

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



CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK CALIFORNIA



LASSEN PEAK IN ERUPTION, MAY 22, 1915



SEASON--JUNE 1 TO SEPTEMBER 15



Hat Creek meadow. Mount Lassen and Chaos Crags in background



Shore line of Boiling Lake, showing mud pot in foreground

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, in northeastern California, was created by act of Congress approved August 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 442), and contains within its boundaries the only active volcano in continental United States. The park, which has an area of 124 square miles, is under the control and supervision of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. Ten years prior to the establishment of the national park two of the cones considered the best examples of recent volcanism, Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone, were set aside by President Taft as the Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monuments, and these, of course, were included in the Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Lassen Peak, which stands at the southern end of the Cascades, where these mountains join the Sierra Nevada, is the only active volcano in the United States exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii. Within the area of the park nature has wrought the greatest physical changes that have occurred on the earth's surface in recent centuries, and the comparatively mild renewal of eruptive activity on Lassen Peak in 1914 and 1915 drew the attention of the scientific world, as well as the interest of travelers, to the park's many unique exhibits. In addition to Lassen Peak, which rises 10,460 feet in altitude, and Cinder Cone, 6,907 feet, other interesting volcanic cones are Prospect Peak, 9,200 feet high, and Harkness Peak, 9,000 feet. Then there are smaller volcanic peaks and fantastic lava fields, both ancient and modern, fumaroles, hot springs, and mud volcanoes, as well as boiling lakes and other interesting phenomena of a volcanic region. The cones, which are easily climbed and studied, have remained nearly perfect. The west front of the park exhibits a magnificent sky line, culminating on the north in pink-toned lava crags which rise to a height of over 8,500 feet above sea level, and over 3,300 feet above the older lava flows upon which they rest. The central cone of the crags rises to a height of two-thirds of a mile above the crater, and at its base is approximately one mile in diameter.

Cinder Cone, with its fantastic lava beds and multicolored volcanic ejecta, is unusually beautiful. It is bare of vegetation and leaves the impression of having been formed so recently that the heat of creation should still be present, and yet evidence has been found, by a study of the growth rings of the older forest trees near the edge of the lava flows which must have felt the scorching influence of the lava effusions, that these flows probably occurred in 1771. At the east base of Cinder Cone lie the chromatic dunes,

colorful heaps of volcanic ash. Cinder Cone itself is nearly all of a reddish, dark brown, or cinder slate color.

For a period of about 200 years Lassen Peak was quiescent, then in the spring of 1914 started a series of comparatively small eruptions. Since the close of its most vigorous activity in 1915 it has remained relatively quiet, although many hot springs and other minor phenomena are proof of its internal heat, and from time to time, at decreasing intervals, the volcano emits quantities of steam and smoke. There may be later explosions, but Lassen's history as a dying volcano does not lead one to expect any great outbreaks. To-day it should really be classed between semiactive and active.

GEOLOGIC HISTORY¹

Lassen Peak is a volcano of large type surrounded by many smaller ones of later date, built up of a variety of lavas. The volcanic activity which resulted in the upbuilding of Lassen Peak began near the close of the Eocene. The lava flows appear to have been largest and most numerous in the Miocene and Pliocene, successive flows decreasing in size during the Quarternary to near extinction in recent times.

There were long periods of interrupted activity separated by long intervals of quiescence. During the active periods both explosive and effusive eruptions were common; the one forming cinder cones and sheets of volcanic agglomerate and tuff; the other forming rugged lava fields.

As the volcanic center developed the most active crater migrated. The first crater was in the head of Mill Creek. It was not only the oldest, but also the largest crater, more than a mile in diameter. Composed of andesitic lavas, it rose to a height of 9,400 feet. The peak named "Brokeoff Mountain" is the most prominent remnant of this great crater in the head of Mill Creek.

The second great crater opened on the northern edge of the first and erupted dacite, building up Lassen Peak to its present height with a summit crater about a quarter of a mile in diameter.

The third crater, about 4 miles a little west of north from the first, opened only a few centuries ago at the northwest base of Lassen Peak, and the rugged lava flows from it formed Chaos Crags.

The products of this eruption in Chaos Crags are well preserved and their relations clearly visible. The eruption began by a succession of explosions that spread a thin layer of volcanic sand and dust over the surrounding country and ended in the extravasation of a most rugged mass of dacite which, though at first glance having the aspect of granite, is rich in volcanic glass, generally of dark color, somewhat pumiceous and full of inclusions like the dacites of Lassen Peak.

The fourth crater of Lassen Peak is the new crater, active at the present time. It began by a slight explosion within the old crater, second of those enumerated, on the summit of Lassen Peak, and is remarkable for its place of outbreak, as well as its low energy, the small mass of material erupted and the continuity of the activity.

Like the eruption of a few centuries ago at Chaos Crags, it had two phases, one explosive, the other effusive.

During the first phase the explosive eruptions were of gas carrying out with it rock fragments and dust only. The size of the crater increased with each eruption. The second phase, which is effusive, includes also an eruption of lava, which formed a lid on the volcano and overflowed to the west.

In the beginning the new crater was confined to the loose material filling the old crater, but later it reached the solid rock of the old crater rim, and finally after more than 150 eruptions it attained near the end of March, 1915, a size of about 700 to 1,000 feet.

By far the greatest eruptions that have occurred at Lassen Peak since its present activity began are those of the night of May 19 and the afternoon of May 22, 1915. The first great result was the extrusion of new lava and the formation of a lava lid which culminated in the devastation of the Lost Creek and Hat Creek country by horizontal blasts of gas.

About the end of March, 1915, the old crater having been thoroughly cleaned out by explosive eruptions and the superincumbent load largely removed from the magma, it began to rise in the volcanic conduit and initiated the second stage, the effusive stage, of the volcanic activity. The hot magma, apparently more or less viscous in the volcanic conduit, was forced upward by pressure of magma or gas from beneath and was gradually upheaved, with great escape of steam, until it reached the surface as new lava, and as a lava table filled not only the new, but also the old crater, so as to form a lid on the volcano. The lava overflowing from the edge of the lid through a notch in the old rim passed down the west slope of Lassen Peak about 1,000 feet.

On the night of May 19 and on the afternoon of May 22, 1915, the eruptions were violent. A mushroom-shaped cloud was hurled to a height of about 4 miles above the summit of the mountain and afforded a magnificent spectacle as seen from the Sacramento Valley. At night flashes of light from the mountain summit, flying rocket-like bodies, and cloud glows over the crater reflecting the light from incandescent lavas below were seen by many observers from various points of view.

Although the intrusion of the new lava and the formation of the lava lid was the main feature of the great eruptions in May, 1915, it was far surpassed in interest and wonder by the remarkable horizontal eruptions of the hot blasts that devastated Lost and Hat Creeks. It appears that the body of superheated gases which accumulated beneath the lid, forcing it up, escaped from under the edge with terrific force down the deep snow-covered northeast slope of Lassen Peak toward Lost and Hat Creeks. The snow was instantly converted into water, and the mighty onrush of water and blast of hot gases swept everything before it for more than 10 miles, along Lost Creek, forming a devastated belt from a few hundred yards to a mile in width. Meadows were buried beneath finer debris and occasional large boulders broken off from the edge of the lava lid far above. Trees 3 feet in diameter were broken off or uprooted and the country scoured as by a mighty sand blast. The fine green leaves of the pine trees left standing along the borders of

¹ From Volcanic History of Lassen Peak, by J. S. Diller, United States Geological Survey.

the blast were killed by the heat and turned brown. Locally, on favorable slopes, the heat was so great that the green leaves were charred; not only those of the pine but also those of the manzanita, several acres of which, at a distance, had the general appearance of an area swept by a forest fire. It was reported by the forest ranger in the vicinity that two fires were actually kindled by the eruption.

Fumaroles have developed at a number of points on the north and west slopes of Lassen Peak within 800 feet of the summit, but all the violent eruptions have occurred at or very near the summit. No fumaroles have appeared on the south and east slopes, the direction of easiest approach, where at lower levels, 5,800 to 7,400 feet, fumaroles and solfataras are such active features. These solfataras within 3 miles of Lassen Peak have been active with but little change during the past 50 years. They are on the strongest side of Lassen Peak and have not been affected by the eruption at its summit, 4,000 feet above them.

INTERESTING VOLCANIC PHENOMENA

Clustered around the southerly base of Lassen Peak, from within the ancient crater on the southwest to the outer slopes on the southeast, are numerous boiling lakes, hot many-colored mud pots, boiling springs, steamers, and incipient geysers. These are gathered in six important centers of activity.

Lake Tartarus, or the "Boiling Lake," is perhaps the outstanding feature of the solfataric phase of volcanism in the park. It is what its name implies—a seething, simmering caldron with a shore line of approximately 2,000 feet. Encircled by a primeval forest of conifers, it is a striking spectacle. To be fully appreciated it should be visited when atmospheric conditions are favorable—early in the morning or near sunset during the warm months.

Within 2 miles of Lake Tartarus is the Devils Kitchen, and on another drainage is the Willow Creek Geyser, one of the most active in the park. The Devils Kitchen is a half mile of canyon between high walls of volcanic rock, through which flows the Little Styx. The features of the Kitchen range all the way from incipient geysers and sputtering hot springs to hot mud and paint pots, ordinary boilers and steamers, and vaporizing fumaroles. Gamey trout may be caught in the Little Styx and cooked by the fisherman, without moving, over one of the numerous hot vents.

Bumpass' Hell, a weird, solfataric area, lies in the spectacular Pit a few miles south of Lassen Peak on the ancient crater rim 8,000 feet above sea level. The Pit, covering about 80 acres, is hemmed in by glaciated peaks which form segments of the ancient crater rim, at this point more than 4 miles in diameter. Most of the active geysers are found in Bumpass' Hell, and the region is highly colored, with reds and yellows predominating.

Within the caldera of the ancient volcano to the south of Lassen Peak and in the canyons on the outer slopes, thousands of hot and cold mineral springs occur, ranging from palatable soda waters to magnesia and waters with a widely varying sulphur and other mineral content.

OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES

Impressive canyons, scored deeply into the ancient lavas in the westerly and southerly regions of the park add to its attractions. Primeval forests cover the entire area, except where the loftier peaks rear their summits above timber-line. At least fourteen varieties of coniferous and evergreen trees are found here.

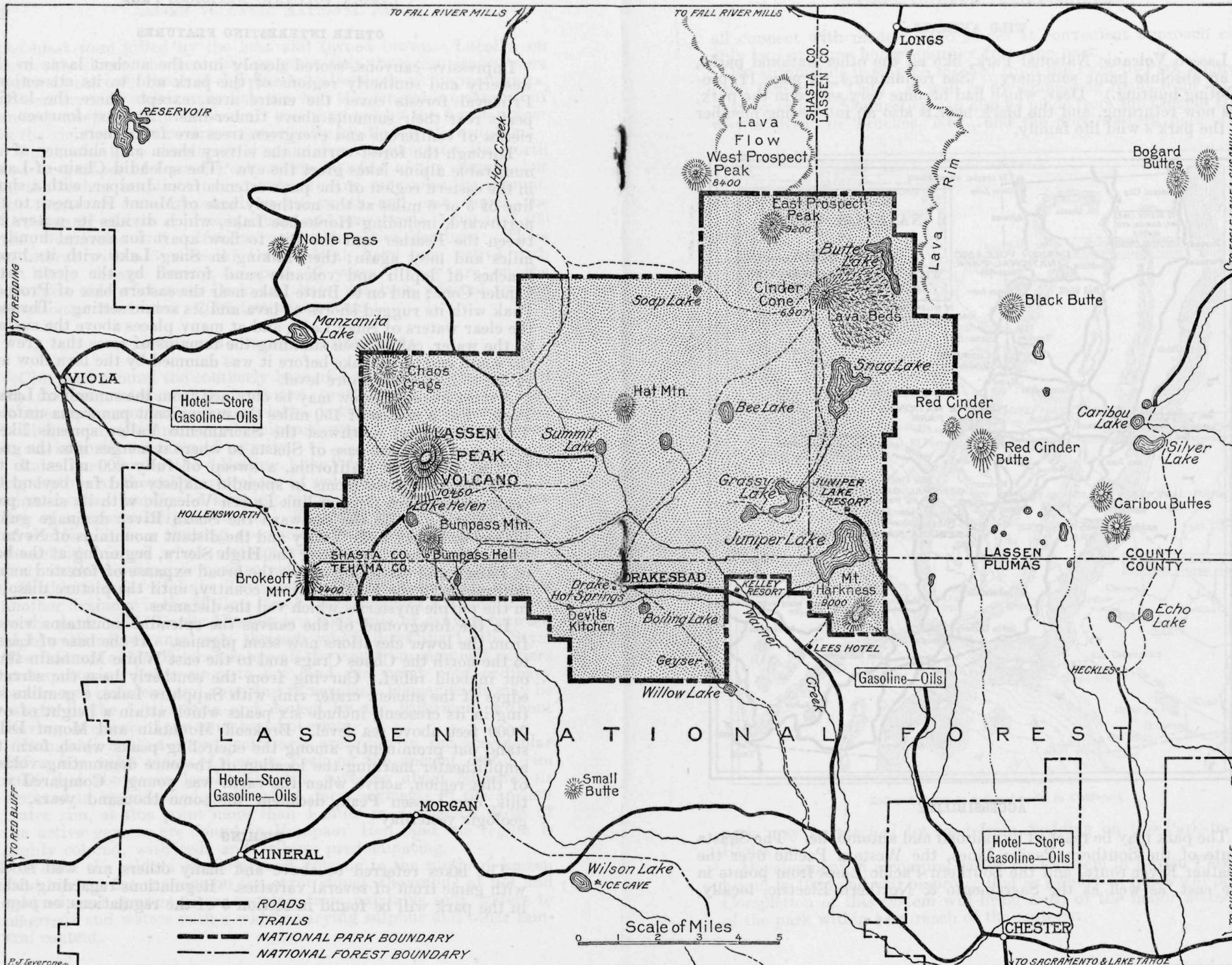
Through the forest curtain the silvery sheen and shimmer of innumerable alpine lakes greet the eye. The splendid Chain-of-Lakes in the eastern region of the park extends from Juniper, with a shore line of 5 or 6 miles at the northerly base of Mount Harkness, to the northward, including Horseshoe Lake, which divides its waters between the Feather and the Pit, to flow apart for several hundred miles and meet again; then linking in Snag Lake with its broad beaches of lapilli and volcanic sand formed by the ejecta from Cinder Cone; and on to Butte Lake near the eastern base of Prospect Peak with its rugged shores of lava and its scenic setting. Through the clear waters of Snag Lake, and at many places above the surface of the water, can be seen standing the remains of trees that grew at the south end of the lake before it was dammed by the lava flow and raised to its present shore level.

A most inspiring view may be obtained from the summit of Lassen Peak. For a radius of 150 miles the magnificent panorama unfolds. To the west and southwest the Sacramento Valley spreads like a great map, from the base of Shasta to where it merges into the great Central Valley of California, a sweep of fully 200 miles; to the north Mount Shasta looms in splendid majesty and far beyond the peaks of southern Oregon link Lassen Volcanic with its sister park at Crater Lake; to the eastward the Susan River drainage guides the eye to Honey Lake Valley and the distant mountains of Nevada; to the south the view is over the High Sierra, beginning at the base of Lassen and extending across the broad expanse of forested mountain region in the Feather River country, until the picture dissolves in the purple mysteries which veil the distances.

In the foreground of the canvas the splendid mountains viewed from the lower elevations now seem pigmies. At the base of Lassen to the north the Chaos Crags and to the east White Mountain stand out in bold relief. Curving from the southerly base the serrated edges of the ancient crater rim, with Sapphire Lake, a gemlike setting in its crescent, include six peaks which attain a height of over 9,000 feet above sea level. Brokeoff Mountain and Mount Diller stand out prominently among the encircling peaks which form the amphitheater marking the location of the once dominating volcano of this region, active when the earth was young. Compared with this, our Lassen Peak, decadent for some thousand years, is of geologic yesterday.

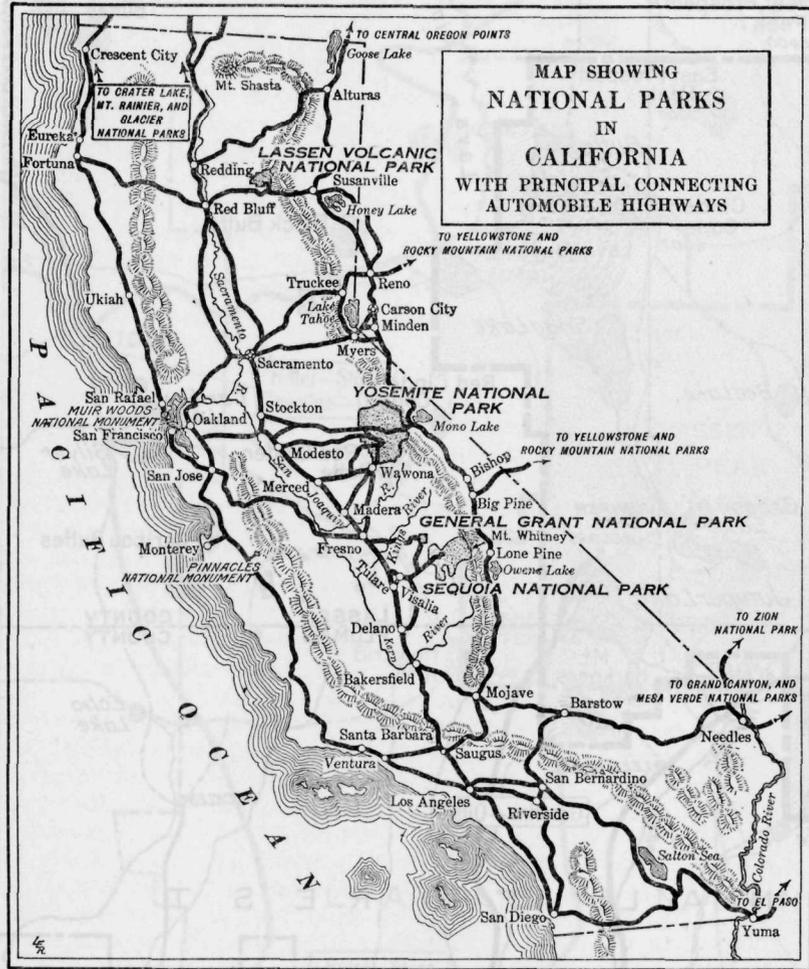
FISHING

The lakes referred to above and many others are well stocked with game trout of several varieties. Regulations regarding fishing in the park will be found in section 5 of the regulations, on page 11,



WILD ANIMALS

Lassen Volcanic National Park, like all the other national parks, is an absolute game sanctuary. (See regulation 4, on page 11, prohibiting hunting.) Deer, which had become very scarce in the park, are now returning, and the black bear is also an interesting member of the park's wild life family.



ACCESSIBILITY

The park may be reached by railroad and automobile. The Shasta route of the Southern Pacific Lines, the Western Pacific over the Feather River route, and the Southern Pacific Lines from points in the east, as well as the Sacramento & Northern Electric, locally,

all connect with modern auto stages at convenient approach cities only two or three hours' journey from the park.

By automobile it may be reached from the Park-to-Park Highway from Red Bluff, Calif., as well as by connecting roads from several near-by cities. Connection can also be made from the Lincoln Highway at Reno or Truckee, Nev., and the northwestern part of the



Railroad routes to national parks in California

park may be reached by road from Redding on the Park-to-Park Highway.

Development of a comprehensive road system in Lassen Park was begun in 1924 and will be prosecuted as rapidly as funds will permit. Completion of this system will bring most of the major attractions of the park within easy reach of the motorist.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Up to the present time no public utilities have been authorized to operate in Lassen Volcanic National Park, with the exception of several permittees furnishing guide and saddle-horse service. Rustic accommodations are available at Drakesbad, near Lake Tartarus and the Devils Kitchen, and on the shores of Juniper Lake. Although both these places are within the exterior boundaries of the park, they are on private lands and therefore not under Government supervision. Other hotel accommodations are available at points near the park.

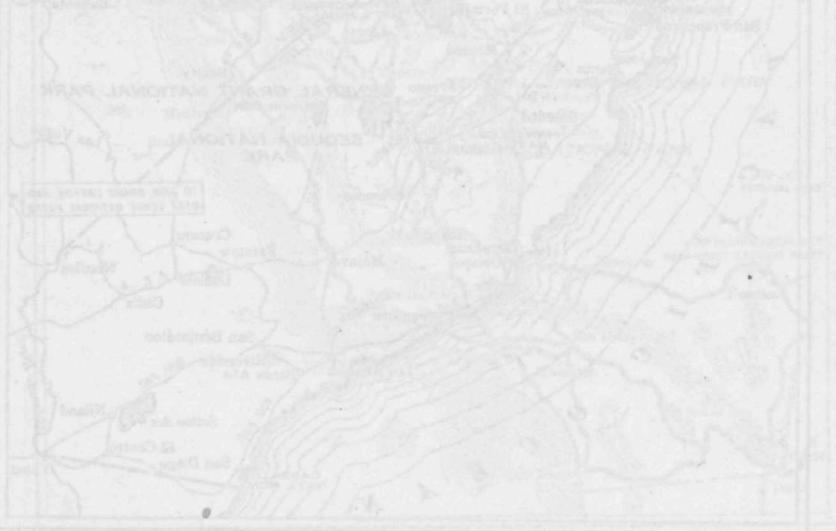
CAMPING

Camping in the Lassen Volcanic National Park is permitted under section 2 of the rules and regulations, quoted below.

ADMINISTRATION

The park is patrolled by two permanent rangers and one temporary ranger during the summer months. Park Ranger L. W. Collins has been designated as administrative officer pending the appointment of a superintendent.

Plans for the inauguration of a permanent administrative force and the establishment of park headquarters are being carried out as rapidly as funds permit.



RULES AND REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Lassen Volcanic National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved August 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 442), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 536), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732).

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—It is forbidden to throw any object or substance into any crater, spring, or steam vent; or to injure or disturb in any manner or to carry off any mineral deposit, specimen, natural curiosity, or wonder within the park; or to deface the same with written inscription or otherwise.

The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, animal, bird, or other life 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. *Camp grounds.*—Camp grounds shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires, and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be buried or carried to a place hidden from sight.

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 or lakes near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

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, deadwood, 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 deadwood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire. Fire 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, cigarette, or other lighted substance 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 is prohibited.

Firearms are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent.

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. All fish hooked less than 6 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. The limit for a day's catch shall be 25 fish, or 10 pounds and one fish, or one fish weighing 10 pounds or over. Possession of more than this limit by any one person shall be construed as a violation of this regulation.

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 should be addressed to the director through the superintendent of the park.

7. *Cameras.*—Still and motion picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

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

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

10. *Mining.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited on Government lands in the park.

11. *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 trespasses 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.

12. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as 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.

13. *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.

14. *Dogs and cats.*—Dogs and cats are not permitted on Government lands in the park, except that dogs may be transported through the park provided they are kept under leash while within the confines of the park.

15. *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.

16. *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.

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 of any kind 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.

19. *Lost and found articles.*—Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by owners within 60 days articles may be turned over to those who found them.

LITERATURE

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:

Map of National Parks and Monuments.

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

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 62 pages, including 23 illustrations.

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

Glimpses of Our National Monuments. 74 pages, including 34 illustrations.

Contains brief descriptions of all the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.

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

ON OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

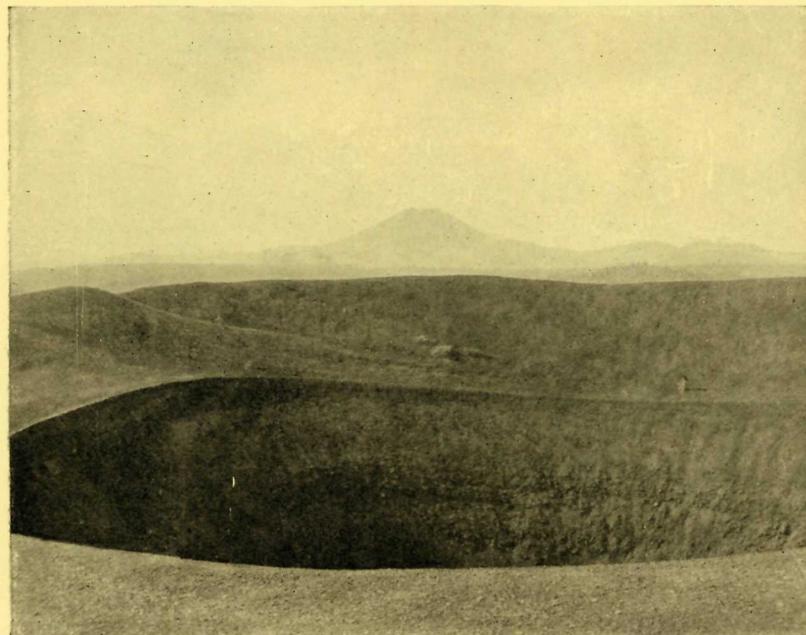
Rules and regulations similar to this containing information regarding the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Crater Lake National Park.
Glacier National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.
Hawaii National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.
Lafayette National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.
Mount McKinley 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.
Zion National Park.



View of Cinder Cone from top of the cinder-covered terrace of lava about one-fourth mile away



Crater of Cinder Cone

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 19; total area, 11,817 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—19 bath-houses under Government supervision.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming.	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 California.	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges including Mount Whitney, highest mountain in continental United States—Startling precipices—Deep canyons.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—31 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park; 85 miles by automobile.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California.	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.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington.	325	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine 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.
Platt 1902	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana.	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 Colorado.	378	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	242	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 10,460 feet—Cinder Cone 6,907 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 world.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	1,009	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast	12	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.