GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

CRATER LAKE
NATIONAL PARK
Season of 1917

How to Get There—A Lake of Great Depth and Wonderful Color Occupying an Extinct Crater—Joaquin Miller’s Description—Its Mysterious Beauty—Surrounding Cliffs are Two Thousand Feet High—Its Chiseled Volcanic Walls—Its Fine Fishing
### THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National parks in order of creation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Area in square miles</th>
<th>Distinctive characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
<td>Middle Arkansas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath houses under public control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowstone</td>
<td>Northwestern Wyoming</td>
<td>3,438</td>
<td>More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrieled forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa Grande Ruin</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Noteworthy relics of a prehistoric age; discovered in ruinous condition in 1691.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia</td>
<td>Middle eastern California</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 16 feet in diameter, some 20 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Starting precipices—Fine trout fishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yosemite</td>
<td>Middle eastern California</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>Valley of world-famed beauty—Lifted cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—2 groves of big trees—High Sierras—Wate wheel falls—Good trout fishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Grant</td>
<td>Middle eastern California</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 25 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Rainier</td>
<td>West central Washington</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—Square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crater Lake</td>
<td>Southwestern Oregon</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Lake of extraordinary beauty in crater of extinct volcano—Vesicles 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Cave</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing many peculiar formations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platt</td>
<td>Southern Oklahoma</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Hill</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Small rugged hill containing prehistoric ruins—Practically a local park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Verde</td>
<td>Southwestern Colorado</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountains</td>
<td>North middle Colorado</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakula on Maui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lassen Volcanic</td>
<td>Northern California</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,459 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount McKinley</td>
<td>South central Alaska</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

CRATER LAKE is a body of water of unbelievable blue occupying the crater of an extinct volcano in the very heart of the Cascade Range in southern Oregon. In this neighborhood the Cascades merge into a broad, irregular platform surmounted by volcanic cones. The cones vary greatly in size and are distributed without regularity. Each has been an active volcano. The fragments, blown out by violent eruption, have fallen upon the volcanic orifice, from which they issued and built up cinder cones.

From their bases have spread streams of lava (coulees), raising the general level of the country between the cones. From some vents by many eruptions, both explosive and effusive, large cones, like McLoughlin, Shasta, and Hood, have been built up. Were we to examine their internal structure, exposed in the walls of the canyons carved in their slopes, we should find them composed of overlapping layers of lava and volcanic conglomerate. But to this general form of volcanic architecture there was an exception. One of the very largest of these ancient volcanoes was Mount Mazama, which lifted its majestic cone nearly to the height of Mount Rainier, 300 miles to the north.

But this was ages ago. No human eyes ever saw Mount Mazama. Long before man came the entire upper part of it in some titanic cataclysm fell in upon itself as if swallowed by a subterranean cavern, leaving its craterlike lava sides cut sharply downward into the central abyss.

What a spectacle that must have been!

The first awful depth of this vast hole no man can guess. But the volcano was not quenched. It burst up through the collapsed lavas in three places, making lesser cones within the crater, but none quite so high as the surrounding rim.

Then the fires ceased and gradually, as the years passed, springs percolated into the vast basin and precipitation, in the form of snow, filled it with water within a thousand feet of its rim.

This is Crater Lake.

To-day one small cone emerges a few hundred feet from the surface. The lake is 2,000 feet deep in places. It has no inlet of any sort, nor is there any stream running out of it; but the water is supposed to escape by underground channels and to reappear as springs in the Klamath region, a few miles away.

Geologists find Crater Lake of special interest because of the way nature made it. Many volcanoes have had their tops blown off and Mount Rainier was one of these, but no other in the United States has fallen in like Mount Mazama.

The evidence of this process is quite conclusive. The lava found on the slopes that remain was not blown there from an exploding
summit, but ran, hot and fluid, from a crater many thousands of feet higher. The pitch of these outer slopes enables the scientist to tell with reasonable probability how high the volcano originally was. There are crater lakes in other lands; in Italy, for instance, in Germany, India, and Hawaii; and although there are thousands of craters in this country, some of which contain small lakes, there is but one great caldera in the world and that contains Crater Lake.

Approaching the lake the observer sees a broad cluster of gentle peaks rising about 1,000 feet above the general crest of the range on which they stand. The way winds over a large moraine littered with lava boulders and well studded with firs. Arriving at the crest, the lake in all its majestic beauty comes suddenly upon the scene, and is profoundly impressive.

"The lake?" wrote Joaquin Miller in the Sunset Magazine, "The Sea of Silence? Ah, yes, I had forgotten—so much else; besides, I should like to let it alone, say nothing. It took such hold on my heart, so unlike Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, when first seen, that I love it almost like one of my own family. But fancy a sea of sapphire set around by a compact circle of the great grizzly rock of Yosemite. It does not seem so sublime at first, but the mote is in your own eye. It is great, great; but it takes you days to see how great. It lies 2,000 feet under your feet, and as it reflects its walls so perfectly that you can not tell the wall from the reflection in the intensely blue water you have a continuous unbroken circular wall of 24 miles to contemplate at a glance, all of which lies 2,000 feet, and seems to lie 4,000 feet, below. Yet so bright, so intensely blue is the lake, that it seems at times, from some points of view, to lift right in your face."

AN UNFORGETTABLE SPECTACLE.

Crater Lake is one of the most beautiful spots in America. The gray lava rim is remarkably sculptured. The water is wonderfully blue, a lovely turquoise along the edges, and in the deep parts, seen from above, extremely dark. The contrast on a sunny day between the unreal, fairylike rim across the lake and the fantastic sculptures at one's feet, and, in the lake between, the myriad gradations from the faintest turquoise to deepest Prussian blue, dwells long in the memory.

Unforgettable also are the twisted and contorted lava formations of the inner rim. A boat ride along the edge of the lake reveals these in a thousand changes. At one point near shore a mass of curiously carved lava is called the Phantom Ship because, seen at a distance, it suggests a ship under full sail. The illusion at dusk or by moonlight is striking. In certain slants of light the Phantom Ship suddenly disappears—a phantom, indeed.

Another experience full of interest is a visit to Wizard Island. One can climb its sides and descend into its little crater. The somewhat mysterious beauty of this most remarkable lake is by no means the only charm of the Crater Lake National Park. The surrounding cliffs present some of the most striking pictures of the entire western country. These can best be studied from a boat on the lake, but the walk around the rim of the lake is one of the most wonderful experiences possible.
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Board and lodging, two or more persons in one room:
- Per day: $3.50
- Per week: $17.00

Lodging in hotel:
- One person, per night: $1.50
- Two or more persons in one room, per night: $1.25

In hotel rooms, with hot and cold water:
- Board and lodging, one person—
  - Per day: 4.25
  - Per week: 22.50
- Board and lodging, two or more persons in room—
  - Per day: 4.00
  - Per week: 20.00

Lodging—
- One person, per night: 2.00
- Two or more persons in one room, per night: 1.75
- Baths (extra)—to house guests, 25 cents; to others: 50 cents
- Fire in rooms (extra): 30 cents
- Single meals: 1.00

Rates at Anna Spring tent camp.
- Board and lodging, each person:
  - Per day: 2.50
  - Per week: 15.00
- Meals:
  - Breakfast or lunch: 50 cents
  - Dinner: 75 cents
- Children under 10 years, half rates at lodge or camp.

GENERAL STORES.
Provisions, tourists' supplies, gasoline, motor oil, hay and grain, fishing tackle, drugs, kodak supplies, and bakers' goods at reasonable rates at the general store at Anna Spring Camp and branch store at Crater Lake Lodge.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.
Automobiles are allowed in the park under the regulations given on pages 15-17. The Crater Lake Co., under a concession from the Department of the Interior, operates an automobile, saddle horse, and stage transportation service for the accommodation of the hotel guests and other tourists; but every person is at liberty to provide his own means of transportation and to camp, subject to the regulations given on pages — and —.

Fares for automobile and launch trips and rates for guides, horses, and rowboats are as follows:

Transportation rates.

AUTOMOBILE.

Fare between Anna Spring Camp and Crater Lake Lodge:
- One way: $0.50
- Round trip: $1.00

Transportation, per mile, within the park: $0.10

Special trips will be made when parties of four or more are made up, as follows:
- To Anna Creek Canyon, including Dewey Falls and Garden of the Gods, 24-mile trip, for each person... $2.00
- To Cloud Cap, including Kerr Notch, Sentinel Rock, and Red Cloud Cliff and Pinnacles, 40-mile trip, for each person... $3.00
- The Sunset Drive, from Crater Lake Lodge to summit of road at Watchman, at sunset, 16-mile trip, for each person... $1.00

INFORMATION REGARDING CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

Saddle horses, pack animals, and burros (when furnished):
- Per hour: $0.50
- Per day: 3.00

Service of guide, with horse:
- Per hour: 1.00
- Per day: 3.00

Launch trip:
- Wizard Island and return, per person: $0.50
- Around Wizard Island and Phantom Ship and return (about 15 miles), per person: $2.00
- Around the lake: $2.50

Rowboats:
- Per hour: $0.50
- Per day: $1.00
- With boat puller, per hour: 1.00
- With detachable motor—
  - Per hour: 1.00
  - Per day: 5.00

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST.

Distances from Crater Lake Lodge by road or trail to principal points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from Crater Lake Lodge</th>
<th>Elevation above sea level</th>
<th>Best means of reaching</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Llao Rock</td>
<td>3 miles</td>
<td>8,135</td>
<td>Foot and horse</td>
<td>Fine view; Point from which Llao's body was thrown into lake. All-day trip. Petro...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Lake</td>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>8,046</td>
<td>Horseback</td>
<td>View of Mount Thelson. Fine view of formation and coloring of glacier peak. Fine view; easy c...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil's Backbone</td>
<td>6 miles</td>
<td>8,060</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Fine view; best view of Phantom Ship. View of Diamond Lake. Easy trail. Home of the...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacier Peak</td>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>8,046</td>
<td>Auto and foot</td>
<td>Fine view; pretty lake. Beautiful...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Watchman</td>
<td>3 miles</td>
<td>8,033</td>
<td>Auto and foot</td>
<td>Fine view; easy climb. Fine view; pretty lake. Beautiful canyon, 300 to 400 feet deep. ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield Peak</td>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>8,060</td>
<td>Foot or horseback</td>
<td>Fine view; Monster boolders. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidae Cliff</td>
<td>3 miles</td>
<td>8,155</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Fine view; easy trip by horse; distance 7 miles. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutton Cliff</td>
<td>3 miles</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Fine view; 7.5 miles by auto, 2 miles on foot. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel Rock</td>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>8,150</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Cap</td>
<td>20 miles</td>
<td>8,135</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>End of auto road. Fine drive. Good scenery. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott's Peak</td>
<td>22 miles</td>
<td>8,135</td>
<td>Auto and foot</td>
<td>2 miles by trail from end of road at Cloud Cap. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pinnacles</td>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>8,060</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>2 miles by trail from end of road at Cloud Cap. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden of the Gods and Dewey Falls</td>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td>8,046</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>2 miles by trail from end of road at Cloud Cap. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Creek</td>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>8,025</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Beautiful canyon, 300 to 400 feet deep. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon</td>
<td>5 miles</td>
<td>7,115</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Beautiful canyon, 300 to 400 feet deep. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Peak</td>
<td>9 miles</td>
<td>7,508</td>
<td>Auto and foot</td>
<td>4 miles by trail from road. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wizard Island</td>
<td>3 miles</td>
<td>6,940</td>
<td>Foot and boat</td>
<td>4 miles by trail from road. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phantom Ship</td>
<td>3 miles</td>
<td>7,508</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>4 miles by trail from road. Details of cliff. Most comprehensive view from rim of lake. Best means of reaching. Remark...</td>
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Remarks.

Remarks.

For trips to any of the above-named points in the park, arrangements may be made at Crater Lake Lodge. The ordinary outing clothing will be sufficient.

For trips to Mount Thielsen, Diamond Lake, and other remote points some camp equipage, pack horses, and a guide will be necessary. These can be secured at Crater Lake Lodge.

Saddle horses, pack animals, and necessary equipment can usually be obtained in the near-by valleys, and guides can also be secured when wanted.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Crater Lake National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved May 22, 1902 (32 Stat., 202), August 21, 1916 (39 Stat., 521), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535):

1. Preservation of natural curiosities.—The destruction, injury, or defacement in any way of the public property or the trees, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal and bird or other life, or other natural conditions and curiosities in the park is prohibited.

2. Camping.—No camp will be made along roads except at designated localities. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung near the road.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other debris must be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unfrequented localities where pits or garbage cans may not be provided, all refuse must be burned or hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only for fuel.

3. Fires.—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they must not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists nor is provided, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., must be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than required for the fire.

When fires are no longer necessary they must be completely extinguished, and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

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

4. Hunting.—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort and no one should frighten, hunt or kill, wound or capture any bird or wild animals in the park, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting injury.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, must be taken up by the supervisor and held sub-
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ject to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner was not a party to such violation. Firearms will be permitted in the park only on written permission of the supervisor. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond should, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and, in proper cases, may obtain his written leave to carry them through the park sealed.

5. Fishing.—Fishing is permitted with hook and line only, and never for profit or merchandise. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the supervisor. All fish hooked less than eight inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water, if not seriously injured. Fish retained should be killed. Five fish shall constitute the limit for a day's catch from the lake, and 20 from other waters of the park.

6. Private operations.—No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, operate a moving-picture camera, or erect buildings upon the Government lands in the park without permission in writing from the director of the National Park Service. Application for such permission may be addressed to the supervisor of the park, or to the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

7. Patented lands.—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, must be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of such private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners must provide against trespass by their stock or cattle, or otherwise, upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the supervisor, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

8. Grazing.—Allowing the running at large, herding, or grazing of cattle or stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over same, must be avoided, except where authority therefor has been granted by the supervisor. Cattle or stock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

9. Saloons and bars.—No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon Government lands in the park.

10. Advertisements.—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on Government lands within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public, and then only by permission from the supervisor.

11. Travel on trails.—Pedestrians on trails when animals are passing them must remain quiet until animals have passed. Persons traveling on the trails of the park, either on foot or saddle animals,
must not make short cuts but must confine themselves to the main trail.

12. Horse-drawn vehicles.—Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

13. Concessioners.—All persons, firms, or corporations holding concessions in the park must keep the grounds used by them properly policed and maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the supervisor. No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employment a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the supervisor subversive of good order and management of the park.

14. Employees of concessioners.—Transportation, camp, and hotel concessioners will require each of their employees to wear a metal badge with a number thereon, the name and the number corresponding therewith being registered in the supervisor's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap. Concessioners must also report the fact of discharge of employees; if for cause, such cause must be stated.

15. Dead animals.—All domestic animals that may die on the Government lands in the park at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, must be immediately removed to a point not nearer than one-fourth mile from such camp or thoroughfare, and there be buried at least 2 feet beneath the ground by the owner or person having charge of such animal.

16. Miscellaneous—Travel.—(a) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park must take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(b) Wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width.

(c) All vehicles must be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light must be carried by horse-drawn vehicles, and it must be carried on the left front side of the vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

17. Miscellaneous—General.—(a) Campers and others must not wash clothing or cooking utensils in or in any other way pollute the waters of the rivers and creeks of the park, or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(b) Stock must not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals should be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(c) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Secretary of the Interior, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

(d) All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the supervisor, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

18. Dogs and cats.—Cats are not permitted in the park, and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they must be kept tied while crossing the park. This rule does not apply to trained dogs used by Government employees in extermination of predatory wild animals.

19. Fines and penalties.—The supervisor is hereby authorized and directed to remove from the park all trespassers and all persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, and to enforce these rules and regulations and the provisions of the acts of Congress in the premises, violation of which is punishable by summary ejection from the park, or by a fine of not to exceed $500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by any combination of these penalties. Persons ejected from the park will not be permitted to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the supervisor of the park.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of Congress of May 22, 1902 (32 Stat., 202), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motorcycles into the Crater Lake National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. Entrances.—Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the park by the western or Castle Creek entrance, the eastern or Sand Creek entrance, and the southern or Anna Creek entrance.

2. Automobiles.—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by concessioners under permit from the department). Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads. The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. Hours.—Automobiles or motorcycles will not be permitted to enter or leave the park before 6.30 a.m. or after 8 p.m., except in case of emergency.

4. Motorcycles.—Motorcycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations as far as they are applicable.

5. Permits.—Permits must be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters the park and will entitle the holder to go over any or all of the roads in the park. This permit must be conveniently kept, so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit must be exhibited to the checking ranger for verification on exit from the park. Permits will show (a) name of station where permit is issued, (b) name of owner or driver, (c) State and license number of automobile.

6. Fees.—Fee for automobile or motorcycle permits are $2.50 and $1, respectively, and are payable in cash only. The permits are good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue.

7. Distance apart—Gears and brakes.—Automobiles while in motion must not be less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparatively level or slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, must retain their gears con-
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8. Speeds.—Speed is limited to 10 miles per hour, except on good roads with straight stretches and when no team is nearer than 200 yards the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

9. Horns.—The horn will be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other machines, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

10. Lights.—All automobiles must be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety at night, and all lights must be kept lighted after dark when automobile is on the roads. Headlights must be dimmed when passing other automobiles or horse-drawn vehicles.

11. Muffler cut-outs.—Muffler cut-outs must be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

12. Teams.—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles will take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case must automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

13. Accidents.—When, due to breakdowns or accidents of any other nature, automobiles are unable to keep going, they must be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

14. Stop-overs.—Automobiles stopping over at points inside the park must be parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

15. Reduced engine power, gasoline, etc.—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging between 4,000 and 7,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced, so that about 40 per cent more gasoline will be required than for the same distance at lower altitudes. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used. Gasoline can be purchased at regular supply stations as per posted notices.

16. Fines and penalties.—Violation of any of the foregoing regulations for government of the park shall be punishable by revocation of automobile permit, by immediate ejection from the park, or by fine of not to exceed $500, or by any combination of the three, and be cause for refusal to issue new automobile permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

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The following map may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

Map of Crater Lake National Park: 13½ by 18½ inches; scale, 1 mile to the inch.
Price, 10 cents.

The roads, trails, and names are printed in black, the streams and lakes in blue, and the relief is indicated by brown contour lines. On the back of the map is a description of the lake.

PANORAMIC VIEW.

The view described below may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Panoramic view of Crater Lake National Park; 16½ by 18 inches; scale, 1 mile to the inch.
Price, 25 cents.

This view is based on accurate surveys and gives an excellent idea of the configuration of the surface as it would appear to a person flying over it. The meadows and valleys are printed in light green, the streams and lakes in light blue, the cliffs and ridges in brown, and the roads in light brown. The lettering is printed in light brown and is easily read on close inspection, but merges into the other colors when the sheet is held at some distance.

May be purchased by personal application to the supervisor of the park, but this officer cannot fill mail orders.
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LITERATURE.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Government publications on Crater Lake National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned. The sale publications may be purchased by personal application to the supervisor of the park, but that officer can not fill mail orders.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The following publications may be obtained free by written request addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, or by personal application to the office of the supervisor of the park:

General information regarding Crater Lake National Park.

This circular is issued each season and contains data regarding hotels, camps, and principal points of interest, list of books and magazine articles, a sketch map, and the rules and regulations.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages.

Contains descriptions of the most important features of the principal national parks and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

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

Geological History of Crater Lake, by J. S. Diller, 32 pages, including 28 illustrations.

Price, 10 cents.

Contains an account of the formation of Crater Lake.


Contains descriptions of the forest cover and of the principal species.

BOOKS.


National parks—The need of the future, pp. 359-366.


Finch, H. T. Pacific coast scenic tour. 1890. 309 pp., illustrated.

Crater Lake on pp. 157-158; Yellowstone on pp. 279-293; Mount Rainier on pp. 210-218; Yosemite on pp. 51-57.

Fountain, Paul. The eleven eaglets of the west. 1906. 302 pp.

Crater Lake on pp. 46-49; Yellowstone on pp. 173-193; Yosemite on pp. 21-27; Mount Rainier on pp. 110-112.

Herbertson, F. D. and A. J. Descriptive geography from original sources; North America. 1901. 252 pp.

Crater Lake on pp. 156-157; Yellowstone on pp. 171-190; Yosemite on pp. 194-196.


Crater Lake on pp. 20-21.

VICTOR, FRANCES FULLER. Atlantis arisen. 1891. 412 pp.

Crater Lake on pp. 179-183.

STEEL, W. G. The mountains of Oregon. 1890. 112 pp.

Crater Lake on pp. 13-35; Mount Rainier on pp. 23-51; 55-65.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

American Civic Association (Washington, D. C.) National Parks, 32 pages.

Contains "National parks, the need of the future." by James Bryce; Address to a bureau of national parks, by W. H. Taft; Address to a bureau of national parks, by Walter L. Fisher; "Are national parks worth while?" by J. H. McFarland.


— vol. 41 (June 5, 1897), pp. 563-567. The national parks and forest reservations, by John Muir.


Inland Educator, vol. 6 (June, 1897), pp. 209. Crater Lake, Oreg., by G. F. Wright.


Literary Digest, vol. 46 (July 7, 1913), p. 1303. Western mountain and national parks.


— vol. 1 (1897), pp. 170-203. The August vegetation of Mount Mazama, Oreg., by F. V. Coville.


May be purchased by personal application to the office of the supervisor of the park, but that officer can not fill mail orders.
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— vol. 17 (July, 1912), pp. 627-628. Lowering a boat into Crater Lake.

Traveler (November, 1896). The Mazamas at Crater Lake.


— vol. 24 (May, 1912), pp. 68-77. Unknown wonders of our national parks.

Railroad routes to Crater Lake National Park.

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