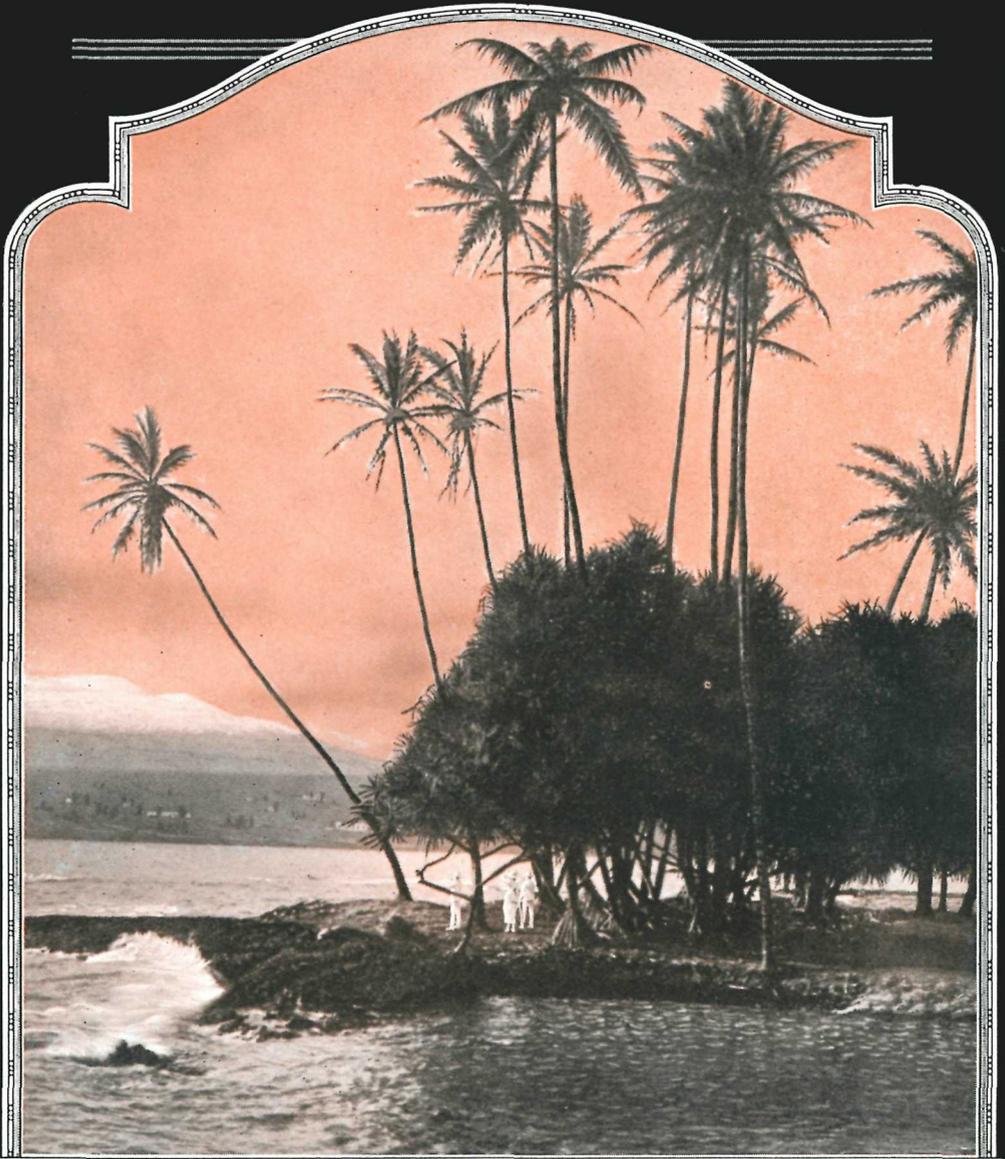
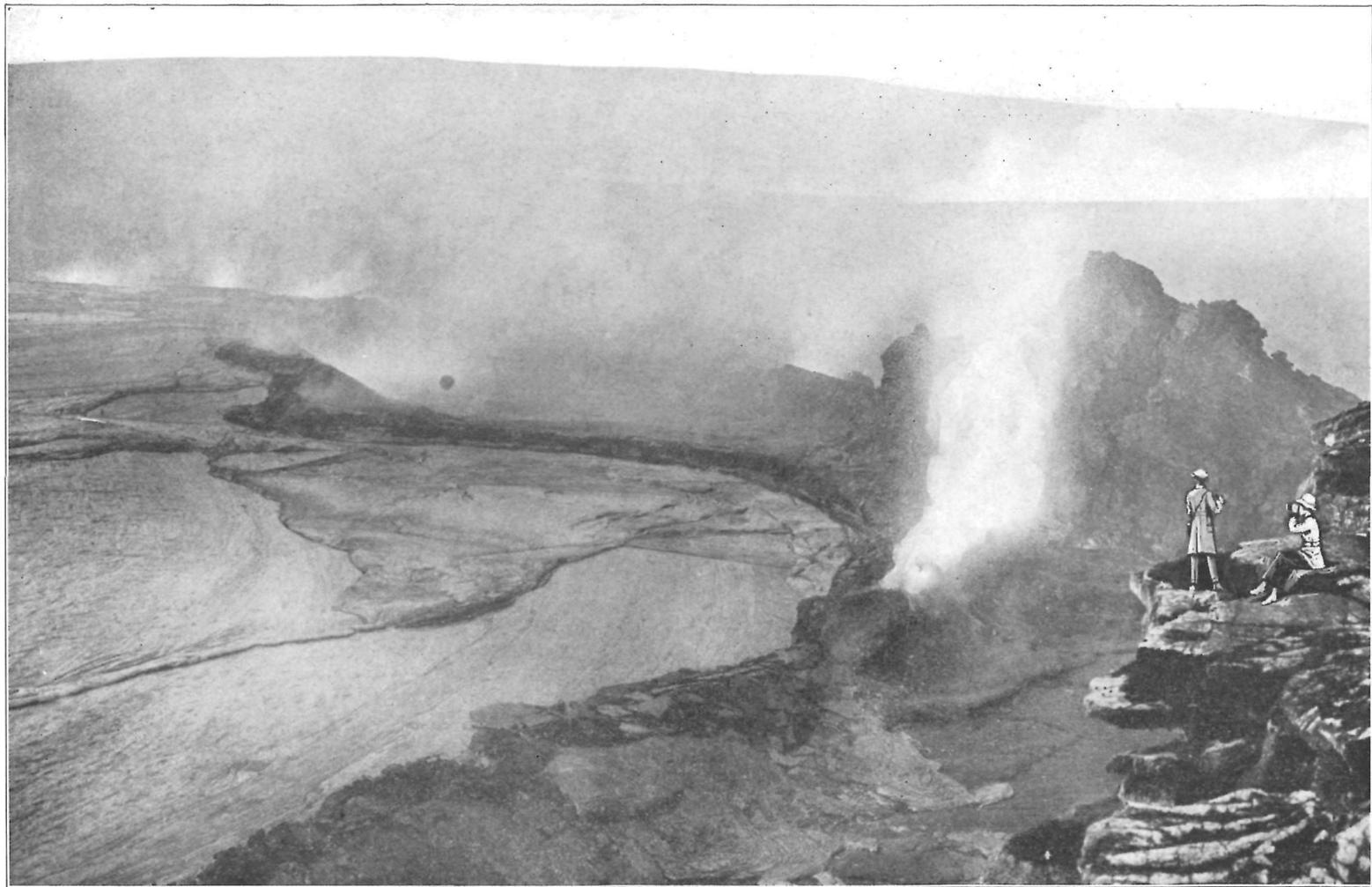


# HAWAII

National Park  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL PARK SERIES



The world-famed volcano of Kilauea, eight miles in circumference

An Appreciation of the  
**Hawaii National Park**

By E. M. NEWMAN, Traveler and Lecturer

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



THE FIRES of a visible inferno burning in the midst of an earthly paradise is a striking contrast, afforded only in the Hawaii National Park. It is a combination of all that is terrifying and all that is beautiful, a blending of the awful with the magnificent. Lava-flows of centuries are piled high about a living volcano, which is set like a ruby in an emerald bower of tropical grandeur. Picture a perfect May day, when glorious sunshine and smiling nature combine to make the heart glad; then multiply that day by three hundred and sixty-five and the result is the climate of Hawaii. Add to this the sweet odors, the luscious fruits, the luxuriant verdure, the flowers and colorful beauty of the tropics, and the Hawaii National Park becomes a dreamland that lingers in one's memory as long as memory survives.

*E. M. Newman*

## *To the American People:*

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.

  
Secretary of the Interior

## Hawaii National Park



THE Hawaiian Islands, in the mid-Pacific, comprise a land of exquisite charm, in a novel setting.

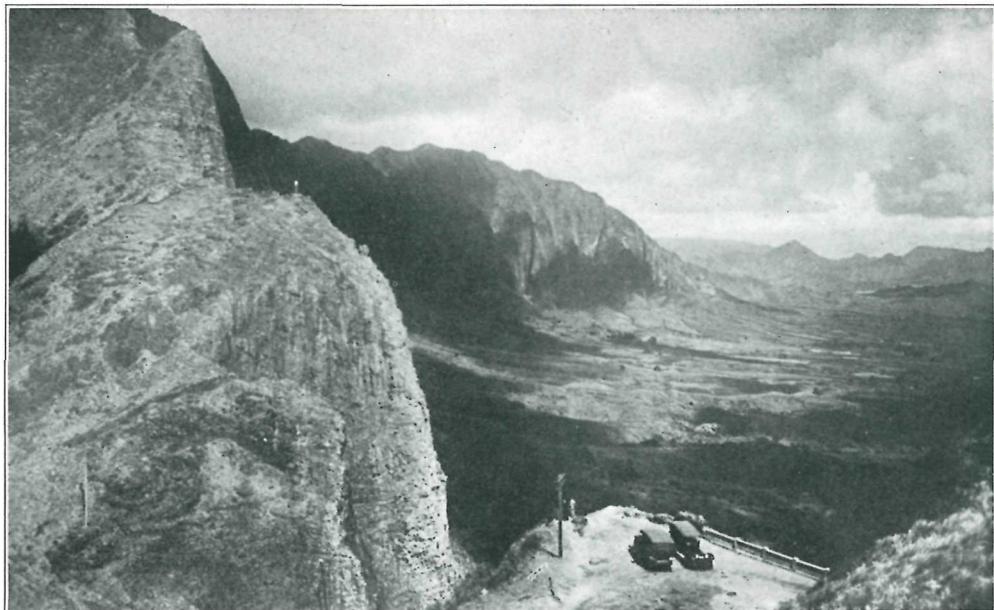
It is the land of the cocoanut and the royal palm; the poinciana regia and the monkeypod. Here the pleasure-seeking traveler also discovers the banyan and the hau, the golden shower and the hibiscus, the pineapple and the papaya, the kukui and algeroba, the lantana and pandanus. And, from the coral plains thus carpeted, spring the world's most spectacular volcanoes, thousands of feet above the vast surrounding blue of the Pacific's dazzling waters.

The Hawaii National Park, created by the United States Government in 1916, and administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, includes three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii, and Haleakala, on the island of Maui. These islands are connected by frequent steamer service with the port of Honolulu, island of Oahu.

"The Hawaiian volcanoes," writes T. A. Jaggar, Jr., director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, "are truly a national asset, wholly unique of their kind, the most famous in the world of science and the most continuously, va-

riously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active, with a lake or lakes of molten lava, for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano in the world, with eruptions about once a decade, and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe. Haleakala is a mountain mass ten thousand feet high, with a tremendous crater rift in its summit eight miles in diameter and three thousand feet deep, containing many high lava cones. Haleakala is probably the largest of all known craters among volcanoes that are technically known as active. It erupted less than two hundred years ago. The crater at sunrise is the grandest volcanic spectacle on earth."

The lava lake at Kilauea is the most spectacular feature of Hawaii National Park. It draws visitors from all over the world. It is a lake of molten, fiery lava a thousand feet long, splashing on its banks with a noise like waves of the sea, while great fountains boil through it fifty feet high. This exhibition of one of the most amazing revelations of nature—the terrific and irresistible forces of the earth's internal fires—is accessible by automobiles almost to the very brink, and may be safely viewed. The National Park areas also include gorgeous tropical



The Pali, at head of Nuuanu Valley, near Honolulu

jungles and fine forests. Sandalwood, elsewhere extinct, grows luxuriantly, and there are mahogany groves.

### **The Paradise of the Pacific**

Hawaii is a Territory of the United States, annexed in 1898. The inhabited islands comprise a chain of eight, stretching over a distance of more than four hundred miles, with a total area of 6,500 square miles and a population of 256,180. From northeast to southwest the islands are Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Hawaii, the latter giving its name to the group. Honolulu, island of Oahu, is the capital, the chief commercial city and a tourist resort.

The ocean voyage of more than two thousand miles from the mainland is full of interest, occupying several days in splendidly equipped and luxurious steamers. The waters soon become more placid, more deeply blue; the sky is softer, the air more balmy, and all around prevails the sweet influence of summer seas, restful and inviting. Sunrise and sunset become more brilliant, and the nights of the full moon are flooded with a golden light that suggests fairy scenes of enchantment on the Isles beyond. Rounding Diamond Head, the landmark of Honolulu harbor, the deep blue of the ocean shades

off with all the lighter blues, then runs the gamut through every shade of green, until the waves are seen breaking in a long line of dazzling, foaming surf on the far-famed beach of Waikiki.

The city of Honolulu has a population of 75,000 and differs but little from American cities in social customs, manner of living, business life, and modern improvements. Next to ideal climate the visitor expects to find first-class hotels. In this respect he can be accommodated either in the palatial city hotels or in those at the beach. For those who prefer the residence and bungalow types of hotels, there are many conveniently situated.

The Executive Building, formerly the Iolani Palace, contains numerous interesting features reminiscent of the past when the islands were under native control. In the Throne Room, which is now the Territorial House of Representatives, are hung portraits of former kings and their consorts. The royal Hawaiian coat-of-arms, now the Territorial, together with gilded spears and other marks of olden days, may still be seen in the ornamentation of the interior.

Beautiful parks, with their royal palms, gorgeous tropical flowers,

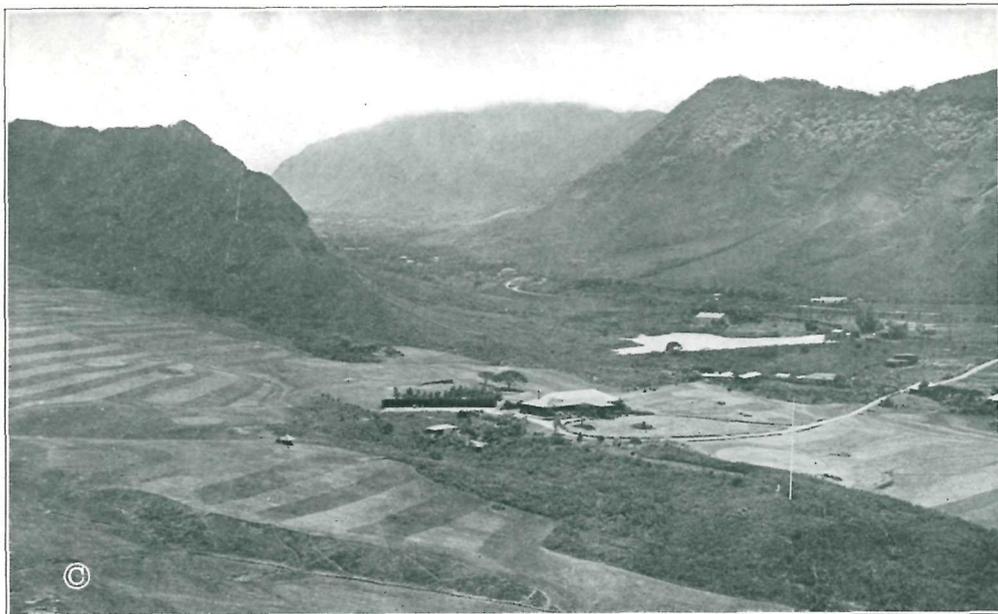


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Haleakala—largest quiescent volcano in the world

Waves of Lava, as seen by night

The Devil's Kitchen, Volcano of Kilauea



© BY NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS AND BROWN & DAWSON, N. Y.  
View of Golf Course and Country Club, Honolulu

strange trees and shrubs, suggest a fairy-land to the visitor unaccustomed to such scenes. In the automobile tours of Honolulu and its suburbs, over the admirable boulevards and highways, frequently one sees the scalloped branches of the night blooming cereus, drooping over hedges and walls. The glory and fragrance of the rare blossoms may be enjoyed only after night-fall, when the great white petals unfold to greet the brilliant stars.

Waikiki Beach, the sea-side resort of Honolulu, fronts directly on the blue Pacific and is protected by a great coral reef half a mile or more off shore. Against this barrier the mighty rollers dash and rush headlong in foam-crested torrents across the lagoon. A daring and distinctively Hawaiian aquatic sport is surf-riding. It is most fascinating to watch the men and boys standing erect on their surfboards dashing shoreward and topping the crests of the highest breakers. Surf-riding in the outrigger canoes is an enjoyable sport and under the guidance of skillful Hawaiian paddlers is safe but decidedly speedy and thrilling. The sea bathing is perfect; the temperature of the water is about 78 degrees the year 'round.

Delightful railroad and motor trips of moderate length may be enjoyed from Honolulu. The automobile tour around the island is particularly interesting. A panorama of ever-changing beauty is unfolded—precipitous mountains, foaming surf, dense tropical vegetation, fields of sugar cane, pineapple plantations and rice fields affording a continuous variety of scene. The Pali, famed in story,

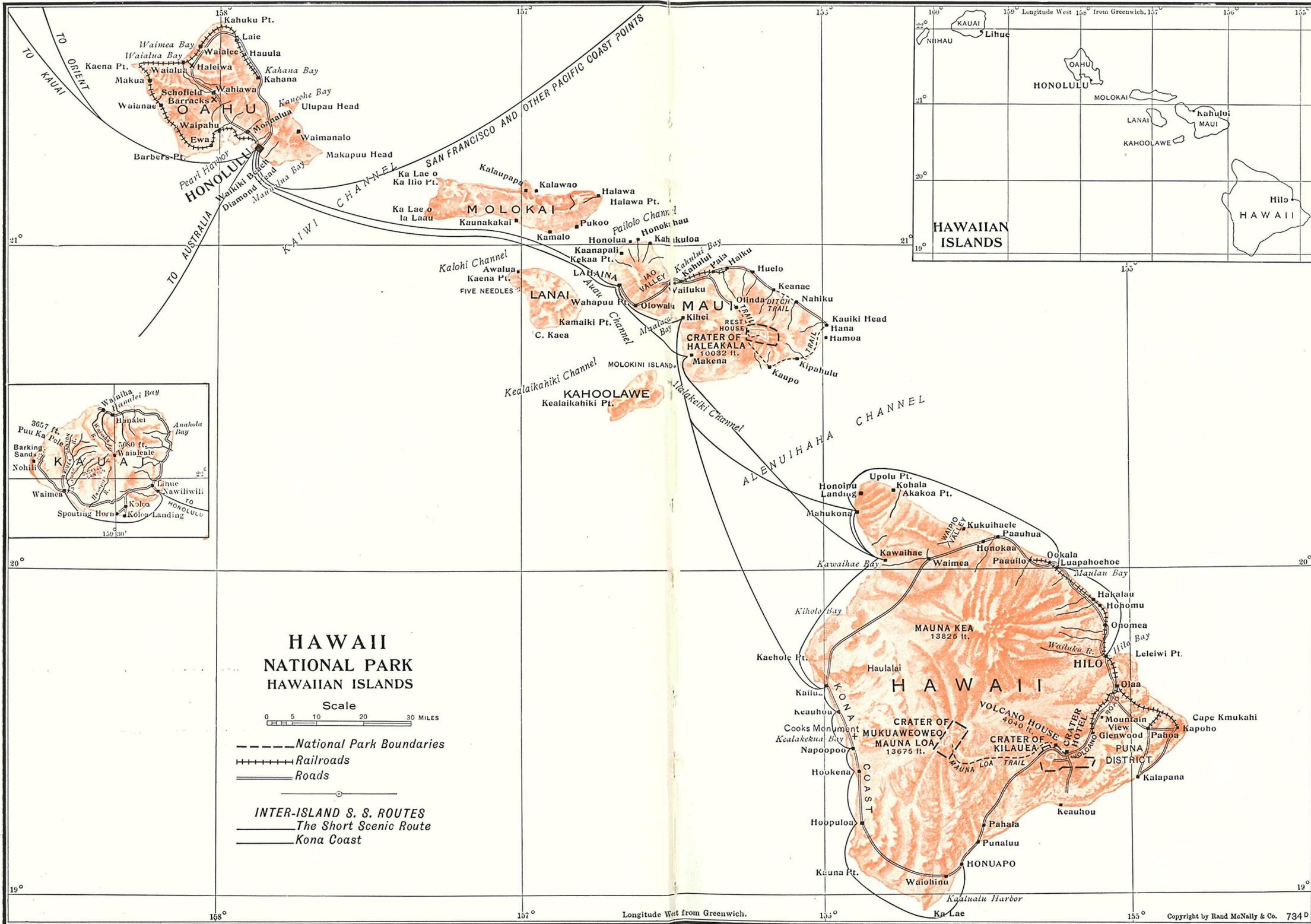
is at the head of Nuuanu Valley, six miles from Honolulu. "Pali" is an Hawaiian word meaning "cliff," and Nuuanu Pali towers 1,200 feet, a precipice flanked on both sides by mountain walls 3,500 feet in height. It was in 1795, in the Nuuanu Valley, that the army of Oahu took its final stand against the invaders under Kamehameha the Great—the Napoleon of the South Seas. Forced by their enemies up the valley toward the great cliff, all that remained of Oahu's army, about 3,000, were finally driven over the cliff to destruction on the rocks below.

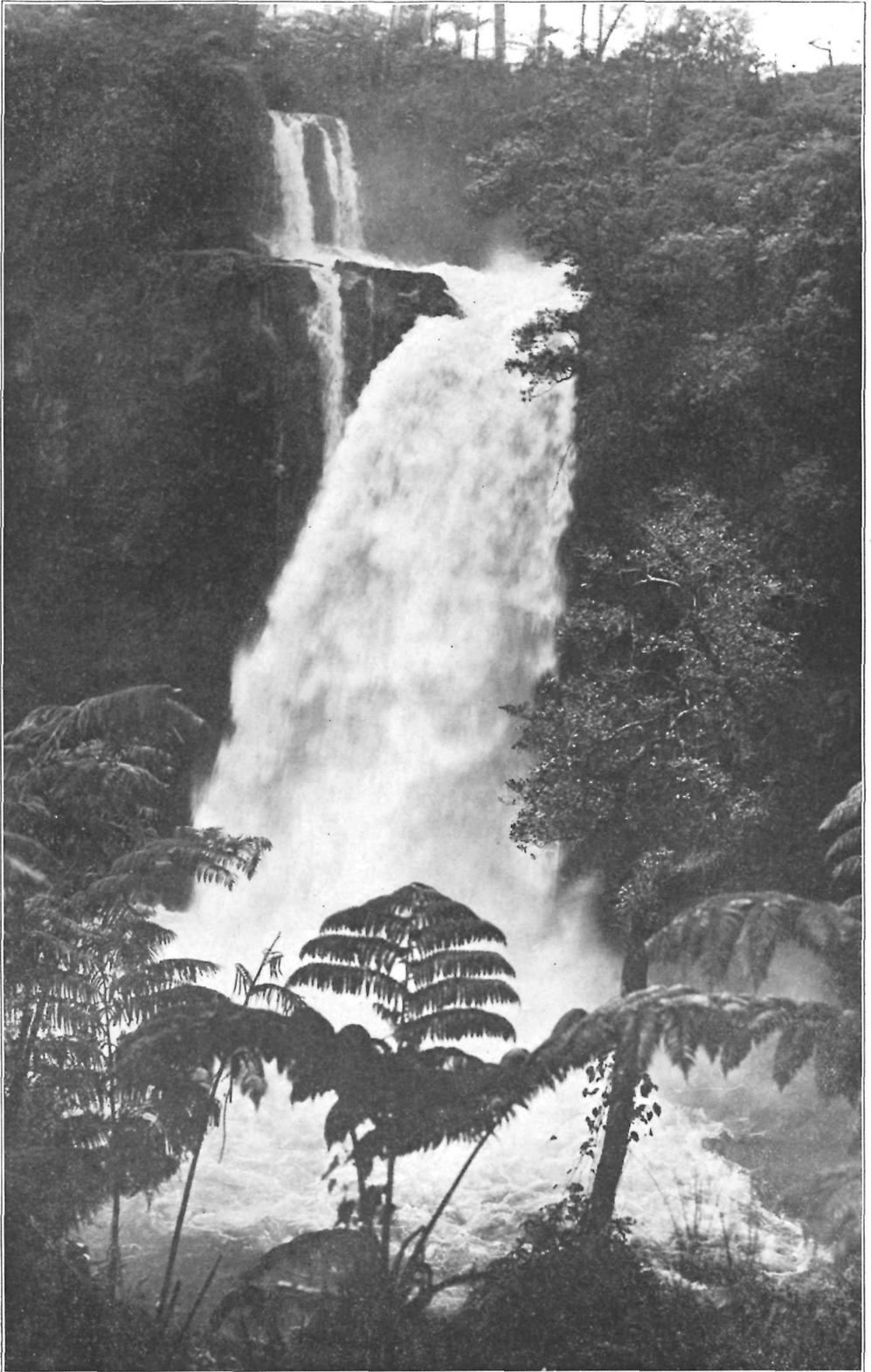
Hauula, on the windward side of the island, and Haleiwa, on the Waialua Bay, offer many attractions, coupled with excellent hotel accommodations.

The attractions of Oahu are far from exhausted, but perhaps the visitor is ready to view wonders of very different character—the volcanoes, the ever-living crater of Kilauea, and the inspiring Mauna Loa and Haleakala.

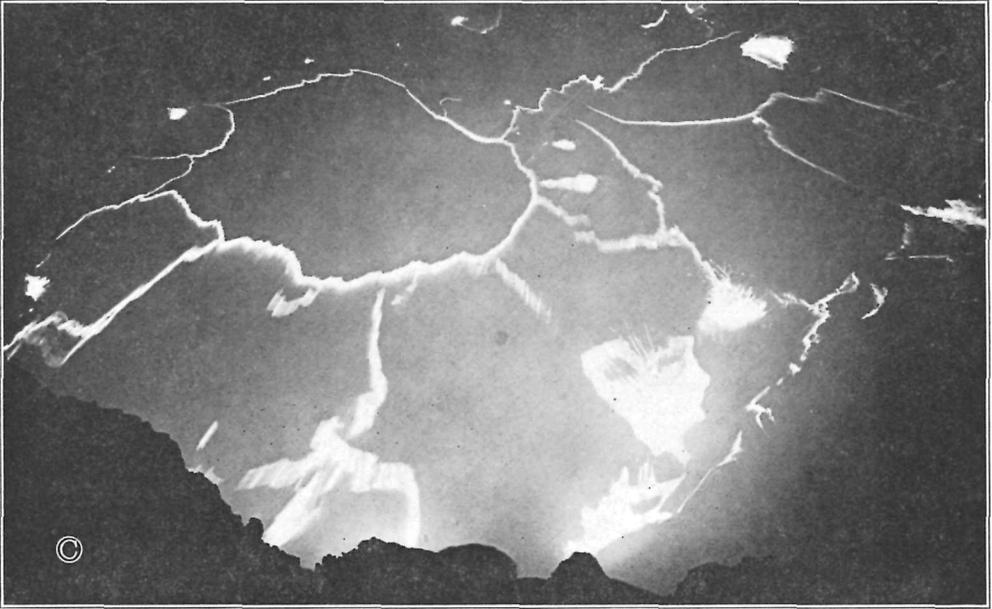
#### Kilauea and Mauna Loa

The world-famed active volcano of Kilauea, the marvelous country surrounding it, and the towering crater of Mauna Loa, scarcely less remarkable, are situated on the island of Hawaii. An overnight steamer ride of 192 miles from Honolulu brings one to Hilo, population 10,000, the largest town on Hawaii and the second in size and importance in the islands. Hilo is very attractive, has good hotels, and is the starting point for the trip inland to Kilauea volcano. There is a splendid harbor at Hilo, protected by a breakwater, and one of the prettiest spots is Coccoanut Island, from which a panoramic view of the mountains lies outstretched. In front is the placid bay of Hilo, and on the shore beyond is the





Pihonua Falls, near Hilo, Island of Hawaii



© BY NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS AND BROWN & DAWSON, N. Y.  
 Fiery Crater of Kilauea, at night

city, almost hidden by luxuriant tropical foliage, while in the background are seen the two loftiest mountains in this ocean—at the right, Mauna Kea, snow-hooded—at the left, majestic Mauna Loa.

The trip from Hilo to Kilauea volcano is by automobile, a distance of thirty miles. From Hilo the road gradually ascends through sugar cane and pineapple plantations, to a high elevation and then plunges into a great forest of tree ferns, whose fronds are thirty feet overhead and provide a delightful canopy for many miles. At 4,000 feet elevation the tour ends at Crater Hotel, or a mile beyond at Volcano House on the rim of the crater. Here are unobstructed views of towering snow-capped mountains and the great crater, Kilauea, an enormous pit nearly eight miles in circumference and six hundred feet deep, enclosing an area of 2,650 acres. Filling the floor of this vast bowl is a sea of solidified lava, twisted and contorted into every imaginable shape, with jets of steam, vapor and sulphurous fumes rising from innumerable crevices and cracks. Almost at the center is the active throat of the volcano itself, called by the natives, Halemaumau, The House of Everlasting Fire. This was, in Hawaiian mythology, the home of Pele, the goddess of fire.

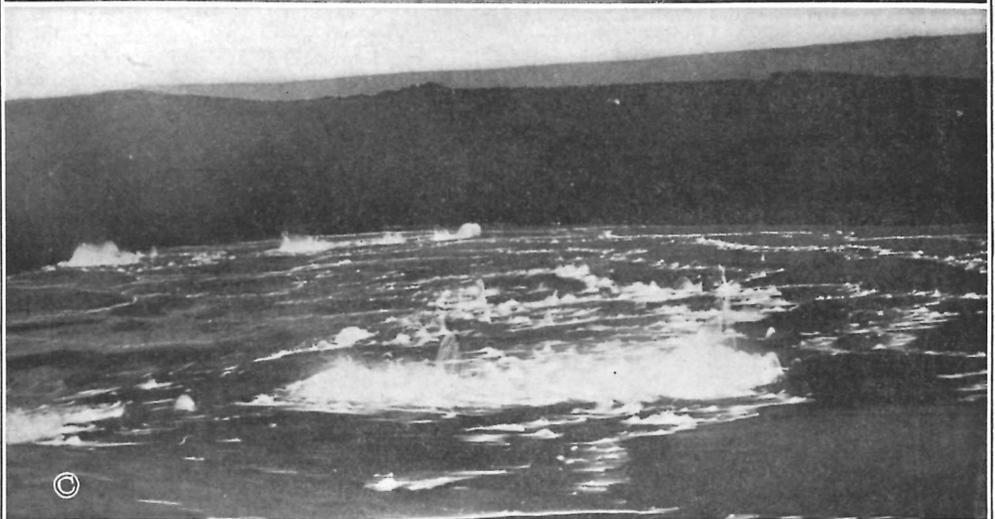
This throat or inner pit is a mile in circumference and contains at all times a raging sea of molten lava, its white-hot waves lashing and gnawing at the imprisoning walls, and its vast fountains of incandescent rock eternally flinging their fiery spray in air; seething and roaring in awful grandeur. The molten sea rises and falls periodically, at times even overflowing the rim of the pit and spreading out over the floor of the main crater, while red-hot crags and massive

islands rise from its depths to either collapse in tumultuous avalanches or subside gently beneath the surface of the lava. The pit is fascinating by daylight, but at night, when the imprisoned fires are at their grandest, the scene is entralling. It may be witnessed in perfect safety. No accident has ever taken place in connection with its activities. The Devil's Kitchen, the Picture Frame, and Pele's Bathroom are among the interesting volcanic freak formations on the main crater bed. The U. S. Weather Bureau maintains a volcanic observatory upon the brink of the crater, and visitors are welcome to inspect the apparatus installed.

Kilauea is the center of a district unexcelled in volcanic marvels, and at least a week could be devoted to its exploration. There are many great craters withing easy walking distance; interesting lava tubes or tunnels, wonderful forests of ancient Koa trees and tree ferns, banks of live sulphur, and bottomless fissures and earthquake cracks.

The trails are well marked by signboards and horses are obtainable for longer expeditions, or for the two-day trip to the summit of Mauna Loa, intermittently active and the world's largest volcano. Near the top of this great mountain, towering to a height of 13,675 feet above the sea, is the crater of Mokuaweoweo, with an area of 2,370 acres, a circumference of 9.47 miles, a length of 3.7 miles, and a width of 1.74 miles. This trip is made by horseback, and convenient rest houses are located on the slope of the mountain.

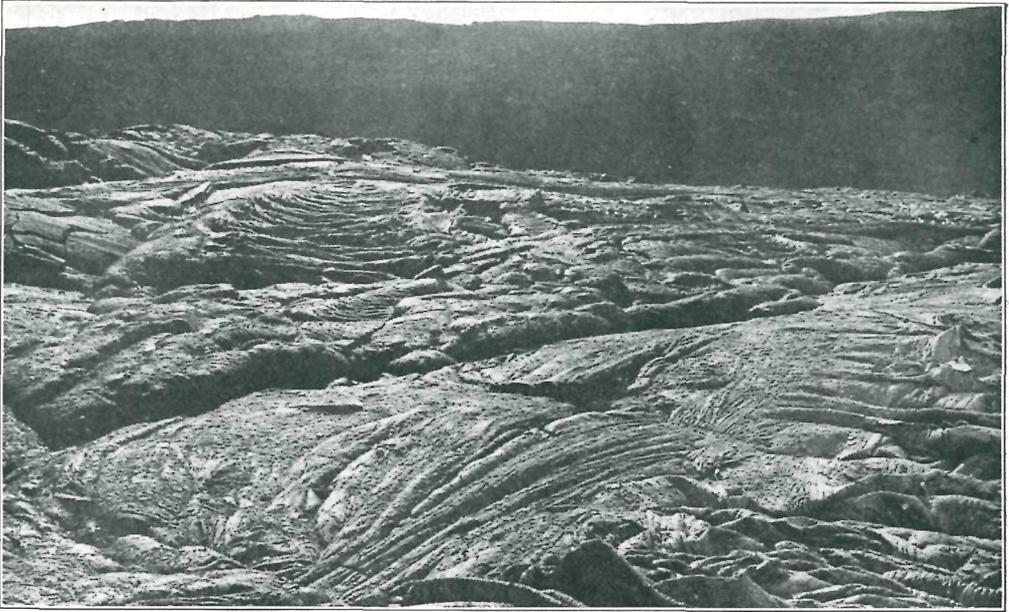
Another route to Kilauea is by steamer from Honolulu to Kailua, 173 miles, touching at Mahukona and Kawaihae and by automobile, 101 miles, from Kailua to the volcano. The stops en route afford opportunities to



Towering Mauna Loa from Hilo

Night View of the Volcano of Kilauea

Tree Ferns on road to Kilauea Volcano



Cooled Lava formation, on the floor of a giant crater

visit scenic and historical parts of the island of Hawaii in the Kona district, abounding in coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, sisal and tropical fruits—such as Kealakekua Bay, the Captain Cook Monument, Napoopoo and Honaunau, the site of the famous Hale O Keawe, the best known of Hawaiian places of refuge and temples.

Of the many side-trips from Hilo, a ride on the railway to Paauilo is most spectacular. Costing more than \$100,000 per mile, the road crosses over two hundred streams, follows the coast line north of Hilo and reveals a bewildering array of gulches or canyons, between ancient lava flows, with wonderful foliage and waterfalls. The adjoining Puna District shows the best examples of native life and the largest cocoon grove on the islands.

### Haleakala

Another area of the Hawaii National Park comprises the volcano of Haleakala, situated on the island of Maui. After a few hours' voyage of seventy-five miles from Honolulu, or while en route between Honolulu and Hilo, the traveler lands at Lahaina and rides twenty-three miles by automobile to Wailuku, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, the third in size in the islands. From Lahaina to Wailuku is over a road often compared with the Amalfi drive in Italy. On the left rises precipitously high mountains, while, just as steep, on the right, the road is built 200 feet and more over the ocean. In full view is the lofty crest of Haleakala.

Iao Valley, sometimes called "The Yosemite of Hawaii," penetrates the mountain mass just back of Wailuku, and is perhaps the most beautiful valley in the islands. It is five miles long, two miles wide, and near its head is 4,000 feet deep. It is filled with dense

tropical growths of every kind. Through it flows the Wailuku River, which received its name (water of blood) in 1790 when Kamehameha fought and conquered the King of Maui in a desperate battle. There are many curious and interesting formations in the rock-ribbed mountains.

Haleakala, the House of the Sun, is the largest quiescent volcano in the world. The elevation of its summit is 10,032 feet. Its crater is nineteen square miles, or 12,160 acres; the circumference of the rim, twenty miles; extreme length, 7.48 miles; extreme width, 2.37 miles. The almost vertical walls drop half a mile or more. It is impossible to realize the great area of the crater. The whole of New York City, below Central Park, could be buried within its depths, and the highest of that city's church spires would be but toys by the side of its cinder cones; cones which rise like young mountains from the bottom of the crater, and which are relatively but fair-sized ant-hills when viewed from the summit. The silver sword, an indigenous plant born of the ash and scoria of the volcano, grows within the crater and in but one other place in the world. It consists of a great mass of silvery-white, bristling sword shaped leaves resting upon the ground, from which rises a stalk, strung with flowers, to the height of five or six feet.

On the crater's edge stands a substantial rest house which makes the night comfortable to the visitor. This vantage point is above the usual cloud elevation. The level rays of the setting sun illuminate every nook and corner of the stupendous crater and bring to view the outlines and delicate tints of the majestic pictures which have been hung in this mammoth gallery, to thrill and awe all who look upon them.

Mark Twain wrote: "It is the sublimest spectacle I ever witnessed. I felt like the Last Man, neglected of the judgment, and left pinnacled in mid-heaven, a forgotten relic of a vanished world." Said Jack London: "For natural beauty and wonder the nature-lover may see dissimilar things as great as Haleakala, but no greater, while he will never see elsewhere anything more beautiful or wonderful."

The established trip to Haleakala includes automobile service from Wailuku to Iao Valley and to Olinda, twenty-one miles, and saddle horses and guide from Olinda, eight miles to the summit. The round-trip requires two days and one night from Wailuku. The visitor to Haleakala who has the time and is physically equal to spending three or four days in the saddle may make the return trip from the summit over the floor of the crater, out through the Kaupo Gap and around the windward side of the island by what is known as the "Ditch Trail," passing through Alea, Hana, Nahiku and Kaena. The "Ditch" country is a huge conservatory.

### Kauai, the Garden Isle

Kauai, area 546.9 square miles, is the smallest of the four principal islands of the group. It is ninety-eight miles from Honolulu to Nawiliwili, the harbor for Lihue, two miles distant. The island retains to a great degree its primitive beauty. It holds many attractions for tourists, among which are the brilliantly colored Waimea and Olokele canyons and the bay and valley at Hanalei. Among other natural wonders are the Barking Sands at Nohili and the Spouting Horn at Koloa.

### Park Area

Kilauea section 17,290 acres, Mauna Loa section 37,200 acres, and Haleakala section 20,175 acres.

### Climates

The coastal regions of the Hawaiian Islands have a temperature which varies not more than 10 degrees through the day, and which has an utmost range during the year between the degrees of 85 and 55. The humidity is low. There are no cyclones, nor hurricanes, no foggy days and no malaria. The cool invigorating northeast trade winds blow almost continuously. In the high altitudes the temperature falls and on the heights of Haleakala, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea the freezing point is often reached.

### Sports and Amusements

Among the all year 'round diversions are swimming, surf-riding, game fishing, yachting, golf, polo, baseball, cricket, football, tennis, motoring, hunting, horse-racing, horse-back riding and mountain climbing. There are splendid golf courses at the Country Club of Honolulu, at Moanalua, at Schofield Barracks and at Haleiwa.

The Mid-Pacific Carnival, many features of which are staged at Waikiki Beach, is held annually in February.

Celebrating Kamehameha Day the Territorial Fair is held annually in June, featuring

pageants depicting ancient Hawaiian customs, while during the September Regatta some of the world's champion swimmers can be seen in action.

### Sight-Seeing Tours

Sight-seeing tours are operated from Honolulu to points of interest throughout the islands. From Honolulu to Kilauea Volcano and return, "all-expense" tours of three days are priced at \$34.00 and \$37.00, six days at \$54.00, and nine days at \$67.50. From Honolulu to Haleakala Volcano and return, all expenses of a two-day trip are about \$50.00. Combination tours to both Haleakala and Kilauea Volcanoes, with side-trip to Mauna Loa Volcano, are available.

### The Hawaii Tourist Bureau

A fully equipped Information Bureau is maintained by the Hawaii Tourist Bureau, Alexander Young Building, Bishop Street, Honolulu, T. H. Visitors to the islands are invited to make use of this Bureau.

### Administration

Hawaii National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

### U. S. Government Publications

The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at price given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

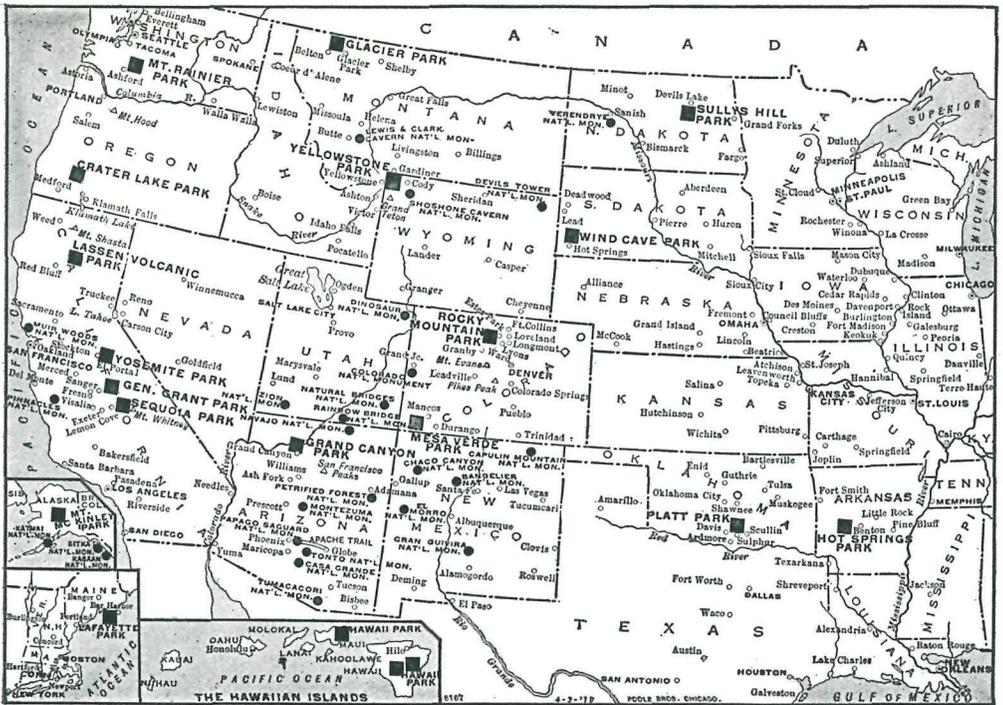
The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated. Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

### U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

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Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho  
Yosemite National Park, California  
Zion National Monument, Utah



The National Parks at a Glance

**United States Railroad Administration**

Director General of Railroads

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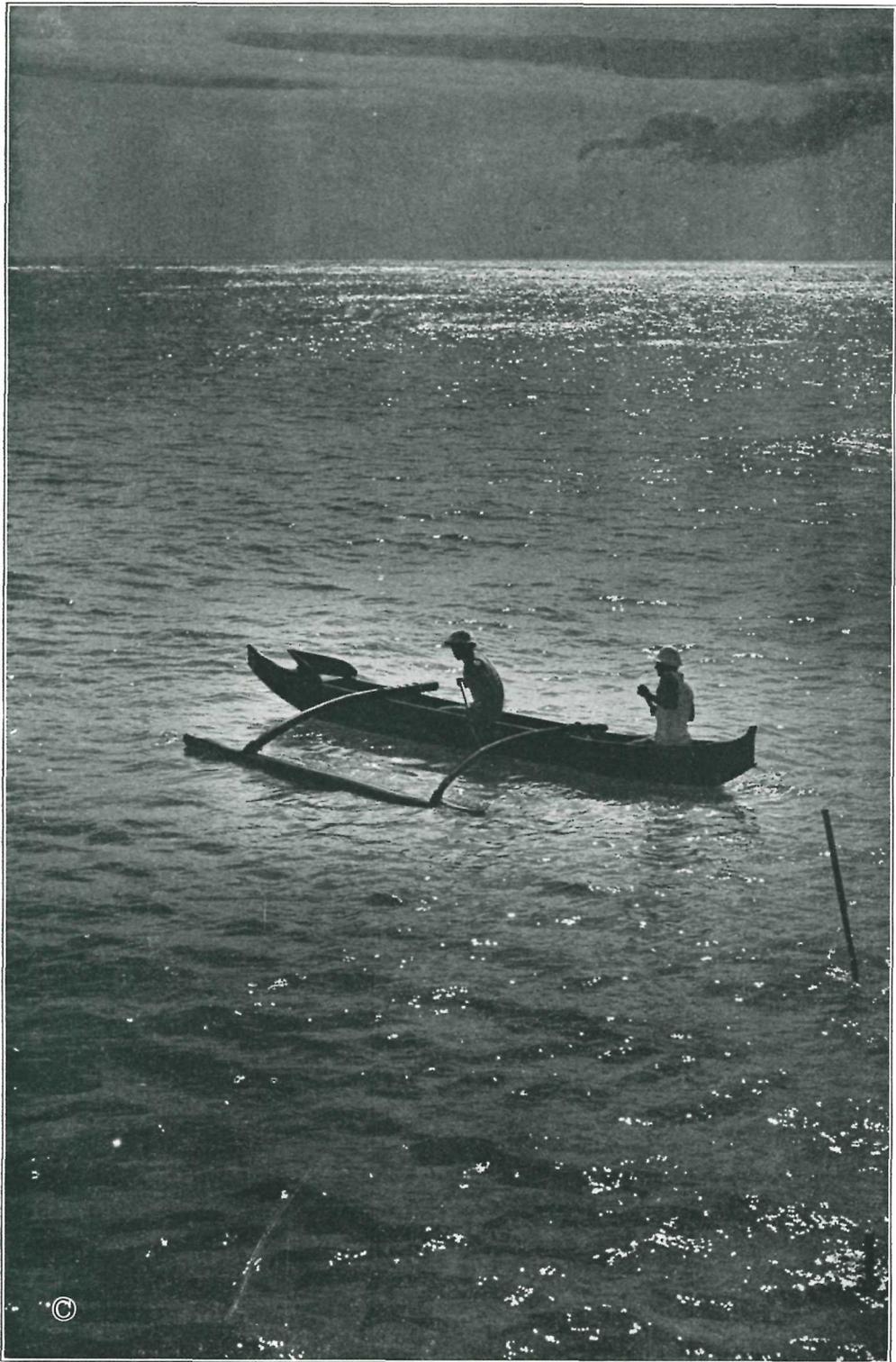
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By moonlight in an outrigger off Hawaiian shores