoon and stayed till after dark, visited Halemaumau and the New Lake, they were quite active. While sitting on the bank of the New Lake about 7:30 p.m. felt two shocks of earthquake, soon after several hundred feet of the south bank of the New Lake fell in.

It was rainy and windy and on our way back our lights went out, we lost the trail and had quite a time.

Visited Kilauea iki this morning, it is quite a sight; still raining and windy. Start back for Kau 10 a.m. In about six months will be visiting Mts. Vesuvius and Etna in

Europe.

Henry H. Williams, Honolulu, second visit, 15 Sept 1884

What a splendid time "by Jove." Arrived here Sunday night 7 p.m. and wish I could stop here weeks.

Frank B. Auerbach, Hilo, 24 Sept 1884

This is the day I was born.

J.M.C., 18 Aug 1919

On page 588, there is an entry in Hawaiian.

First visit, much pleased with volcano and sulphur baths. New Lake very active.
D.H. Davis, Honolulu, 17 Oct 1884

Visited here in October 1884 remaining nearly one week. Camped out one night on the new lake and saw her break out six times during the night. If we could make photographs in colors and at night some idea of the sight might be given, but the pictures we have seen of Madam Pele are a great insult to her.

Regret that we could not remain here for one month but time will not permit. As we already feel so much invigorated we fancy we might sling a bull by the tail. Hoping we may at some future time visit these wonderful regions and bring our bigger gun and shoot these lakes of fire more than 20 times which we have only had time to do this trip.

W.N. Tuttle, photographer, Sydney, Oct. 1884

We came, we saw, we were conquered by Kilauea, it is grand beyond description. It strikes me however that any well organized volcano would remove to a dryer climate.

Thomas W. Lee, Sydney, Australia, 20 Oct 1884

I leave Hilo by myself at 6:45 and enjoy a delightful ride through an earthly paradise in heavenly weather to the one mile post, when a sharp 9 minutes ride in a shower of rain brings me to the V.H. by 2:05.

Descend into Madame Pele's caldron of fire and brimstone: the sublimity and grandeur of her work is beyond expression. The impression that I have received will never be forgotten. If the works of the goddess of fire be a specimen of Hell and its torments, may the God of mercy deliver us all from it.

22nd. After travelling over half the civilized and uncivilized world I can congratulate Mr. Shipman on having a house of accommodation that is not surpassed or equalled for its excellence (excepting pens) by any other that I have visited at such a distance from any town.

Tom Southwick, Hull, Eng., 20 Oct 1884

Vision of terror! clear dost thou tell
Of the fate that awaiteth the wicked in Hell
Love is a stranger here: surely tis so--
Can there be love that allows endless woe?
Ah, but vain man, dwell rather on this--
Nothing but love can have closed the abyss
Of hell fire, and offered to all endless bliss.

no signature, 8 Nov 1884

During our visit here, we made two volcano excursions; the first was on the 7th, by night--we then found the crater active, and presenting a scene quite up to our

expectations. The "little beggar" was very busy also, and blowing away like a smithy's forge. The New Lake was almost quiet, and the surface free from any activity.

On the 10th, about 4:30 p.m., we observed from the Volcano House a flow of lava coming into the great lava bed from the "little beggar"; as darkness came on the sight was grand; along and wide stream of molten lava continually moving lit up the whole sky above, and most of the lake below.

The following day we went with the guide to watch the flowing lava, and were much interested in what we saw, though we did not attempt to approach the source of the stream; our guide, Mr. Roby, had told us he expected some unusual phenomenon when we visited the crater on the 7th and he now tells us he does not expect this lava flow to continue very long.

We have much pleasure in testifying to his excellent powers as a guide; and we also found him no less pleasant as a companion, than trustworthy as a guide. During our stay at the Volcano House, the proprietor himself was away from home except for one day; but we are happy to say we have been most kindly and hospitably treated--and we think ourselves most fortunate to have found so comfortable and pleasant a spot in a place so far from the haunts of men.

Edwin Rushfield, Rev. A.F. King, England, 5-11 Nov 1884

On page 595, there is an entry in French.

Man's love of nature may be justly judged by the sacrifice he is willing to bring in order to gratify his desire to see nature's masterpieces. I have made 24 miles per mulepower from Pahala, have to travel on that "via dolorosa" once more and defy any person to question my love of nature.

M. Greenblatt, San Francisco, Editor California Democrat, 27 Nov 1884

Visited the volcano Dec. 6th in the afternoon and remained till evening. Halemaumau very active, the New Lake quiet. Our guide most excellent and full of information as regards the volcano.

Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Bagley, Wiltshire, England, 5-7 Dec 1884

Come me from Kau ____ got dark goes me a little way and then feels me my hand where the horse been den see a light up up down and den dis man he come me up and you may just give this brave old guide Reobeck the credit of saving this man from an untimely grove.

Mr. O.K.N., *no date*

On page 598, I omitted some poor and semi-legible poems.

Left Hilo 20th of Decbr. _____ without a guide; my company up to the half way house was hdavy rain. Stopped half way house overnight and arrived here Sunday 3 o'clock p.m. I soon found myself at home here and in company with Mr. Rorback the most estimated guide to the terrors of the crater I spent many happy an hour. Weather was bright when we visited the crater and I was highly astonished to see such a wonder of nature before me. I never thought such a great admirable sight could be had on this earth. I leave tomorrow for Hilo pr. T.U. and I am very thankful to Mr. Rorback for his kind treatment and his friendly acting.

C. Wiedemann, San Francisco, 22 Dec 1884

Modern theologians, thinkers, and sinners may be able to change Hell into Hades but let's see them modify the heat of these lakes or measure their depth. We can only feel sure that they are not over 8000 miles deep. Science may sit down and think.

J.D. Warfield, Quincy, Ill., 25 Dec 1884

Left Pahala at 8 a.m., arrived at Volcano House at 6 p.m. The crater is very active. Left next morning at 9 a.m. for Hilo.
Thomas J. Kidd, Liverpool, England, 30 Dec 1884

Arrived yesterday at noon. Had a good view of Madam Pele: and had a pleasant evening with the affable guide and manager Mr. Roback.
Marvin E. Pack, U.S. Harris, 1 Jan 1885

The crater in vicinity of Halemaumau appears to me to have been considerably built up since my visit here 7/84.
Chas. H. Wetmore, M.D., 15 Jan 1885

Went to the crater at 4:30 p.m, returned at 11 p.m. Certainly a grand sight, far exceeded our imagination.
L.H. Parsons, Oakland, Cal., 4 Feb 1885

We the undersigned party of three passed a very pleasant time at the Volcano House and can recommend it as a first class house of its sort.
Robert W. Podmore, Honolulu, 14 Feb 1885

Whole show worth the trouble. Fared well.
Andrew R. Grieve, Greenock, Scotland, 23 Feb 1885

Bully for Mine Host. He treated us nobly.
James Austin Wilder, Honolulu, 23 Feb 1885

Have been made exceedingly comfortable and am indebted to Mr. Shipman for many polite attentions.
Francis Wayland, 22 Feb 1885

Oh! Halemaumau! thou remnant of a fiery past
Clothed in the majesty of countless years
Tell us! Wilt keep thy secrets forever fast?
Unmindful of our wishes and our secret fears?
Wherefore this fierce unrest? this wild and savage play?
Darkening the sunny skies of this fair land
With blinding vapors and they jets of fiery spray
A fitting symbol of the torments of the damned,
Art doing penance for some unnamed crime?
Committed in the dim and misty past?
Must seethe and groan until the hand of time
Takes pity on thy woe and releases thee at last?
Around thy brain the tropic flowers bloom
The wild bird whistles to her mate
The crescent moon relieves the evening's gloom
And only thou dost breathe the venomed breath of hate
Old as the Sphinx; and like that mark on history's page
Thou speakest not, but keepest thy secret well
And years to come may view thy speechless rage
No longer can I stay with thee, so Kilauea, farewell!
Edwin V. Atkinson, 23 Feb 1885

So here we are, and jolly far
We've had to come to reach it
And now, no doubt, like all the rest
I must start in and preach it

I came, I saw--and filled with awe
It conquered me completely
I started forth for all I'm worth
But came back much more meekly.

Our jolly host, who runs the post
Has left it for a season
And the guide galoot has gone to shoot
Wild pigs for a good reason.

I must confess the jolly mess
I mean the grub they gave us
Was extra good, and wholesome food,
But from the prices save us.

I would say more, but for the bore
Of writing this with tincture
And so instead, suppose all said,
And look upon this picture.

E.H., possibly E. Hutchinson 24 Feb 1885

The above entry is accompanied by a drawing on page 608 of a bottle of bourbon and a glass and a jug.

We remained four days, were twice at the volcano and several other places of interest, and are more than satisfied with our landlord and his table.

W.M. Scribner, New York, 27 Feb 1885

Honolulu turkey and mutton chops are very good specially after 10 minutes tramping in the crater.

Anne Nott, 27 Feb 1885

Arrived here at 4:30 p.m. after a splendid trip from Punahou. Visited the volcano last evening (7th) and found Madame Pele and her numerous family quite active at times.

signature unclear, 6 March 1885

A pleasant little party of four
Rode from Hilo, a little sore
Doing thirty miles the day previous,
Which all declared was very tedious.
Making sixty miles, the total number
And finding us gay as young cucumber
Too tired, hungry, and rather fearing
To continue, so subscribe myself,

Adolph Geering, Honolulu, 12 March 1885

Homeward bound, tired and satisfied.

Clarence M. Walton, Honolulu, Oahu, *no date*

If we were tired when on horseback, what were we on "shanks mare." When with singing, laughter, groans and sigh, we all marched back from Kilauea.

Emma Walton, Honolulu, *no date*

Depart from Volcano House after a most delightful time feeling amply paid and well satisfied.

Edward Hutton, 16 March 1885

Arrived today from Punaluu at 4:30 having left Honolulu on Monday at 4 p.m. We have found the journey from the start very pleasant and the transportation from Punaluu to this place exceptionally grand.

Our only surprise is that a wagon road has not been made from Punaluu to the Volcano House. We have found the quarters here comfortable, and the table better than we were told to hope for.

Under all the circumstances of a distant market, and uncertain travel, and the new beginning, we could not have expected better. One must be very hard to please indeed, who can not rough it for a few days on wild turkey served with "sauce d'ohelo."

Mary M. Jewett, 23 March 1885

For the second time to see the wonderful crater.

Lipto Kirlos, Hungary, Europe, 31 March 1885

Left Hilo this a.m. at 7:30 and after encountering one of Hilo's summer showers we rode through the Fern Forest, admiring the ferns and regretting we could not take them back with us to San Francisco. We satisfied ourselves with the consolation that on our return from here we would take a few pieces.

We arrived at the Halfway House at 10 a.m., partook of the lunch provided for us by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold of Hilo. After resting about 30 minutes we continued our journey, arriving here at 2 p.m. very much pleased with our horseback ride, but oh, how sore.

Soon after our arrival, we were treated to a sulphur bath which helped us somewhat. We should advise all to take them, as we cannot find words to express our appreciation of the bath and our genial host Mr. Shipman. On our return to the coast we will long remember our trip to the volcano by the way of Hilo.

Carlton Hobbs, San Francisco, Cal., 4 April 1885

We the undersigned having met here at the Volcano House. With Tom Pupuu our good natured guide made the trip to the South Lake this afternoon, spent about two hours on its edge, seeing the fireworks by night and returning at eight o'clock.

The goddess has been doing well lately, giving us a grand show of it. The lava is running from Halemaumau nearly all over the crater. The trip was one that we call a good investment although it rained nearly all the time we were gone.

Our plucky lady stood the tramp as well as the best of us. We all cordially testify to the politeness and attention of our host Mr. O.T. Shipman.

signature unclear, 4 April 1885

Five of us came and ere we go
We write our names in a five line row
That all who look on this page may know
That we consider the Vol-ca-no
In every respect--a first class show.

Mrs. J. Monsarrat, 9 April 1885

On behalf of the party I express our perfect satisfaction with our entertainment at the Volcano House; and our gratitude for Mr. Shipman's courtesy and attention; and our private opinion, publicly expressed, that the tourist who finds fault with the V.H. is what Dogberry would call, "an ass."

R.S.S., *no date*

I ascended Mauna Loa, reaching Mokuaweoweo about 10 A.M. April 20th. Snow covered the upper portion of the summit plateau in large masses, and in small scattering patches extended nearly a thousand feet below the summit. I left behind all clouds at the height of between seven and eight thousand feet, all clear and cold too above that. The wind (very cold) was continuous and in heavy gusts, blowing all the while from S.E., S. and S.W. The walls of Mokuaweoweo, especially the western, were plentifully bedecked with snow, and there was much snow on the floor of the crater. The spot of Commodore Wilkes encampment was mostly covered with snow, so that I saw as the only relics there, two sticks, a broken bottle and a few nails. To my remark then and there made to J. Ulumahiapua Pea of Panau, Puna, "Wilke's' encampment," his reply was, "My grandfather Ulumahiapua Pea was the guide." We walked up and back from Ainapo. Six full days were spent in travel. The pocket barometer of Mr. Richardson which I carried showed Mauna Loa to be 13,300 feet above sea level. The summit crater was quiescent, just as it has been for several years: however, sulphurous smoke and steam were issuing from cracks in the floor of the crater, the crater being of the shape of the figure 8 written horizontal. I descended into Mokuaweoweo and spent the night by the steam and smoke cracks in the floor, keeping very warm by the issuing heat, although the night before I slept in a cave with icicles over head. Only one who has been there can realize the formidableness of the task of going down and coming up out of the summit crater of Mauna Loa. The angle of descent was 90 degrees in places, and not apparently less than 75 or 80 degrees any of the way. The place where I descended was at a point on the northeast brink, two-thirds of the descent bringing me to the floor of the first bench, and the other third to the lowest bench of the largest part of the crater. The barometer indicated the floor of the crater to be only four hundred feet below the brink (the real depth being, however, rather more). It was during most of the time in clear sky above the clouds, it being nearly all the time the jaunt lasted rainy below. My last day on the mountain gave signs of a heavy storm, the upper and cirrus clouds being driven over by the southwest wind, and meeting the trade wind and lower clouds, and looking very angry at the place of meeting. The storm that followed us was one of the heaviest ever known on the island. I was fortunate enough to reach a camp for shelter (6000 feet up) a few hours after the storm struck me. J.U. Pea exhibited great natural efficiency as a guide.

As to that future possible date, when Mokuaweoweo will become again active, another flow will issue from the mountain or volcanic forces will blow off the whole top of Maunaloa leaving then another but stupendous Haleakala. The undersigned need indulge in no speculations.

P.S. The fierce cold wind blowing and the sunlight reflected by the snow affected my eyes with incipient inflammation. In consequence of the lightness of the air, I found myself affected with vertigo after awakening from sleep on the floor of the crater on the morning of April 21st. The account of Mr. John Lydgate (page 467) [24 June 1874] gives the height of [page torn here] as 800 and 1000 ft. [torn] the floor has risen since the Lydgate survey; however the small aneroid I carried did not respond sensitively to small heights and depths. An account of a descent into Mokuaweoweo by W.W. Hall is found on page 32 of this book [22 Sept 1873] as also another account in old book Apr. 17th 1865. According to the accounts in the old book (17 Apr. 1865) one of the party went round the south end of Mokuaweoweo while the rest of the party crossed the shallow supplementary loop attached to the north end of the main or larger loop of that figure 8. (See Lydgate survey page 46 this book.)

E.P. Baker, 25 April 1885

Left Hilo 7:20 and arrived here 3:20 having spent half an hour at halfway house. I had a very good horse though lot of rain. Hope to visit the lake tomorrow. I am now enjoying the comforts of the Volcano House and the kindness of my host Mr. Shipman.

Ed Macfie, 11 May 1885

On page 627, I omitted a nonsense entry.

Visited crater during day of 16th. Flowing lava about 1/2 mile to right of point where road meets the crater bed. New Lake about twice the size of April '82. the change seems to be from caving away of the westerly banks and towards Halemaumau. The island is all remaining of that bank.

South Lake changed by caving away of banks with loss of the crest of high ridge to the N.W. Witnessed a break up of surface which floated to the S.E. corner and plunged in.

"Little Beggar" (so called) and the flow thence to the N.E. are wholly new, as is the break down in the surface between "L.B." and South Lake.

The "Little Beggar" called for supplies and swallowed my little boy's hat in an instant.

William R. Castle, 4th visit, 15-18 May

Arrived here Friday noon 7 hours from Hilo. Went down crater in evening. New Lake broke up while we were present, for the first time in several months, states the guide. Descended to the floor of Halemaumau through the gap on the N. side. The path descends to a point 10 to 15 feet below the level of the lake.

The lava in the lake had risen about a foot between Friday night and Saturday afternoon. The lake was very active Saturday afternoon. The flow from "Little Beggar", which has been running since early in March, has nearly reached the N. wall of the crater and is still slowly advancing. Made coin specimens there.

L.A. Thurston, 17 May 1885

Arrived here on Thursday at 2 a.m. Stayed until 10 a.m. Saturday the 23. Had a good time. Mr. O.T. Shipman knows how to run a hotel.

James Walsh, 23 May 1885

On page 631, there is an entry in Chinese. On page 633, I omitted a poor entry.

Left Punaluu at 5:30 a.m. Rode on mules for 5 miles. Then took carriage for 11 miles to halfway house., where we took the mules. Found "Tom" all he was represented. Enjoyed the ride on his back greatly. Reached the Volcano House at 2:30 p.m. Went into the crater and to Halemaumau at 5 p.m.; remained until 8:30 p.m. and reached the hotel at 11 p.m. A good day's work but was fully repaid by the awful grandeur of the scene for all the fatigue endured. Could not have gotten back at all without Haines the Norwegian guide's strong arm and kind help.

Miss C.C.G., Reading, Penn., 1 June 1885

On page 637, there is an entry in a foreign language. On pages 638 and 639, there are some poor drawings with worse captions.

Balding he been come volcano. He no see fire and he mad like anything. By and by he go back Hilo and speak all ways volcano no use. He no come here.

R.E. Balding, 11 March 1905

Ted Guard he been tell lie story. Balding he come volcano, he been see plenty fire.
 R.E.B., 5 March 1908

Arrived at the Volcano House March 9, 1906. After an enjoyable visit, left for Hilo, Honolulu, San Francisco, on March 15th 1906.
 Frances Harrington, San Francisco, *no date*

Altitudes

Volcano House	4440 feet
North Pali of crater	520 "
West" "	600 "
Highest " east "	490 "
Mauna Loa	13,800 "
Mauna Kea	14,600 "
Circumference of crater	9 miles
" " " Lake (new) about	1 1/4 "
V.H. house above floor of crater black lava	480 ft

Someone scratched corrections over some of these numbers in pencil, but their numbers are rather unclear, except "12" for "9" and "4040" for "4440." No signature, no date.

Distances

From Volcano to	Bullock Pen	7 miles
	Hawelus	1 6
	Cocoanut Grove	2 3
	Hilo	30 1/2
From Volcano to junction Keauhou and Puna Ranch		5 1/2 miles
	top of Pali	14 1/2
	Kalapana	2 3
	Elderts	3 8
	Hilo	6 1
From Volcano to	Reed's	1 7
	Keaiwa	2 0
	Punaluu	2 7
	Waiohinu	4 0
	Kaalualu	4 7

On pages 640 and 641, I omitted some poor fragments. On the back cover, I omitted some poor fragments.