Camping

There are four free public campgrounds within the park.

The Rim Campground, located in the Rim Village, is equipped with stoves, water, and sanitary conveniences. The sleeping facilities include single and double rooms at the lodge and cabins with or without bedding. The dining room at the lodge offers a complete menu of excellent food, while the cafeteria serves simple food to those desiring it.

Motor Transportation—Daily automobile service from Grants Pass and Klamath Falls to Crater Lake Lodge is maintained by the Crater Lake National Park Co. from about June 15 to September 19. Only round-trip tickets may be purchased for this transportation. A roving taxi may be engaged by way of Grants Pass and leave by way of Klamath Falls. The trip requires 2½ hours from Klamath Falls and 3 hours from Grants Pass.

Launces and Rowboats.—Scheduled trips are made daily by launch from the boat landing at the foot of the lake trail to Wizard Island and the Phantom Ship. Hourly trips are made to Wizard Island. Rowboats are available for hire at the boat landing. Private boats may not be used on the lake. Fishing tackle may be rented or purchased at the boat landing.

One of the popular attractions is the launch trip around the lake, leaving the boat landing at 9 o'clock each morning during the travel season. A ranger naturalist describes to the launch passengers the points of scenic and scientific interest.

How to Reach the Park

By Common Carrier.—The Southern Pacific Railroad and several motor coach lines serve Klamath Falls and Grants Pass, Ore., to connect with stages of the Crater Lake National Park Co. daily from July 1 to September 19.

Overnight, as well as scenic daylight, airline service from practically all the states of the United States to Crater Lake are now possible. Those interested in air travel to Crater Lake should get in touch with the park operator, travel agent, or the airline serving their city.

By Automobile.—Paved State highways connect with the highway system of the park at all entrances. Highway 62 to the west entrance of the park connects, through Medford, with United States Highways Nos. 101,199, and 99. It also connects Crater Lake Lodge with the Crater Lake National Park Co. staff headquarters. No storage or repair facilities, however, are available within the park. In case of accident or mechanical failure, towing service must be obtained from outside the park.

Rules and Regulations (Brief)

The Park Regulations are designed for the protection of the natural features and for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following synopsis is for the guidance of visitors.

Fires.—Light carefully and only in designated campgrounds. Extinguish completely before leaving camp, even for temporary absence. Do not guess your fire is out—KNOW IT. One spark may start a forest fire, destroy the beauty of the park, and endanger many lives.

Camps.—Use designated campgrounds. Keep the campgrounds clean. Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires, and other refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. Only down material may be used as firewood.

Trash.—Do not throw paper, lunch refuse, or other trash over the rim, on walks, trails, roads, or elsewhere. Carry until you can burn in camp or place in receptacle.

Trees, Flowers, and Animals.—The destruction, injury, disturbance, or removal in any way of the trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited in order that every visitor may enjoy them.

Noises.—Be quiet in camp after 10 p.m. Many people come to the park for rest.

Automobiles.—Careful driving is required at all times. The maximum speed allowed in the park is 35 miles per hour. Slower speeds are indicated where road and traffic conditions justify. The fee for automobile permits is $1; house trailers $1 additional.

Dogs.—Do not permit dogs to travel with the road and the rim at any time. When not in an automobile, dogs must be on leash at all times. Camping facilities for parties with dogs are provided only at Annie Spring Campground.

Warning About Bears.—Do not feed, touch, tease, or molest the bears. Bears will enter or break into automobiles if food that they can smell is left inside. They will also rob your camp of unprompted food supplies.

Fishing.—The limit is 12 fish per day for each person fishing. No fishing license is necessary.

Park Staff.—The staff is here to help and advise you. Men in uniform at the Information Building, park headquarters, and the several stations will be glad to help you plan your activity while in Crater Lake National Park and to explain the regulations.

Complete rules and regulations are available at park headquarters.

The post office address is Crater Lake, Ore. Guests or employees of Crater Lake National Park Co. should have mail addressed in case of Crater Lake Lodge to insure prompt delivery.

A gasoline station is maintained on the highway near park headquarters. No storage or repair facilities, however, are available within the park.

Camping

There are four free public campgrounds within the park.

The Rim Campground, located in the Rim Village, is equipped with stoves, water and sanitary conveniences, including hot and cold showers and laundry trays. This campground is in close proximity to all Rim Village facilities and services. Naturalists conduct evening campfire programs in the Community House on the edge of the campground.

Three campgrounds are located along entrance roads: Lost Creek, ½ miles inside the east entrance; Cold Springs, 7 miles inside the south entrance; and Annie Spring at the junction of the south and west entrance roads. Camping is limited to 30 days.

Winter Sports

The park is open the year around. Visitors may now enjoy the scenic values of Crater Lake in winter and participate in winter sports amid a fantasy of snowy splendor. Steep and gradual slopes, according to speeds desired, are numerous in the park.

The west and south entrance roads to the Rim Village area are open to motor travel. Trails, tow rope, and shovels are necessary accessories for motorists. Meals and overnight accommodations are not provided in the park during the winter months, but warming room facilities are available at the Rim Village. Rangers are on duty to render service to visitors.

Administration

Crater Lake National Park is administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and is a part of the National Park System which includes many scenic, scientific, and historic areas. The superintendent is in immediate charge of the park, with offices in the administrative center, 3 miles from the Rim Village.

Rim Village

Rim Village, which is 7,100 feet above sea level and 950 feet above the lake, includes the lodge, sleeping cabins, cafeteria, campground, Community House, Information Building, and Sinnott Memorial. The lake is accessible by the rim Village.

Accommodations

The Crater Lake National Park Co. offers accommodations for park visitors from about June 15 to September 19. Information regarding rates may be secured from that company by writing them at 603 Wilcox Building, Portland, Ore., in the winter; and at Crater Lake, Ore., in the summer. The sleeping facilities include single and double rooms at the lodge and cabins with or without bedding. The dining room at the lodge offers a complete menu of excellent food, while the cafeteria serves simpler food to those desiring it.

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Miscellaneous Information

The post office and long distance telephone and telegraph services are located in the administration building at park headquarters.
CRATER LAKE
NATIONAL PARK

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, on the crest of the Cascade Range in southern Oregon, has a high place among the Nation's most scenic wonderlands. At Crater Lake visitors observe beauty in its truest sense and experience a profound inspirational appeal. Tranquility now prevails where once relentless volcanic power was displayed.

The lake rests in the heart of a mighty mountain whose destruction resulted in the formation of a vast crater in which the waters accumulated to a depth of 1,983 feet, making it the deepest lake on the North American continent and fifth deepest in the world. It is 6 miles wide, covers an area of 20 square miles, and has a shore line of 20 miles, with multicolored cliffs rising 500 to 2,000 feet above it. Because of its great depth and the moderate winter temperatures, the lake does not freeze except for the formation of skim ice.

Trails lead to high points on the rim and to the shore of the lake. Launches and rowboats are available for scenic trips and trout fishing. Daily launch trips are scheduled around the lake and to Wizard Island. A paved road extends around the crater rim, a distance of 35 miles, presenting scores of enthralling views of the lake.

Crater Lake National Park, established May 22, 1902, embraces an area of more than 250 square miles.

Discovery and History

History says that the Klamath Indians knew of, but seldom visited, Crater Lake before its discovery by white men. The Indians regarded the lake and the mountain as the battleground of the gods. Crater Lake was discovered on June 12, 1853, by John Wesley Hillman, a young prospector leading a party in search of the "Lost Cabin Mine." Having failed in their efforts, Hillman and his party returned to Jacksonville, a mining camp in the Rogue River Valley, and reported their discovery which they had named Deep Blue Lake.

On October 21, 1862, Chauncey Nye, leading a party of prospectors from eastern Oregon to Jacksonville, happened upon the lake. Thinking that they had made a discovery, they named it Blue Lake. A third "discovery" was made on August 1, 1865, by two soldiers stationed at Fort Klamath, who called it Lake Majesty. In 1869 this name was changed to Crater Lake by visitors from Jacksonville.

Before 1885 Crater Lake had few visitors and was not widely known. On August 15 of that year William Gladstone Steel, after 15 years of effort to get to the lake, stood for the first time on its rim. Inspired by its beauty, Judge Steel conceived the idea of preserving it as a national park. For 17 years, with much personal sacrifice, he devoted time and energy to this end. Success was realized when the park was established on May 22, 1902. Steel devoted the remainder of his life to development of the park, serving as its second superintendent and later as park commissioner, which office he held until his death in 1934.

The Geologic Story of Crater Lake

Origin of the Mountain.—Geologists say that the slope, which visitors ascend to view the lake, and the crater wall rising 500 to 2,000 feet above the water are the remnant of a mountain; which stood more than 12,000 feet high. This ancient peak, now destroyed, is known as Mount Mazama.

In comparatively recent geologic time, numerous volcanic peaks were formed near the western edge of a vast lava plateau covering portions of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and California. These make up the Cascade Range, of which Mount Mazama was one of the commanding peaks. It was built by successive lava flows with some accumulation of volcanic ash. The cone thus formed was modified by streams and glaciers which carved valleys in its sides and deposited rock debris on its flanks. The layered character and different formations of the mountain are now clearly exposed in numerous places within the crater wall.

Formation of Dikes.—In addition to broad surface flows, it is common for molten lava to be squeezed into cracks, or fissures, that develop in a volcano. Such filling results in dikes, or walls,
frequently harder than the enclosing rock. At Crater Lake the destruction of the mountain and subsequent erosion have exposed numerous dikes in the wall, of which Devil's Backbone on the west side of the crater is the outstanding example.

**Action of Streams and Glaciers.**—In the layers forming the crater wall there is evidence of the action of water. In some places this is shown by the cutting of valleys; in others, by the accretion of fans of gravels and boulders.

Glacial ice, carrying sand, pebbles, and boulders, scratches and polishes rock surfaces over which it moves. Glacial polish and thick beds of glacial debris are common around the mountains. They occur on the surface rock and between earlier layers, showing that glaciers existed at various stages in the history of the mountain.

U-shaped valleys, such as Kerr Notch, Sun Notch, and Munson Valley on the southeast slope of Mount Mazama, are evidence of glaciation. The lava flow forming Lao Rock filled an ancient glacial notch.

**Forming of the Crater.**—Many geologists have concluded that the basin occupied by the lake resulted from the collapse and subsidence of the volcanic cone of Mount Mazama. This explanation was first proposed by J. S. Diller, of the Geological Survey, who considered that the support of the summit was weakened by drainage of great quantities of molten rock through subterranean cracks. The pit thus formed grew progressively larger in all directions, as is indicated by the broken edges exposed around its rim today. Extensive study by Prof. Howel Williams of the University of California, led him to practically the same conclusion.

In his delightful, popular, and scientifically accurate book, Crater Lake, The Story of Its Origins, Williams describes great quantities of pumice extending more than 40 miles northwest of Mount Mazama. This amounts to more than 10 cubic miles of material, thought to have been blown from the mountain in a catastrophic event and carried northward by the prevailing winds. Analysis shows that this is material derived from the heart of the volcano and not finely divided fragments of the original mountain walls.

Following this eruption, the crater is believed literally to have boiled over, pouring out great quantities of frothy material as a series of glowing avalanches. These avalanches must have traveled at a terrific speed down the valleys, for those to the south and west did not begin to deposit their load until they had reached a distance of 4 to 5 miles. The greater quantity flowed down the mountain to the south and southwest for distances up to 35 miles from the source.

Accompanying these eruptions, which occurred within the past 5,000 years, cracks developed in the flanks of the mountain and perhaps other cones. These cones rose above a relatively flat floor, the lowest part of which is almost 2,000 feet below the surface of the present lake.

**Origin of the Lake.**—The water of Crater Lake is derived from rainfall and snowfall. The average annual precipitation is 72 inches. The record snowfall of 1952–53 was measured as 73 feet, exceeding the average fall by 20 feet. The lake has no inlet and no outlet, except by seepage. Evaporation, seepage, and precipitation are in a state of balance which maintains an approximately constant water level. In 1946, the lake level was 6,160 feet above sea level. This is an annual variation of from 1 to 3 feet, the level being highest in spring and lowest in fall.

**The Growth of Wizard Island.**—After the destruction of the park, volcanic activity within the crater produced Wizard Island and perhaps other cones. These cones rose above a relatively flat

The Phantom Ship. Photograph by Oregon State Highway Commission.