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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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RULES AND REGULATIONS

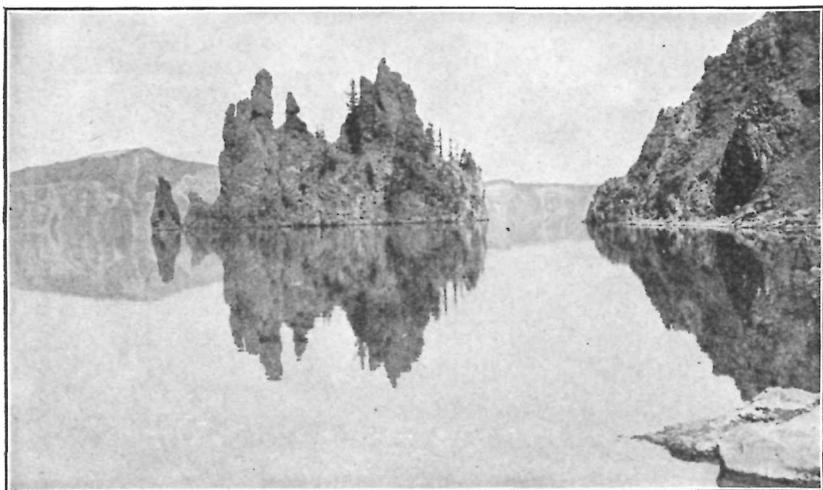
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

1920

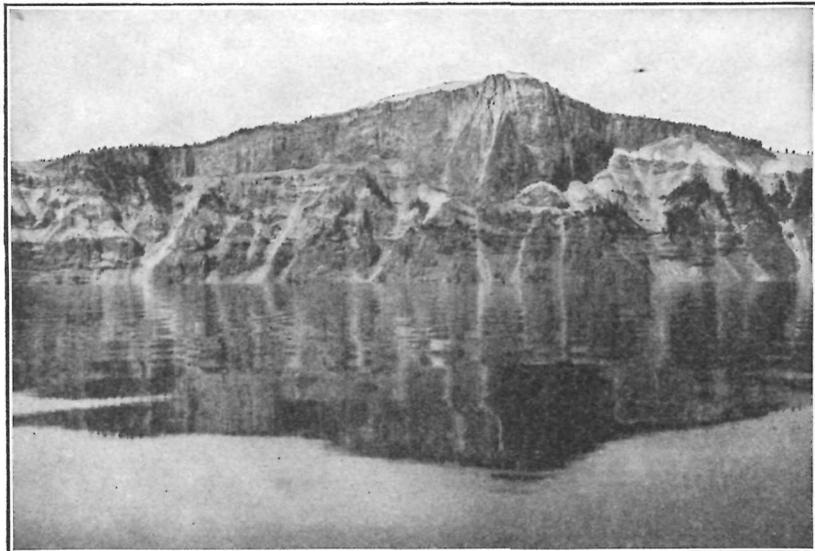
Season: July 1 to September 30



WASHINGTON
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1920



THE PHANTOM SHIP.



LLAO ROCK FLOW FILLING AN EARLIER VALLEY OF THE RIM.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 19, total area 10,859 square miles.]

National parks in order of creation.	Location.	Area in square miles.	Distinctive characteristics.
Hot Springs 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bathhouses under public control.
Yellowstone. 1872	Northwestern Wyo- ming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petriified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	252	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Cave of considerable size.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant.... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier.... 1899	West central Wash- ington.	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake..... 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt..... 1904	Southern Oklahoma...	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild animal preserve.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colo- rado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier..... 1910	Northwestern Mon- tana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain. 1915	North middle Colo- rado.	397½	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	118	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic.. 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,870 feet—Hot Springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley. 1917	South central Alaska..	2,200	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon.... 1919	North central Arizona.	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette..... 1919	Maine coast.....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion..... 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

The National Parks Portfolio

By

ROBERT STERLING YARD

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A presentation of the national parks and national monuments in picture. The selection is from the best work of many photographers, professional and amateur. It contains nine sections descriptive each of a national park, and one larger section devoted to other parks and monuments. 260 pages, including 270 illustrations

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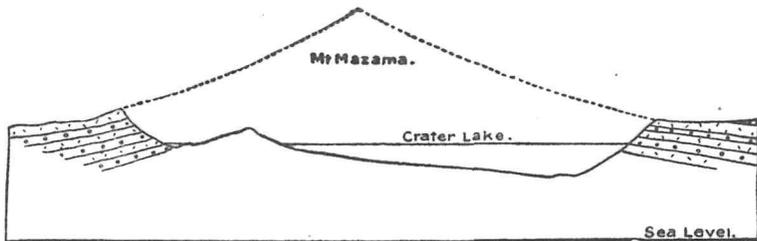
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CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK is in the very heart of the Cascade Range in southern Oregon. It has an area of 249 square miles, or 159,360 acres, and was set apart from the public domain and dedicated as a park on May 22, 1902.

Crater Lake, itself, is a body of water of unbelievable blue occupying the crater of an extinct volcano. 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.



MOUNT MAZAMA RESTORED.

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 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 walking upon the rim of the lake is one of the most wonderful experiences possible.

The motor road around the rim, which has been under construction for four years, is now completed. It is easily one of the greater scenic highways of the world. The motorist looks down on the one side upon the lake disclosed in complete detail from every point of view, and out on the other side over an ever-changing panorama of Cascade Mountain scenery. At many points he may park his car and clamber as he pleases among the rocks and over the precipices of the lake's deep gulf.

All park approaches connect with the rim road, which is 35 miles in length.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.¹

This lake was not discovered until 1853. Eleven Californians had undertaken once more the search for the famous, perhaps fabulous, Lost Cabin mine. For many years parties had been searching the Cascades; again they had come into the Klamath region. With all their secrecy their object became known, and a party of Oregonians was hastily organized to stalk them and share their find. The Californians discovered the pursuit and divided their party. The Oregonians did the same. It became a game of hide and seek. When

¹ *The Indian legend.*—According to the legend of the Klamath and Modoc Indians the mystic land of Gaywas was the home of the great god Llao. His throne in the infinite depths of the blue waters was surrounded by giant crawfish, his warriors, who were able to lift great claws out of the water and seize too venturesome enemies on the cliff tops.

War broke out with Skell, the god of the neighboring Klamath marshes. Skell was captured and his heart used for a ball by Llao's monsters. But an eagle, one of Skell's servants, captured it in flight, and a coyote, another of Skell's servants, escaped with it; and Skell's body grew again around his living heart. Once more he was powerful and once more he waged war against the God of the Lake.

Then Llao was captured; but he was not so fortunate. Upon the highest cliff his body was quartered and cast into the lake and eaten by his own monsters under the belief that it was Skell's body. But when Llao's head was thrown in, the monsters recognized it and would not eat it.

Llao's head still lies in the lake, and white men call it Wizard Island. And the cliff where Llao was quartered is named Llao Rock.

provisions were nearly exhausted and many of both parties had deserted, they joined forces.

"Suddenly we came in sight of water," writes J. W. Hillman, then the leader of the combined party. "We were much surprised, as we did not expect to see any lakes and did not know but that we had come in sight of and close to Klamath Lake. Not until my mule stopped within a few feet of the rim of Crater Lake did I look down, and if I had been riding a blind mule I firmly believe I would have ridden over the edge to death."

It is interesting that the discoverers quarreled on the choice of a name, dividing between Mysterious Lake and Deep Blue Lake. The advocates of Deep Blue Lake won the vote, but in 1869 a visiting party from Jacksonville renamed it Crater Lake, and this, by natural right, became its title.

SEEING CRATER LAKE.

The visitor reaches the rim of the lake at Crater Lake Lodge. Here begins the Rim Road which encircles the lake, and from which any point on the rim may be comfortably reached. The large area north of the lake which it is proposed to add to the park is entered from this road. It includes beautiful Diamond Lake, Mount Thielsen, and other scenic features of national importance.

CAMPING OUT ON THE RIM.

The public camp grounds on the rim west of the lodge have been greatly improved. A large tank and pumping equipment furnishes an ample water supply for all purposes.

TRAILS TO THE LAKESIDE AND ELSEWHERE.

The splendid new trail from Crater Lake Lodge to the shore of the lake has given pleasure and refreshment to thousands, and, as was expected, elderly people and visitors wholly unaccustomed to climbing availed themselves of the opportunity to make the delightful trip from the lodge to the edge of the lake, thence in motor boats around the lake to Wizard Island and the Phantom Ship, and to other points of interest. The trails to Garfield Peak and the Watchman are also exceedingly popular. There are also trails to Union Peak, Crater Peak, and Sun Notch, all of which are well patronized, especially to Sun Notch, where close view of the Phantom ship may be obtained.

Wild animals are taking refuge in the park in greater numbers, thus adding to the attractiveness of the place for national park visitors, who generally expect to see animals and birds flourishing in all of the parks. Bears were very numerous last season; they visited the lodge and construction camps almost daily. One of them got a habit of breaking into buildings and nothing could stop him; of course he had to be killed. The park, however, is too small to become a satisfactory game refuge and propagating ground, and it will always be necessary to have State game preserves established around part or all of the park in order that winter range may be provided

for the animals when heavy snows drive them down from the higher altitudes.

UNUSUAL FISHING.

This magnificent body of cold, fresh water originally contained no fish of any kind; however, rainbow and black-spotted trout have been planted at various times. It is now well stocked and the fishing is excellent. Anglers of experience in western fishing testify that, pound for pound, the rainbow trout taken in the cold, deep waters of the Crater Lake are the hardest fighting trout of all.

In Crater Lake 5 fish per person per day, and in all other waters 20 fish per person per day, constitute a day's catch. In all waters of the park the fishing season is from July 1 to September 30 unless otherwise ordered by the superintendent.

NOTES ON THE WILD FLOWERS.¹

If one enters the park by the usual gateways and travels the beaten paths he is likely to be disappointed in the flowers, especially when compared with the wonderful display to be seen in some of the other national reservations.

The soil is chiefly volcanic and lacking in moisture and so perforce the plant life must be limited to those forms whose peculiar structure adapts them to such environment. Whenever the highway enters the regions of the streams the eye is gladdened by the transformation due to water's magic touch, and if our interest leads us by winding trail to the mountain meadows beside the singing brooks, there will we find a sight as "Fair as the Garden of the Lord."

Soon after entering, the attention is caught by a flash of red oft repeated which upon closer examination proves to be the funnel-shaped bells of the mountain gilia, *Gilia aggregata*. The plant is rather tall, and loosely branched, and occasionally has yellow flowers.

Under the evergreen trees hide the prince's pine or chimaphila, a low plant with several dark green leaves oppositely arranged on the stem and a few waxy white flowers on a single stalk. A common associate of this is the tooth-leaf wintergreen, *Pyrola dentata*. The flower cluster resembles prince's pine, but the leaves form a rosette at the base. In the same locality are found plants without green foliage. One of these is creamy white with a few flowers of the same color, the pine sap; another belonging to the orchid family and having a cluster of reddish green flowers is the coral root; a third has a thick white stem streaked with red, the allotropa. These all are parasites or saprophytes and obtain their food at second hand.

Just before reaching the Government Camp is a meadow on the right of the road; here there are immense quantities of the mountain wild onion, *Allium validum*. They are rank growers reaching a height of 1 or 2 feet, and are readily known by the strong onion odor.

At the Government Camp is a veritable mountain garden, a riot of the red Indian paint brush, *Castilleja*; the tall valerian, *Valeriana sitchensis*, with its flat-topped cluster of white flowers and root with the disagreeable odor of the medicinal valerian; and the false helle-

¹ By Albert R. Sweetser, Professor of Botany, University of Oregon.

bore, *Veratrum viride*, the large elliptical leaves of which are marked with prominent parallel veins and resemble somewhat in form the wild plantain topped with a cluster of green flowers.

At the top, in loose volcanic ashes, is the low lupine, *Lupinus minimus*. The beautiful blue flowers catch the eye, and the many-fingered leaves make its identity certain. Another earth-hugging plant is the pussy-paws, *Spraguea umbellata*. Its little leaves form a rosette from which the flower stalks radiate and bear crowded clusters of papery flowers ranging in color from white through pink or rose to purple. The sun flower family has several representatives, the purple aster, *Astercovilli*; yellow arnica, a low plant, with heart-shaped leaves; and the Senecio.

As one descends the trail to the lake one of the first plants to attract attention is the trailing raspberry, *Rubus lassiococcus*. Its leaves form a carpet in the shade while scattered white blossoms, at a hasty glance, give the impression of a strawberry. In similar localities are found the one-sided wintergreen with its greenish flowers all on one side of the stem, *Pyrola secunda*, and often associated with it the dainty two-leaved orchid with its inconspicuous green flowers, the tway-blade, *Listera caurina*. Farther down the crater's sides are ablaze with the yellow arnica and other sunflowers, and at the very bottom the glory of the mountains, the purple monkey flower, *Mimulus lewisii*, its masses of flowers giving much the impression of the petunia beds of old-fashioned gardens.

Crossing to Wizard Island, near the landing is an abundance of the wild bleeding-heart, *Bikukula formosa*. A little way up the trail one finds the elephant's head, *Pedicularis racemosa*, its common name suggested from the resemblance of the flower to the head of an elephant with trunk and ears. At the very top, sending its long root straight down toward the water supply, is the rough mountain dandelion, *Hulsea nana*. Within the cinder cone is a considerable variety, some of the most striking being red and yellow paintbrush and beard's tongue, *Penstemon*.

On the Rim Road going toward the Watchman are lupine, pussy-paws, and elephant's head, and phlox. On the sides of the Watchman the most striking plants are the red and yellow paintbrushes, the beard-tongues, and the mountain anemone, *Anemone occidentalis*, with its broad white flowers and its fruit in the form of soft silky pom-poms.

Around the mountain springs the flowers attain their perfection and run riot. Here is the tall mountain smart-weed, *Polygonum bistortoides*, a tall slender plant with white flowers, the purple monkey flower, and several species of the yellow; the butterfly tongue, resembling the elephant's head, but with finely divided leaves.

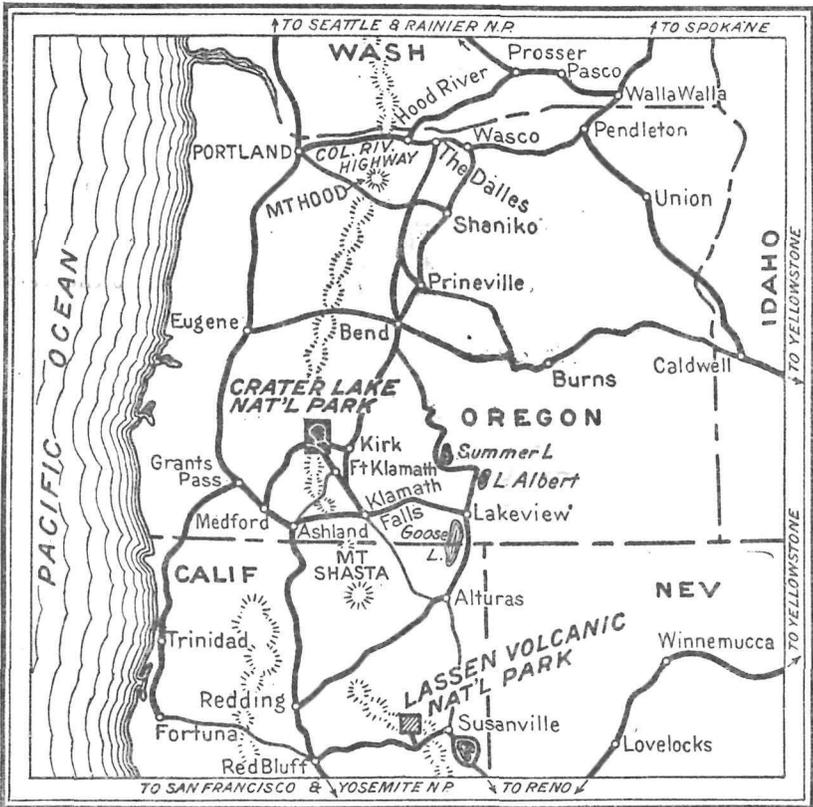
The shooting star or cyclamen, *Dodecatheon tetandrum*; the rein orchis, with its spike of irregular flowers; the flat-flowered spiraea, *Spiraea arbuscula*, and great masses of aster-like flowers make veritable flower beds.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Crater Lake National Park was established by the act of May 22, 1902 (32 Stat., 202). The representative of the National Park

Service in immediate charge of the park is the superintendent, Mr. Alex Sparrow. A force of rangers assists this officer in protecting the reservation. Exclusive jurisdiction over the park was ceded to the United States by act of the Oregon Legislature of January 25, 1915, and accepted by Congress by act approved August 21, 1916 (39 Stat., 521). Will G. Steel is United States commissioner for the park.

The tourist season extends from July 1 to September 30. The address of the superintendent is Crater Lake, Oreg., during the



AUTOMOBILE ROUTES TO CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

tourist season, and Medford, Oreg., during the balance of the year. General information may be obtained from the superintendent. All complaints should be addressed to him.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.

RAILROAD INFORMATION.

Crater Lake National Park is connected by automobile stages of the Crater Lake Co. with Medford, Oreg., a station on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad between San Francisco, Calif., and

Portland, Oreg., and Klamath Falls, Oreg., a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad branch line extending northward from Weed, Calif.

During summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at Southern Pacific Railroad stations in California and Oregon to Crater Lake National Park as a destination. Passengers holding through round-trip excursion or one-way tickets to other destinations, reading via Southern Pacific Railroad to or from Portland, Oreg., will find stop-over privileges available and may visit



RAILROAD ROUTES TO CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

Crater Lake National Park as a side trip, having choice of stopping over at Medford for automobile stage trip to the park and return, or of taking advantage of the following optional routing permitted, without charge, by the Southern Pacific Railroad: Tickets reading from San Francisco to Portland, for example, will be honored from San Francisco to Klamath Falls and from Medford to Portland. Tickets reading from Portland to San Francisco, for example, will be honored from Portland to Medford and Klamath Falls to San Fran-

cisco. Rates for automobile stage service between railroad stations and Crater Lake National Park are shown on page 15.

Storage charges on baggage will be waived at Medford, Klamath Falls, or Portland, or at Sacramento, Oakland Pier, San Francisco, or Los Angeles, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in visiting the park.

For further information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents, or C. S. Fee, passenger traffic manager, Southern Pacific lines, San Francisco, Calif., or John M. Scott, general passenger agent, Southern Pacific Lines, Portland, Oreg.

SCENIC APPROACHES TO CRATER LAKE.

From San Francisco the "Shasta Route" of the Southern Pacific Railroad for 30 miles skirts the shores of San Francisco Bay and crossing Carquinez Straits by train ferry turns northward, thence traversing for 125 miles the wide and fertile Sacramento Valley. Between Red Bluff and Redding, 10 miles beyond the head of the valley, Lassen Peak in Lassen Volcanic National Park, and the only active volcano in the United States, is in plain view on the sky line 40 miles to the east. On May 30, 1914, Lassen Peak renewed an activity that had been dormant for possibly 200 years, and has since been active at frequent intervals, emitting volumes of smoke thousands of feet, with rocks and ashes.

Following the picturesque Sacramento River Canyon, the line then winds between the verdant, fir-clad walls of an ideal gorge, dotted with summer hotels and cottages, the train crossing the river on steel bridges 18 times in 32 miles, past Castella, Castle Rock, and the towering granite spires of Castle Crag, Dunsmuir, Upper Soda Springs, Shasta Retreat, beautiful Mossbrae Falls, and Shasta Springs, where passengers may drink of the mineral waters bubbling from the spring at the station. The Shasta Springs Hotel and cottages are on the timbered plateau above reached by a cable-incline car. At Cantara Loop the line turns out of the canyon and climbs a thousand feet to the top of the plateau to the east and north. Snow-capped Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet above sea level, looms high over surrounding pines and peaks, its glistening bulk, which is encircled by the train for hours, affording the most remarkable close-up view obtainable from a car window of a mountain of such magnitude and grandeur. The best trail to the summit leads from Sisson, at its western base. Passing Weed, also at the base of the mountain, whence a branch line runs to Klamath Falls, the eastern gateway of Crater Lake National Park, the Shasta Route main line runs north through Montague and a cattle range foothill country, skirting the Cottonwood Valley and climbing the winding and picturesque ascent to the summit of the Siskiyou, where a view is unfolded to the north superb in its vast vista. It is the Valley of the Rogue, with the Cascade Range against the sky line to the northeast. From the summit the line winds downward amidst towering pines, flaring madrone, manzanita, and mountain laurel, reaching Ashland, an attractive mountain resort with mineral springs and lithia water.

MEDFORD AND THE ROGUE RIVER VALLEY.

Medford, the western gateway to Crater Lake, is reached a few miles beyond. The auto-stage route between Medford and Crater Lake Park, a total length of 72 miles, follows up the Rogue River Canyon, interesting on account of the volcanic origin of the canyon itself, and beautiful because there is so much timber and so many vistas of far-away scenery visible between the trees. Medford is the center of the Rogue River orchard region, and for miles the train passes through ranks upon ranks of fruit trees. Directly to the east rises snow-capped Mount McLoughlin, 9,760 feet above sea level. It overlooks Upper Klamath Lake and is 20 miles south of Crater Lake, which lies in the heart of the Cascade Range, 80 miles from Medford. At Ray Gold the route enters the Rogue River Canyon, which is followed to Grants Pass. The Oregon Caves National Monument is reached from here by auto-stage and foot trail and lies 37 miles to the southwest. North of Grants Pass a beautiful view is to be had of the broad valley of the Rogue River, with the peaks of the Coast Range on the western sky line.

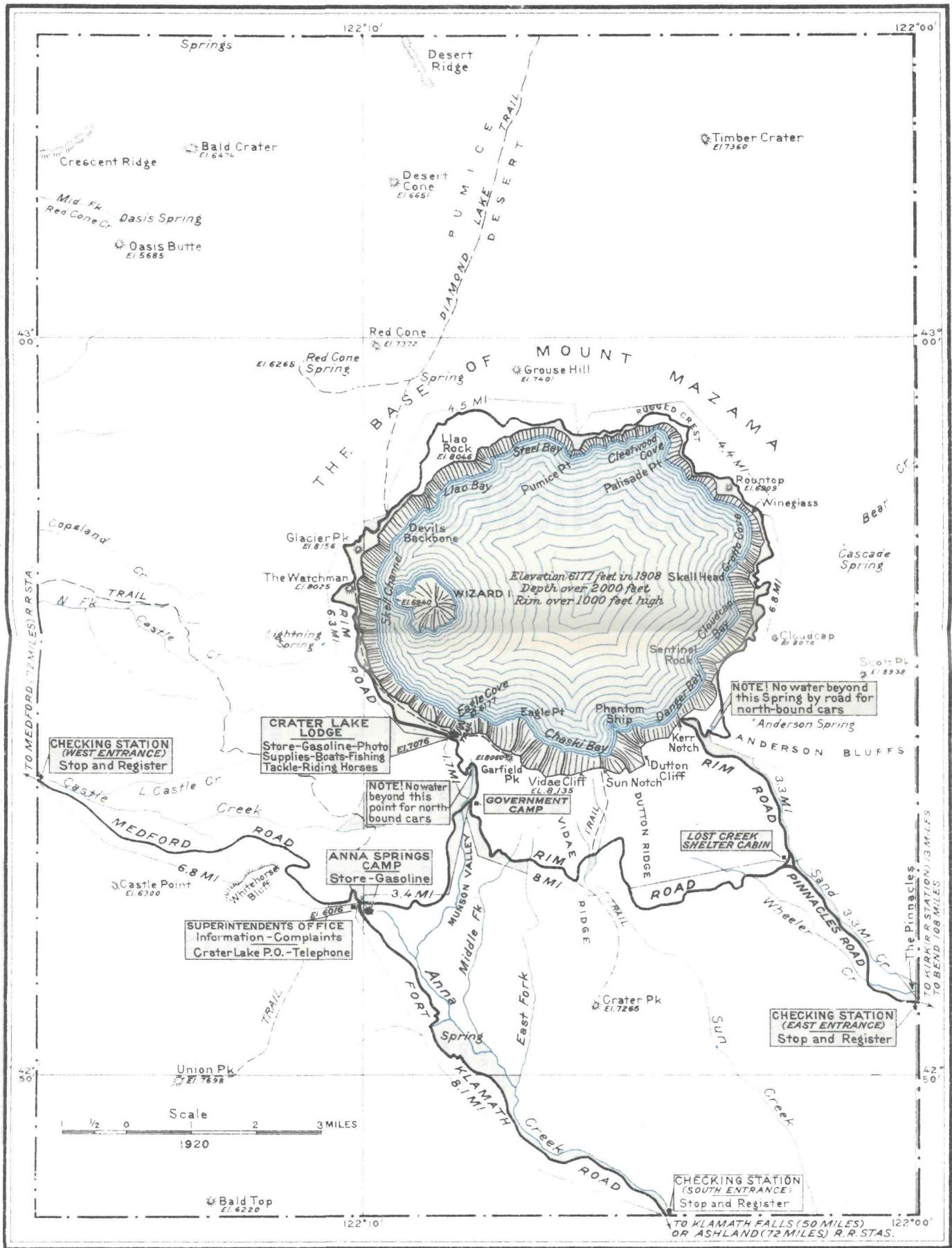
At Wolf Creek a picturesque horseshoe curve swings out of the canyon and surmounts the grade, forming the crest of the divide between the Rogue and Umpqua River valleys, and a few miles north the line enters Cow Creek Canyon, which it follows for 35 miles. This charming ravine is held between steep walls which rise at places to a thousand feet above the tumultuous stream. The sides are covered with a dense growth of fir and pine, intermingled with laurel and madrone. Few mountain regions are more wild or enticing than this, and when stop is made, the silence of the forested surroundings, broken only by the music of the foaming waters in their rocky bed below, brings to one the realization that, if he is not quite back to, he is on the verge of Nature. But on the Shasta Route in Oregon the attention is attracted from one stream or river to another. Each stretch of water, or bend, unfolds a new landscape that appeals to the angler, the disciple of the out-of-doors. Roseburg is situated on a bend of the Umpqua River amidst orchards, berry farms, and dairy ranches, encircled by rounded and timbered hills.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND PORTLAND.

Crossing the Umpqua and Willamette River valleys, we pass Cottage Grove, and northward traverse a fertile farming district where, not many years ago, stood a forest of fir. The principal cities which follow are Eugene; Albany, with Corvallis 12 miles to the west; Salem, the State capital; and Oregon City. Each is modern and attractive and the center of cultivated farms which stretch for miles to wooded foothills east and west, providing an inviting outlook. Three miles southwest of Eugene the McKenzie River comes in from the Cascades and joins the Middle Fork of the Willamette.

In addition to these rivers, there are many famous trout streams crossed, among them the Millala, Santiam, Yaquina, and Clackamas, the fine river views of this route being particularly noticeable.

The Valley of the Willamette is 150 miles long by from 40 to 60 wide. It is a valley of verdure and beauty, the Shasta Route following the river closely for miles. At Oregon City the Falls of the



MAP OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Willamette are seen to the west, and here, below the falls, royal Chinook salmon, weighing from 30 to 50 pounds, are taken with rod, reel, and spoon. Oregon City is historical as the home of Dr. John McLoughlin, and the house erected in 1829 is preserved as a memorial to this notable man and pioneer. After him is named the great snow-capped mountain in the Klamath country near Crater Lake. A few miles south of Oregon City is seen Mount Hood, 11,225 feet above the sky line to the east.

Crossing the Willamette River on a steel bridge, the "Shasta Route" enters Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, and its chief city. It is built on both sides of the Willamette and within 12 miles of its confluence with the Columbia. The city's heights command unusual views of mountain peaks and surrounding valleys and rivers.

From Portland to The Dalles, along the world-famous Columbia River Highway, are many beauty spots of superlative attractiveness. Leaving the highway at this point is an auto road to Bend, the metropolis of central Oregon and center of its great lumber and stock industries. From Bend, Crater Lake National Park may be reached by a fairly good automobile road.

The Weed detour is by a Shasta Route branch line, 86 miles northeast to Klamath Falls. It skirts the timbered foothills of Mount Shasta, affording a fine view of Shasta Valley to the northwest with the Siskiyou Mountains beyond. The line passes through Butte Valley and crosses the Oregon State line at Calor. Mount Shasta to the south is seen as a single snow-capped peak, while Mount McLoughlin rises to the north above the western shore of Upper Klamath Lake. The auto-stage route between Klamath Falls and Crater Lake lies through forest and mountain scenery and for 25 miles along the eastern shore of Upper Klamath Lake.

AUTO-STAGE SERVICE FROM RAILROAD POINTS TO CRATER LAKE.¹

The Crater Lake Co. will operate regular daily automobile service from Medford and Klamath Falls, Oreg., to points within the park at the following rates:

	One way.	Round trip.
Medford to Crater Lake.....	\$9. 00	\$16. 50
Klamath Falls to Crater Lake.....	8. 50	13. 50
Medford to Klamath Falls, via Crater Lake.....	16. 50	-----
Klamath Falls to Medford, via Crater Lake.....	16. 50	-----

In Medford the point of departure for Crater Lake is the Southern Pacific Railroad Station. Automobiles call at the principal hotels in the city and leave the railroad station at 9.45 a. m. or on arrival of train No. 13 from Portland. Lunch is served to passengers at Rogue-Elk, 36 miles from Medford. Crater Lake Lodge is reached in time for dinner. Returning to Medford, automobiles leave Crater Lake Lodge at 8 a. m. daily, reaching Medford in time to connect with the outgoing evening trains.

In Klamath Falls automobiles call at the principal hotels before leaving the city for the park about 7 a. m.; Crater Lake Lodge is reached at noon. Returning, automobiles leave Crater Lake Lodge at 1 p. m., and arrive in Klamath Falls about 6 p. m.

¹ For transportation, within the park, see p. 19.

HOTELS AND CAMPS.

The Crater Lake Co. operates a hotel and a comfortable camp in the park.

Crater Lake Lodge, on the rim of the lake, is of stone and frame construction and contains 64 sleeping rooms, with ample bathing facilities as well as fire protection. Tents are provided at the lodge as sleeping quarters for those who prefer them, meals being taken at the lodge.

At Anna Spring Camp, 5 miles below the rim of Crater Lake, the company maintains a camp for the accommodation of guests, and a general store (with branch at Crater Lake Lodge) for the sale of provisions and campers' supplies.

The authorized rates are as follows:

Rates at Crater Lake Lodge (American plan).

Board and lodging (lodging in tents or in third-floor rooms of hotel):	
One person—	
Per day-----	\$4.00
Per week-----	24.00
Two or more persons in one tent, or room—	
Per day-----	3.50
Per week-----	21.00
Board and lodging (lodging in hotel in rooms other than third floor, but without running water):	
One person—	
Per day-----	4.50
Per week-----	25.00
Two or more persons in one room—	
Per day-----	4.00
Per week-----	24.00
Board and lodging (lodging in hotel rooms with hot and cold running water):	
One person—	
Per day-----	5.00
Per week-----	30.00
Two or more persons in room—	
Per day-----	4.50
Per week-----	25.00
Lodging:	
In tents or in third-floor rooms of hotel—	
One person, per night-----	1.00
Two or more persons in one tent, or room, per night-----	.75
In hotel rooms other than third floor, but without running water—	
One person, per night-----	1.50
Two or more persons in one room, per night-----	1.25
In hotel rooms with hot and cold running water—	
One person, per night-----	2.00
Two or more persons in one room, per night-----	1.75
Single meals-----	1.25
Baths (extra)-----	.50
Fires in rooms (extra)-----	.25
Tents for campers, with bed, spring, and mattress:	
Per night-----	1.00
Per week-----	5.00

For twin beds the charge per person is the same as for one person in a room.

Rates at Anna Spring Tent Camp (American plan).

Board and lodging, each person:	
Per day-----	\$3.00
Per week-----	17.50

Lodging, per night:	
One person-----	\$1.00
Two or more persons in one tent-----	.75
Single meals-----	.75
Chicken dinner-----	1.00
Tents for campers, with bed, spring, and mattress:	
Per night-----	1.00
Per week-----	5.00
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 are sold at reasonable rates at the general store at Anna Spring Camp and branch store at Crater Lake Lodge. Gasoline will be kept at each of the park entrance checking stations for emergency only.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.

Automobiles are allowed in the park under the regulations given on pages 24-26. The Crater Lake Co. 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 beginning on page 21.

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 Dewie Canyon and Garden of the Gods, 24-mile trip, for each person-----	2.00
Around the rim road, including side trip to the Pinnacles, with stops at all scenic points, in an 8-hour trip with picnic lunch-----	5.00
The Sunset Drive, from Crater Lake Lodge to summit of road at Watchman, at sunset, 10-mile trip, for each person-----	1.00

HORSE.

Saddle horses, pack animals, and burros:	
Per hour-----	\$0.50
Per day-----	3.00
Service of guide, with horse:	
Per hour-----	1.00
Per day-----	6.00

LAUNCH AND ROWBOAT ON CRATER LAKE.

Launch trips:	
Wizard Island and return, on regular schedule, launches leaving lake shore at 9 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m. per person-----	\$0.50
Wizard Island and return, special trip, per person-----	1.00

Launch trips—Continued.

Around Wizard Island and Phantom Ship and return (about 15 miles), per person	-----	\$2. 00
Around the lake	-----	2. 50
Small launches, without operator:		
Per hour	-----	1. 50
Per day	-----	7. 50
These small launches will not be rented without operator to inexperienced persons.		
Small launches, with operator:		
Per hour	-----	2. 50
Per day	-----	12. 50
Rowboats:		
Per hour	-----	. 50
Per day	-----	2. 50
With oarsman, per hour	-----	1. 00
With detachable motor—		
Per hour	-----	1. 00
Per day	-----	5. 00
Towing rowboats (extra)	-----	. 50

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST.

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

Name.	Distance and general direction.	Elevation above sea level.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
Llao Rock	8 north.	8,046	Auto, horseback, and foot.	Fine view. Point from which the legendary body of Llao was thrown into lake.
Diamond Lake	18 north.		Horseback.	Beautiful lake north of the park; fine fishing; affords view of Mount Thielsen.
Devils Backbone	6.5 north.		Auto.	Fine view of formation and coloring of Glacier Peak.
Glacier Peak	6 north.	8,156	Auto and foot.	Highest point on rim of lake; fine view.
The Watchman	5 north.	8,025	do.	Fine view; easy climb.
Garfield Peak	1.25 east.	8,060	Foot or horseback.	Easy climb; foot or horseback. Fine view. Monster boulder, 100 feet high.
Dyar Rock	2 east.	7,880	do.	Hard climb on foot. If taken by horseback distance is 6 miles.
Vidae Cliff	3 east.	8,135	do.	Fine view. Easy trip by horse; distance 7 miles.
Sun Notch	7 east.	7,115	Auto and foot.	Fine view of Phantom Ship. View of Vidae Falls. Easy trail, 1 mile.
Dutton Cliff	9.5 east.	8,150	do.	Fine view; 7.5 miles by auto, 2 miles on foot.
Sentinel Rock	18 east.		Auto.	Most comprehensive view from rim of lake.
Cloud Cap	20 east.		do.	Fine drive. Good scenery.
Scott Peak	22 east.	8,938	Auto and foot.	2 miles by trail from Cloud Cap. Highest point in park.
The Pinnacles	13 southeast.		Auto.	Grotesque lava formations.
Garden of the Gods and Dewie Falls.	5 south.		do.	Waterfalls, meadows, pinnacles, and canyons of great beauty.
Anna Creek Canyon	10 to 13.5 south.		do.	Beautiful canyon, 300 to 400 feet deep.
Union Peak	10.5 southwest.	7,698	Auto and foot.	4 miles by trail from road. Hard peak to climb. Good view.
Crater Peak	6.5 southeast.	7,265	do.	2.25 miles by trail from road; easy climb; good view of the Klamath country.
Wizard Island	3.5 north.	6,940	Foot and boat.	Extinct volcano crater in summit. Trail to top.
Phantom Ship	3 east.		do.	Grotesque rock-pinnacled island.
Around the Lake	35 miles.		Auto.	Fine views of lake and surrounding country.

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.

(In effect March 1, 1920.)

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), and August 21, 1916 (39 Stat., 521) :

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

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

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

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only, for fuel.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

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

4. *Hunting.*—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort and hunting, killing, wounding, capturing or frightening any bird or wild animal in the park, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting injury is prohibited.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals or in possession of

game killed on the park lands under circumstances other than prescribed above shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service, 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 are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond shall, 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. The Government assumes no responsibilities for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, or other property so surrendered to any park officers nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for convenience of visitors.

5. *Fishing*.—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. 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 superintendent. All fish hooked less than 5 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water, if not seriously injured. Fish retained shall 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, firm, or corporation shall 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, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director or to the superintendent of the park.

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

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

9. *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, shall 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 private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their live stock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

10. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of live stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of live stock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Live stock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

11. *Authorized operators.*—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employment a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

12. *Dogs and cats.*—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the park, and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the park.

13. *Dead animals.*—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on Government lands in the park, at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals at least 2 feet beneath the ground and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

14. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park, either on foot or on saddle animals, shall not make short cuts but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

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

(b) On sidehill grades throughout the park motor-driven vehicles shall take the outer side of the road when meeting or passing vehicles of any kind drawn by animals; likewise, freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits shall take the outer side of the road on sidehill grades when meeting or passing passenger vehicles drawn by animals.

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

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

16. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils in the waters of the park, or in any way pollute them; or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(b) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals shall be kept a sufficient dis-

tance 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 Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

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

17. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved May 22, 1902 (32 Stat., 202), and August 21, 1916 (39 Stat., 521), the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motorcycles in 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 transportation lines operating under Government franchise).

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. *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. Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motorcycles.

4. *Intoxication.*—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs shall be permitted to operate or drive a motor vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

5. *Hours.*—Automobiles 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.

6. *Permits.*—The permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, and will entitle the permittee to go over any or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue. The permit

shall be conveniently kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit shall be exhibited to the checking ranger for verification on exit from the park.

7. *Fees.*—Fees for automobile and motorcycle permits are \$2.50 and \$1, respectively, and are payable in cash only.

8. *Distance apart; gears and brakes.*—Automobiles, while in motion, shall be not less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparatively level stretches of road or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, shall retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile will be required to satisfy the ranger issuing the permit that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires, are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip; and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile shall carry at least one extra tire. Motorcycles not equipped with brakes in good working order are not permitted to enter the park.

9. *Speeds.*—Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades, and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches when no team is nearer than 200 yards, the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

10. *Horns.*—The horn shall 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 automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

11. *Lights.*—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

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

13. *Teams.*—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall 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 shall be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary, so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

14. *Overtaking vehicles.*—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of motor driven vehicles, and to the inside, or bank side of the road, in case of horse-drawn vehicles, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

When automobiles, going in opposite directions, meet on a grade the ascending machine has right of way, and the descending machine

shall be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass with safety.

15. *Accidents; stop-overs.*—If, because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going they shall be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer, edge of the road.

16. *Fines and penalties.*—Violation of any of the foregoing regulations shall be punishable by revocation of automobile permit, or by immediate ejection from the park, or by a fine not to exceed \$500, or six months' imprisonment, or by any combination of these penalties, and be cause for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender without prior sanction, in writing, from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

17. *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 a leaner mixture and 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.

MAP.

The following map may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Remittances should be made 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.¹

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.¹

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 tints, 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.

LITERATURE.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Government publications on Crater Lake National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be

¹ May be purchased by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park, but that officer can not fill mail orders.

addressed to the officers mentioned. The sale publications may be purchased by personal application to the superintendent of the park, but that officer can not fill mail orders.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park:

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages.

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

Automobile road map of Crater Lake National Park.

Shows the park road system, hotels, camps, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains short description of Crater Lake and suggestions for motorists.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows location of all the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service and all railroad routes to these reservations.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

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

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, including 270 illustrations. Pamphlet edition, loose in flexible cover, 35 cents; book edition, containing same material securely bound in cloth, 55 cents.

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

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.

Forests of Crater Lake National Park, by J. F. Pernot. 1916. 40 pages, including 26 illustrations. Price, 20 cents.¹

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ALLEN, E. F. A guide to the national parks of America. 1918. 338 pp.

BRUCE, JAMES. University and historical addresses. 1913. 433 pp.

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DILLER, J. S., and PATTON, H. B. Geology and petrography of Crater Lake National Park. Professional Paper No. 3, U. S. Geological Survey. 1902. 167 pp.

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

Crater Lake on pp. 157–158.

FOUNTAIN, PAUL. The eleven eaglets of the West. 1906. 362 pp.

Crater Lake on pp. 46–49.

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

Crater Lake on pp. 166–167.

¹ May be purchased by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park, but that officer can not fill mail orders.

- MILLS, ENOS A. *Your National Parks*. 532 pp., illustrated. Price, \$2.50. Houghton Mifflin, 1917.
Crater Lake on pp. 137-147; 470-474.
- RUSSELL, I. C. *Lakes of North America*. 1895. 125 pp.
Crater Lake on pp. 20-21.
- *Volcanoes of North America*. 1897. 346 pp.
Crater Lake on pp. 235-236.
- STEEL, W. G. *The mountains of Oregon*. 1890. 112 pp.
Crater Lake on pp. 12-33.
- VICTOR, FRANCES FULLER. *Atlantis arisen*. 1891. 412 pp.
Crater Lake on pp. 179-183.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. *The top of the continent*. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated.
Crater Lake on pp. 140-160.
- *The Book of the National Parks*. 1919. 420 pp., 76 illustrations, 16 maps and diagrams.
Crater Lake on pp. 184-201.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

Rules and Regulations similar to this for national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Yellowstone National Park.		The Hot Springs of Arkansas.
Mount Rainier National Park.		Glacier National Park.
Yosemite National Park.		Wind Cave National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.		Rocky Mountain National Park.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.		Grand Canyon National Park.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The following publication relating to the national monuments may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Casa Grande National Monument.





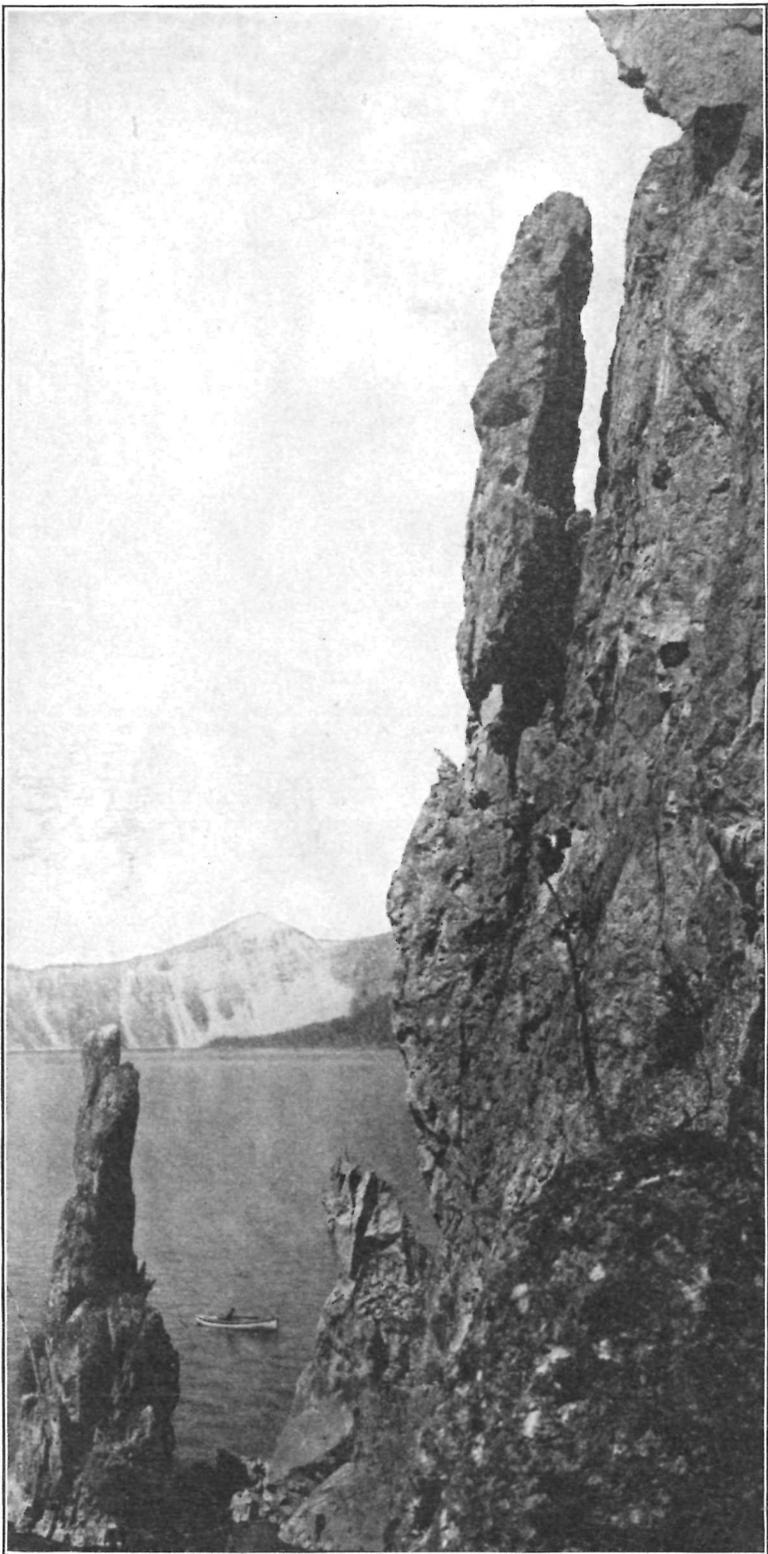
THE DIAMOND LAKE REGION.

Reached by Diamond Lake Trail. Looking toward Mount Bailey, elevation 8,356 feet.



BRINGING HOME THE DAY'S CATCH.

Photographs by National Park Service.



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CLIFF EAST OF EAGLE COVE.