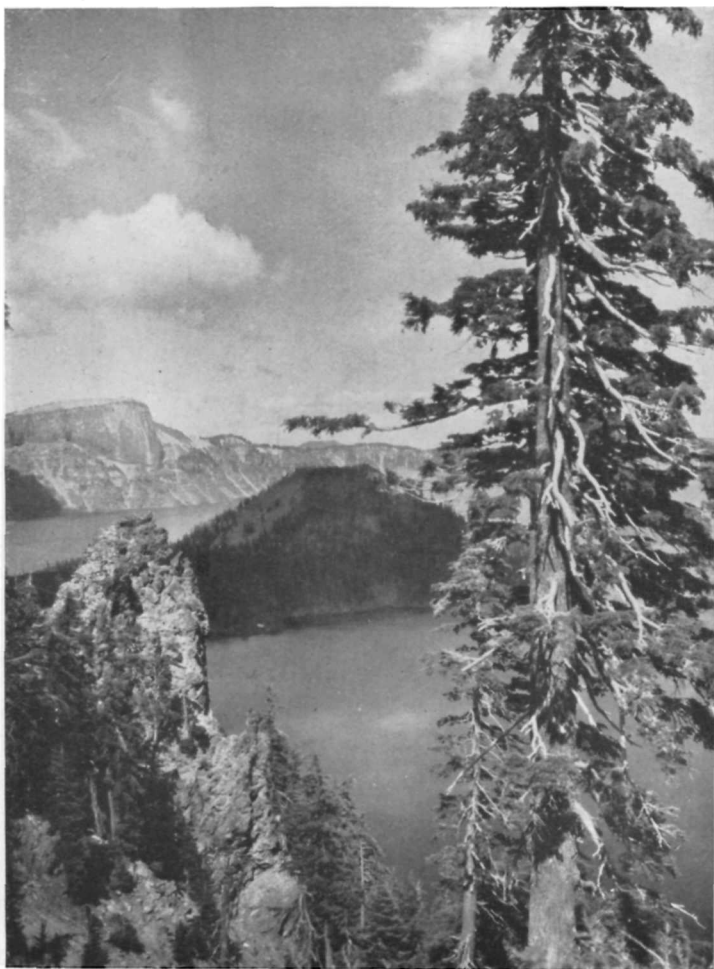


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

RULES AND REGULATIONS

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK OREGON

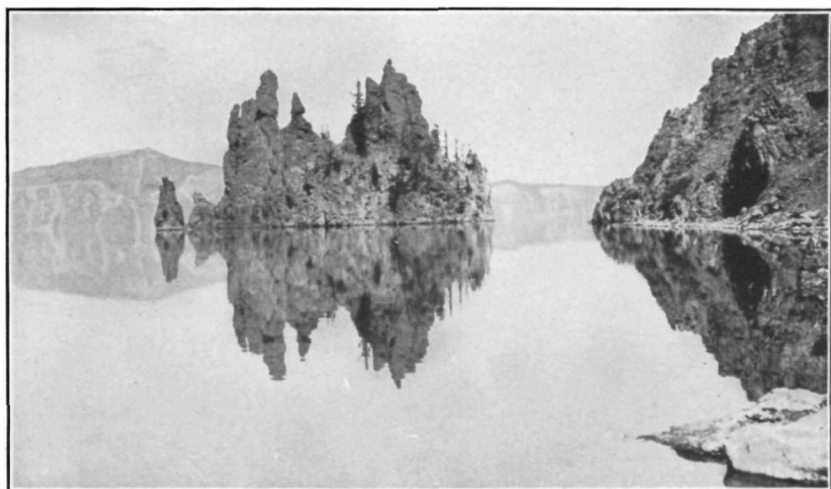


Photograph by Fred H. Kiser

WIZARD ISLAND FROM THE RIM ROAD

1924

Season from July 1 to September 30



THE PHANTOM SHIP.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser.

SECTION OF THE RIM ROAD WHICH ENCIRCLES THE LAKE.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 19; total area, 11,372 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 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Northwestern Wyo- ming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified 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—Several hundred sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mile long cave of delicate beauty.
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 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	186	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..	2,645	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.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

A striking panoramic view, in six colors, of Crater Lake National Park is now for sale by the Superintendent of Documents for twenty-five cents. This view shows the park as it would appear to an observer flying over it, the ridges, peaks, and valleys being shaded and colored in order to show the relief. This panorama measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 inches, and has a horizontal scale of one mile to the inch. Remittances for this publication should be by money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or in cash. Checks and postage stamps can not be accepted.

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CRATER LAKE,

CAULDRON-LIKE and circular, 7,000 feet high, is perched amid the peaks. Perpendicular sides of slaggy lava rise over a thousand feet from waters of indigo blue 6 miles across and 2,000 feet deep.

“To the scientist, a mighty volcano collapsed within itself, Mount Mazama, 15,000 feet high, telescoped.

“To the poet, ‘the sea of sapphire,’ ‘the sea of silence,’ ‘the lake of mystery.’

“To me, a shell hole of a war of worlds—who knows?

“Could the great blind poet have seen this marvel ere his pen had Lucifer and his host of rebel angels—

Hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion down—

in Miltonic imagery here he'd have found the impact.”

—*Congressman Sinnott, in House of Representatives.*

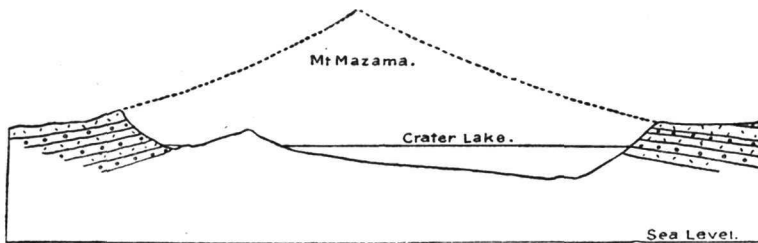
August 20, 1918.

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 6 miles in diameter 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, fell 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.

There is a motor road around the rim. 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 Range 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 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

¹ *The Indian legend.*—According to the legend of the Klamath and Modoc Indians the mystic land of the 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.

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 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.

A modern comfort station with shower baths and an ample supply of excellent water for all purposes are some of the conveniences found on the public camp ground on the rim west of the lodge. A comfortable community house is projected for completion in August, 1924.

TRAILS TO THE LAKESIDE AND ELSEWHERE.

A splendid trail from Crater Lake Lodge to the shore of the lake allows even elderly people and visitors wholly unaccustomed to climbing to avail 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 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 are usually very numerous; they visit the lodge and construction camps almost daily. The park, however, is too small to become a satisfactory game refuge and propagating ground, and it will 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.

Originally there were no fish of any kind in Crater Lake; but rainbow and black-spotted trout have been planted at various times, so that now fish are abundant and the fishing is excellent.

Some fish may be taken from the shore; but the best fishing is from boats. Experienced anglers have good success with a fly, but those

inexperienced in fly casting should use a spoon or spinner. Proper tackle for either method is kept in stock at Crater Lake Lodge.

The fishing season is from July 1 to September 30, unless otherwise ordered by the superintendent, and a day's catch is limited to five fish per person. Stream fishing is not so good. The limit in streams is 20 fish per day per person.

NOTES ON THE WILD FLOWERS.²

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 paintbrush, *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 hellebore, *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

² By Albert R. Sweetser, professor of botany, University of Oregon.

clusters of papery flowers ranging in color from white through pink or rose to purple. The sunflower 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, elephant's-head, and phlox. On the sides of the Watchman the most striking plants are the red and yellow paintbrushes the beard's 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 park is administered by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service with a superintendent, C. G. Thomson, in immediate charge. A force of rangers assist this officer, who supervises all activities excepting the post office and the commissioner's court.

The Crater Lake National Park was established by the act of May 22, 1902 (32 Stat. 202). Exclusive jurisdiction over the park was ceded to the United States by act of 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 post office is located at the lodge.

Long-distance telephone and telegraph service are available at the lodge.

The tourist season extends from July 1 to September 30.

All complaints, suggestions and requests for information should be addressed to the superintendent in person or in writing; his post office address is Crater Lake, Oreg.; during the season his office in the park is at Government Camp.

An information bureau is maintained there, including numerous road maps, etc.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.

RAILROAD INFORMATION.

Crater Lake National Park is reached via the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, connection being made with automobile stages operated on regular schedules. These automobile stages are seven-passenger touring cars designed for comfort and power.

The railroad officials have carefully studied the transportation problem, and have made liberal concessions in favor of the visitor's convenience and purse. During the park season round-trip excursion tickets are sold at reduced rates, and passengers holding round-trip or one-way tickets to other points have optional routings through the Park via either Klamath Falls or Medford. For example: Tickets reading San Francisco to Portland will be honored to Klamath Falls, then from Medford to Portland. Stop-over privileges are freely extended, and baggage storage is waived for the period passengers consume in visiting the park.

Rates for automobile stage fares from rail terminals to the park are shown on page 19.

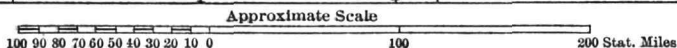
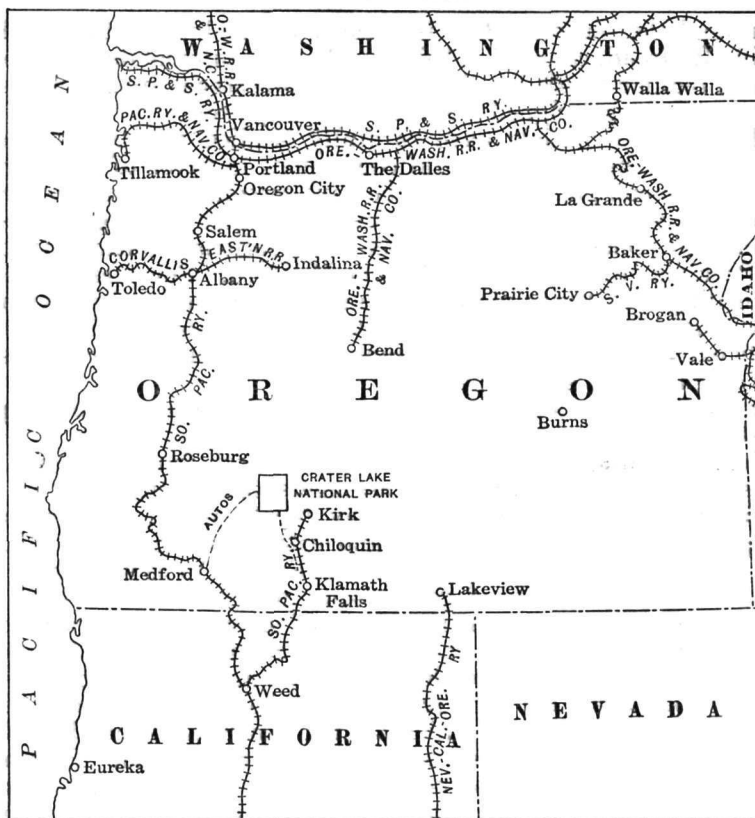
The railroad approaches to Crater Lake, both from the north and the south, are highly scenic. Passengers taking the train at San Francisco skirt the shore of the bay for 30 miles, then cross the Carquinez Straits by train ferry and enter the Sacramento Valley. The sometimes active peak of Lassen Volcano is to be seen eastward; then, after half a day of picturesque gorges, fertile valleys and wooded plateau, the shimmering bulk of snow-clad Shasta becomes the dominant scenic note about which the train circles for hours. Shasta, 14,162 feet above sea level, presents an almost unrivaled car-window spectacle. Here the train begins the long ascent to the summit of the Siskiyou, from which a vivid panorama of northern California and southern Oregon scenery is to be obtained. Passengers bound for the park leave the main line at Weed, at the base of Shasta, and proceed to Klamath Falls, thence to the park via automobile stage. Leaving the park by the westbound stage, they take in the loop and arrive at Medford, where they again board a Southern Pacific train. This loop is also optional, as passengers may go in and out of the park via Klamath Falls or via Medford.

Northbound passengers electing to enter the park via Medford instead of Klamath Falls remain aboard the train at Weed and journey over the Siskiyou and down into the Rogue River Valley.

Medford is the western gateway to Crater Lake. It lies in the center of the famed Rogue River Valley fruit district, so that for miles the train passes through exquisitely maintained orchards. Directly east rises the lovely symmetry of Mount McLoughlin, 9,493 feet above sea level. The train passes along the valley bed for a

few miles, then parallels the Rogue River, a leaping stream alive with trout, steelhead, and salmon; on all sides the valley seems crowded by great mountain ranges deeply forested with conifers. A short run and we reach Grant's Pass, the gateway to Oregon Caves National Monument, well worth a day's study. Then a three-engined climb over the rugged Umpqua Range, down into the valley to Roseburg; a splendid half day here from car window or observation platform—an everchanging series of mountains, gorges, streams, and picturesque settlements.

Crossing in turn the Umpqua, McKenzie, and Willamette rivers, we enter the fertile valleys of northwestern Oregon that merge one



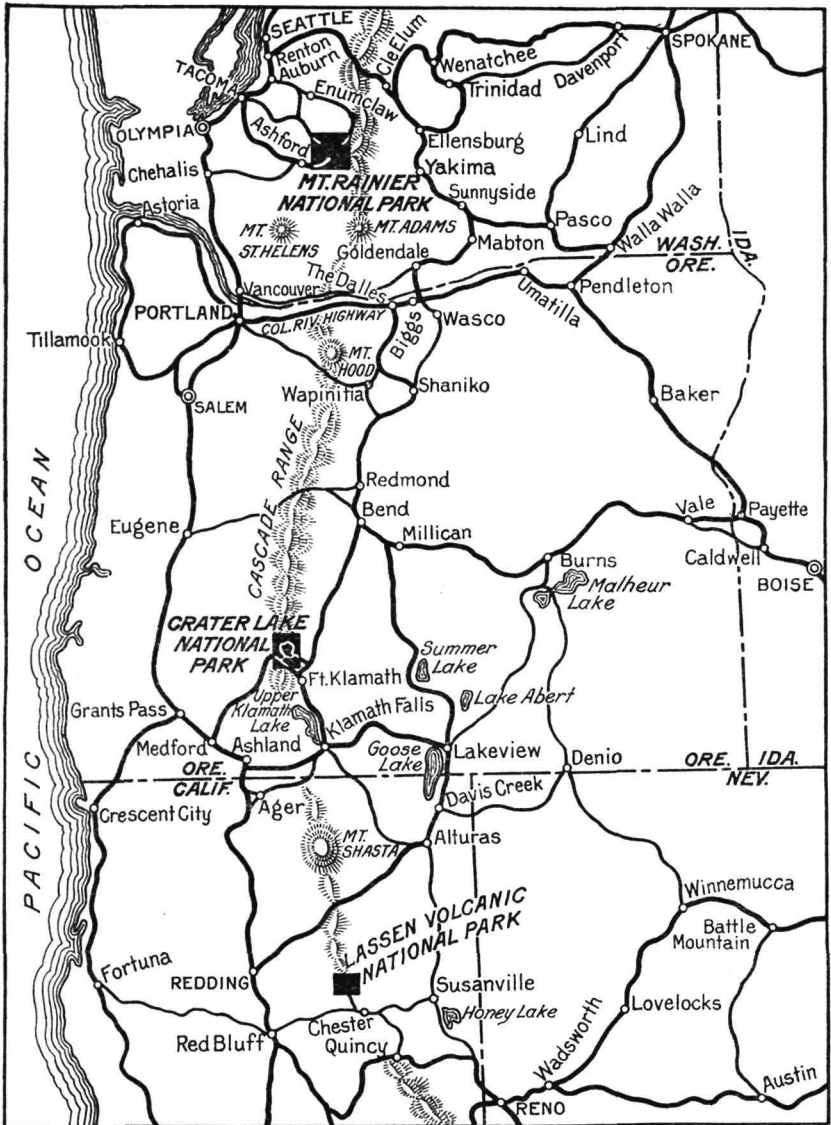
RAILROAD ROUTES TO CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

into the other in a gradual descent until we enter the valley of the great Columbia River at Portland. Portland offers all any modern city may offer; and, in addition, it has two incomparables—Mount Hood, and the Columbia River Highway to The Dalles. From The Dalles a fair dirt road leads to Crater Lake via Bend.

For further information regarding railroad fares, service, most convenient trains, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents; or write the general passenger agent, Southern Pacific Railroad, at either San Francisco or Portland, Oreg.

APPROACHES BY AUTOMOBILES.

The automobile approaches to the park are exceptionally interesting and pleasant. The Pacific Highway, a fine pavement extending almost unbroken through Oregon and far into California and Wash-



MAP SHOWING AUTOMOBILE ROADS BETWEEN CRATER LAKE, LASSEN VOLCANIC, AND MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARKS.

ington, is the main artery of travel. Motorists traveling south over the highway should turn off at Medford and follow the 80-mile Crater Lake Highway up through the picturesque Rogue River Canyon and through the splendid Crater National Forest. This road

has been widened and greatly improved, so that the gentle climb to the top of the Cascades is made in three and one half to four hours; much of the way the road parallels the Rogue River, "the fisherman's paradise," where steelhead, cutthroat, small trout or salmon may be taken by even inexperienced anglers. Comfortable roadside resorts offer their hospitality, and free camp grounds are plentiful; here campers may pitch tents in any rustic spot that suits their fancy.

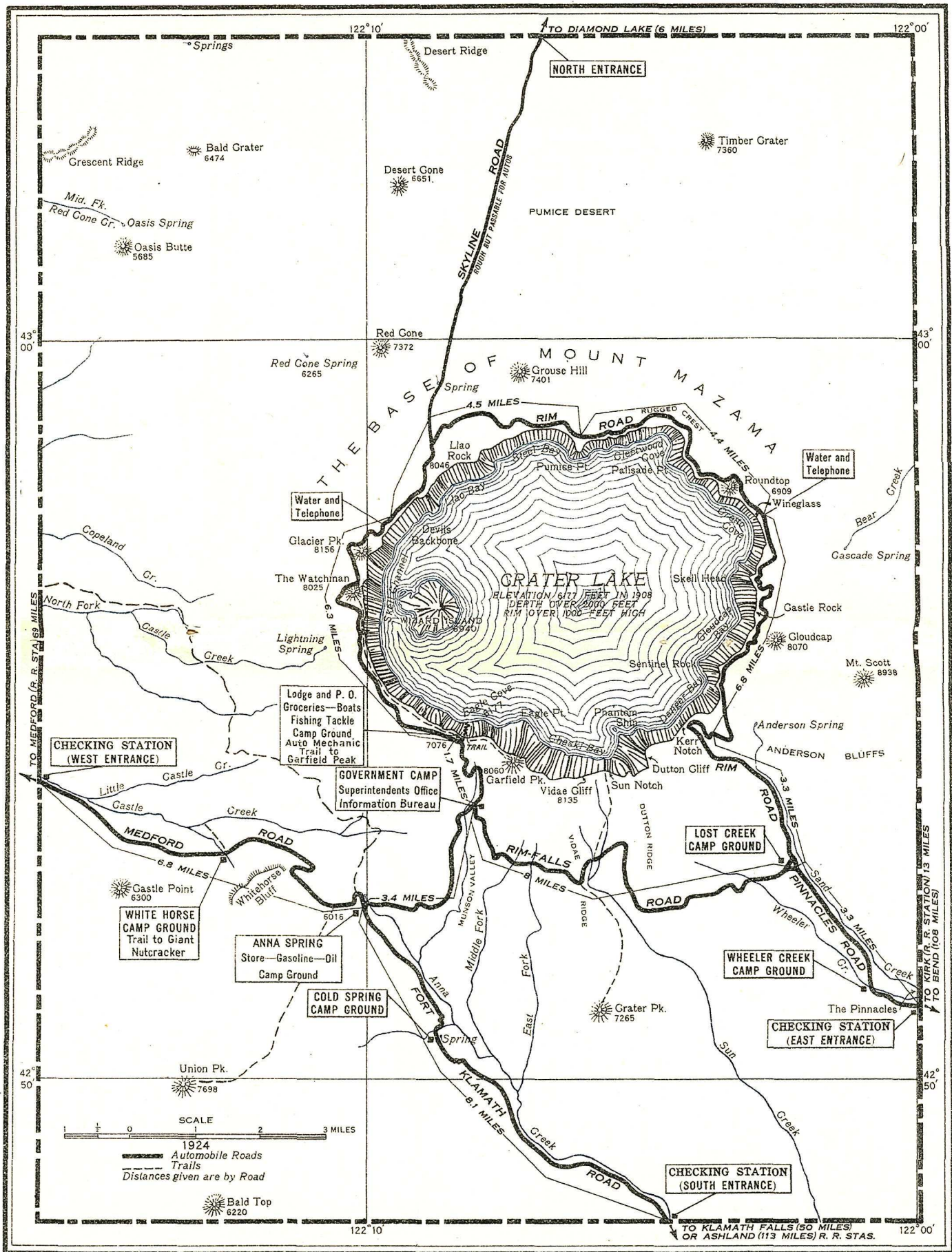
PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST.

Distance 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.....	<i>Miles.</i> 8 north.....	<i>Fct.</i> 8,046	Auto, horseback, and foot.	Fine view. Point from which the legendary body of Llao was thrown into lake.
Diamond Lake.....	20 north.....	5,200	Auto.....	Beautiful lake north of the park; fine fishing; affords view of Mount Thielsen.
Devils Backbone.....	6.5 north.....	.....	.....do.....	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.
Dyar Rock.....	2 east.....	7,880	.....do.....	Monster boulder, 100 feet high. 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.
Mount Scott.....	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.
Do.....	25 miles.....	.....	Launch.....	Remarkable close-up of crater interior.
Giant Nutcracker.....	9 west.....	.....	Auto and short trail.....	Weird narrow gorge at end of Whitehorse Canyon.
Wild flower gardens.....	Location varies each week.....	.....	.....	See ranger for information.

Usually, to avoid retracing familiar roads, tourists come in via Medford leaving by the southern highway.

This road is surfaced throughout its 52-mile length to Klamath Falls and passes along the Anna Creek Canyon through the Klamath Indian Reservation (of especial interest to children and easterners) and along the edge of Klamath Lake. The Klamath region offers excellent fishing and hunting, a number of summer resorts and rugged scenery that, while entirely different from the



MAP OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Medford route, is the most engaging. From Klamath Falls the motorist has choice of three routes; two west to Ashland, which city possesses an exceptional camp ground, lithia springs, etc; the third route leading into northern California. The road over the Green Spring Mountain to Ashland is recommended.

Motorists coming in via Klamath usually go out via the Medford route. These two roads, with a portion of the park road system, comprise the loop shown on the Park-to-Park Highway map, and are most enjoyable for lovers of the wild. It is not unusual for motorists to see from their cars such game as bear, deer, coyotes, timber wolves and, occasionally, elk.

Crater Lake is also reached from central Oregon points over fair automobile roads via Bend. Klamath Falls is reached by fair road from Reno, Nev., on the Lincoln Highway via Susanville, Calif., which is a point of approach to the Lassen Volcanic National Park in northern California.

Requests for road information and road map of Oregon should be addressed to the Oregon Tourist and Information Bureau, Portland, Oreg.

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

For trips to remote, points outside the park, saddle horses, pack animals, necessary equipment and guides can usually be obtained in the near-by valleys.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(Approved Jan. 24, 1922, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations for the government of 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 the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732):

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: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park.

2. *Camping.*—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the park clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for tourists visiting the park in their own conveyances and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. It is necessary, therefore, that the following rules be

strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of the tourists who visit the park in their own conveyances:

(a) Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans, or, if cans are not available, placed in the pits provided at the edge of camp. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or carried to a place hidden from sight. *Keep the camp grounds clean.*

(b) There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the creeks and streams adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Tourists out on hiking parties must not contaminate watersheds of water supplies. They are indicated by signs, pipe lines, and dams. *There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.*

(c) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the park, or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

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

(e) Wood for fuel only can be taken from dead or fallen trees.

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, or erect buildings 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. Permission to operate a moving-picture camera must be secured from 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 livestock 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. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited within the park.

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

12. *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.

13. *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.

14. *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.

15. *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.

16. *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) Load and vehicle weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the Director of the National Park Service and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

(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.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) 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.

(b) 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.

18. *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 MOTOR-CYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved May 22, 1902 (32 Stat. 202), August 21, 1916 (39 Stat. 521), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), the following regulations covering the admission of automobiles and motor cycles 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 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. *Motor trucks.*—Motor trucks may enter the park subject to the weight limitations and entrance fees prescribed by the Director of the National Park Service. Schedules showing prescribed weight limitations and entrance fees for motor trucks may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

5. *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.

6. *Hours.*—The use of automobiles will be permitted at all hours on any of the roads in the park.

7. *Permits.*—The permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, and will entitle the permittee to operate the particular automobile indicated in the permit 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, but is not transferable to any other vehicle than that to which originally issued. The permit shall be carefully kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit shall be exhibited to the park ranger for verification on

exit from the park. Duplicate permits will not be issued in lieu of original permits lost or mislaid.

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

9. *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.

10. *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.

11. *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.

12. *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.

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

14. *Teams.*—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall take the outer ridge 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.

15. *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 reasonable 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.

16. *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.

17. *Fines and penalties.*—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 of not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all cost of the proceedings, or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejection from the park or by any combination of these penalties. Such violation shall 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.

18. *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. A leaner mixture of gasoline and air is required, but on account of reduced engine power about 40 per cent more gasoline will be used per mile than is required 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: 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; scale, 1 mile to the inch. Price, 10 Cents.²

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: 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 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.

² May be purchased by personal application to the office of 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:

Automobile road map of Crater Lake National Park.

Shows the park road system, hotel, 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. 248 pages, including 306 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.³

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

Glimpses of our National Parks. 72 pages, including 31 illustrations. 10 cents.³

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

Geological History of Crater Lake, by J. S. Diller, 32 pages, including 28 illustrations. Price, 10 cents.³

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.³

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.

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

National parks—the need of the future, pp. 389–406.

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.

EATON, WALTER PRICHARD. Sky-line camps. 1922. 268 pp., illustrated.

A record of wanderings in the northwestern mountains, from the Rockies in Glacier National Park to Crater Lake National Park, and to the Cascades in Washington and Oregon.

——— Boy Scouts at Crater Lake. 1922. 320 pp., illustrated.

A story of Crater Lake National Park in the high Cascades.

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.

³ May be purchased by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park, but that officer can not fill mail orders.

- HERBERTSON, F. D. and A. J. Descriptive geography from original sources; North America. 1901. 252 pp.
Crater Lake on pp. 166-167.
- MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp., illustrated. 1917.
Crater Lake on pp. 137-147; 470-474.
- QUINN, VERNON. Beautiful America. 333 pp., illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City. 1923.
Crater Lake on pp. 241-245.
- REIK, Lt. Col. H. OTTRIDGE. A Tour of America's National Parks. 209 pp., illustrated.
Crater Lake on pp. 103-117.
- 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.

Glacier National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.
Hawaii National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.
Lafayette National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.
Mount Rainier National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
Wind Cave National Park.
Yellowstone National Park.
Yosemite National Park.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, SEASON OF 1924.

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

The Crater Lake National Park 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	\$17.50
Klamath Falls to Crater Lake.....	9.00	17.50
Medford to Klamath Falls, via Crater Lake.....	16.50	-----
Klamath Falls to Medford, via Crater Lake.....	16.50	-----

¹ For transportation within the park, see p. 21.

AUTOMOBILE SCHEDULES.

From Medford: Automobile stages leave the Southern Pacific Depot at 11.15 a. m. Passengers arriving in Medford on trains Nos. 12 and 13, 11.08 a. m. and 10.30 a. m., respectively, are given choice of lunch (extra) in Medford or at Prospect en route. Stages arrive at Crater Lake Lodge about 4.15 p. m.

Returning to Medford, automobile stages leave Crater Lake Lodge at 9 a. m., arriving in Medford at from 1 p. m. to 1.15 p. m., permitting a cleanup and lunch in ample time to catch southbound train No. 53 leaving at 3 p. m.

The office of the Crater Lake National Park Co. in Medford is located at the Medford Hotel.

From Klamath Falls: Automobile stages call at the principal hotels at 8 a. m., and arrive at Crater Lake Lodge in time for lunch.

Returning to Klamath Falls, automobile stages leave Crater Lake Lodge at 1 p. m., arriving at Klamath Falls about 5 p. m.

HOTELS AND CAMPS.

The Crater Lake National Park Co. operates a hotel and other appropriate utilities in the park.

Crater Lake Lodge, on the rim of the lake, is of stone and frame construction and contains 145 sleeping rooms, a large number with baths. Tent houses are provided at the lodge as sleeping quarters for those who prefer them, meals being taken at the lodge.

Rates at Crater Lake Lodge (American plan only).

Tent houses:	
Per person, per day-----	\$5. 00
Per person, per week-----	30. 00
Room without running water:	
Per person, per day-----	5. 50
Per person, per week-----	33. 00
Room with running water:	
Per person, per day-----	6. 00
Per person, per week-----	36. 00
Room with lavatory and toilet:	
Per person, per day-----	6. 75
Per person, per week-----	40. 50
Room with private bath:	
Per person, per day-----	7. 50
Per person, per week-----	45. 00
Single meals:	
Breakfast-----	1. 25
Luncheon-----	1. 25
Dinner-----	1. 50
Sunday noon dinner-----	1. 50
Baths (extra)-----	. 50

GENERAL STORES.

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

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.

The Crater Lake National Park Co. operates an automobile service at the lodge available for hire within the Park, and launches and rowboats are available on the Lake for the accommodation of tourists; but every person is at liberty to provide his own means of transportation and to camp, subject to the regulations beginning on page 11.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.*Automobiles.*

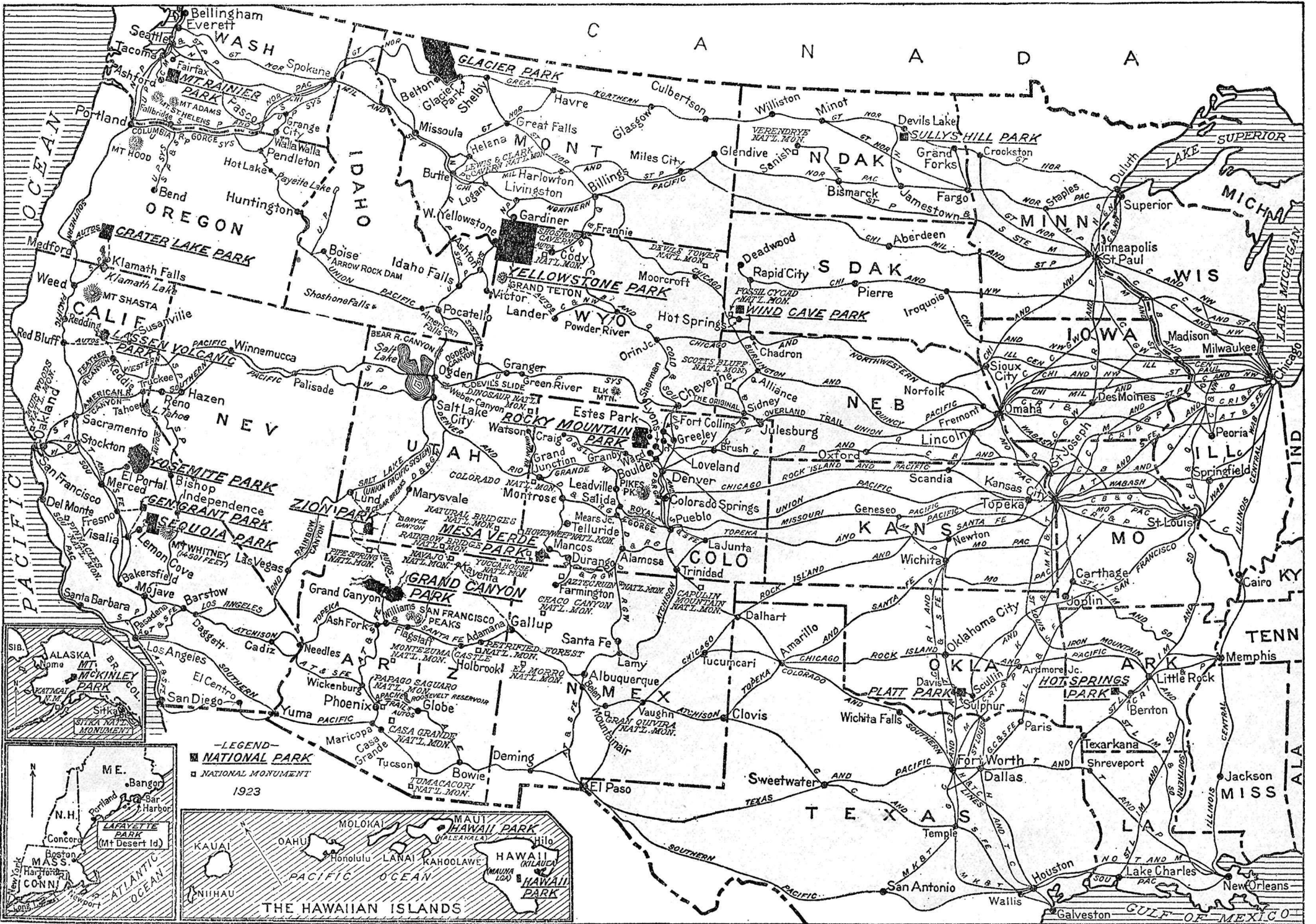
Around the Rim, with stops at all scenic points, including the Pinnacles. A 41-mile drive.	
Per person-----	\$5.00
The Sunset Drive. To the summit of the road at the Watchman. A 10-mile drive.	
Per person-----	1.00

Launches.

Around the Lake—25 miles. Launches leave landing at 9.30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.; go around Phantom Ship and circle Lake close to shore line; stop at Wizard Island; and return to landing about 12 m. and 4 p. m.	
Per person-----	3.00
Around Phantom Ship and Wizard Island, about 15 miles; launches leave boat landing at 9 and 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.; stop at island if you wish.	
Per person-----	2.50
Wizard Island and return; launches leave boat landing hourly, beginning at 9 a. m.; stay on island as long as you wish; last launch leaves island for return trip at 4.30 p. m.	
Per person-----	1.00

Rowboats.

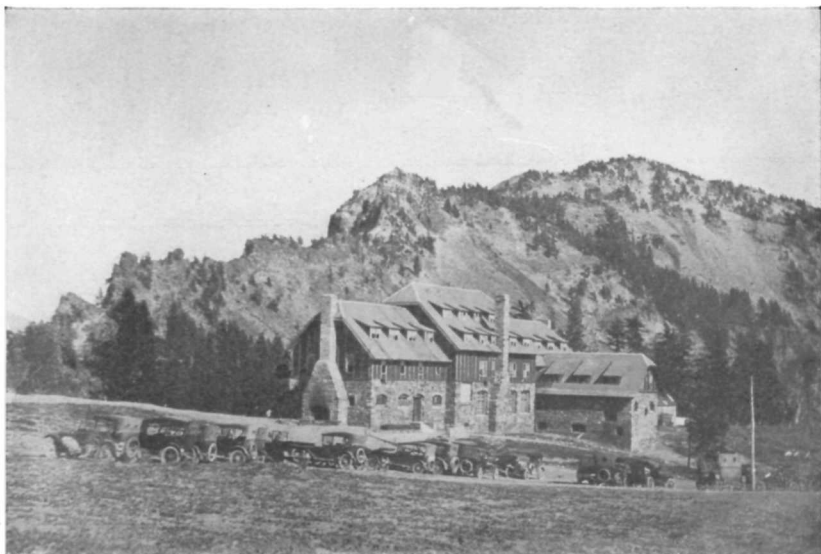
Per hour-----	.75
Rates for Automobile Repairs. Mechanic's time, per hour-----	1.50
New parts-----List price, plus transportation charges	



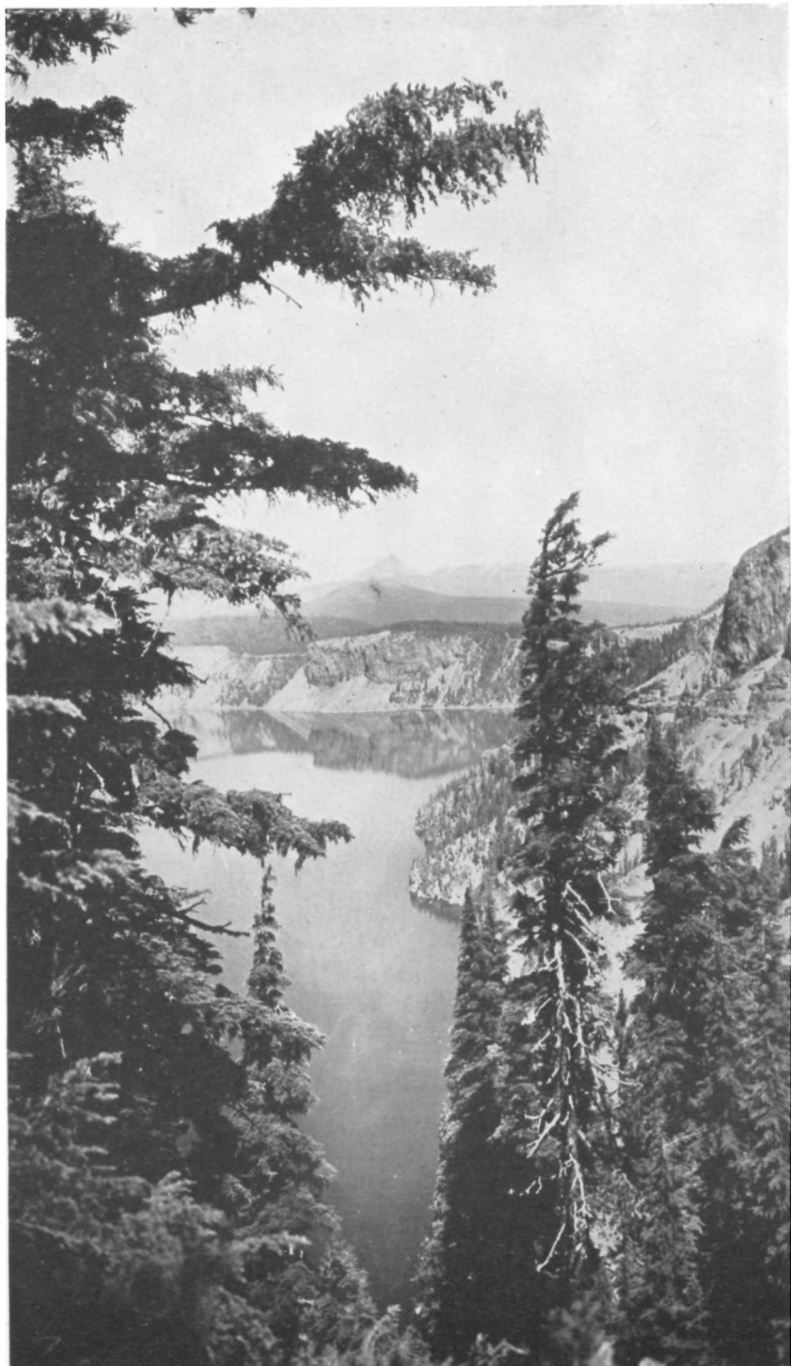


MOTORS ON RIM ROAD OVER SKELL HEAD.

The Rim Road, 35 miles in length, entirely encircles the lake, affording dazzling viewpoints 800 to 1,000 feet above the water's surface.



THE ATTRACTIVE CRATER LAKE LODGE ON THE RIM.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser.

VIEW FROM SENTINEL ROCK.