

CRATER
LAKE
NATIONAL PARK

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary*



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

LOOKING INTO ITS VAST DEPTHS IS LIKE LOOKING INTO THE LIMITLESS SKY



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

THE PHANTOM SHIP—STRANDED ON A MAGIC SHORE

THE LAKE OF MYSTERY

CRATER LAKE is the deepest and the bluest lake in the world. It measures two thousand feet of solid water, and the intensity of its color is unbelievable even while you look at it. Its cliffs from sky-line to surface are a thousand feet high. It has no inlet and no visible outlet, for it occupies the hole left when, in the dim ages before man, a volcano collapsed and disappeared within itself.

It is a gem of wonderful color in a setting of pearly lavas relieved by patches of pine green and snow white—a gem which changes hue with every atmospheric change and every shift of light.

There are crater lakes in other lands; in Italy, for instance, in Germany, India, and Hawaii. The one lake of its kind in the United States is by far the finest of its kind in the world. It is one of the most distinguished spots in a land notable for the nobility and distinction of its scenery.

Crater Lake lies in southern Oregon. The volcano whose site it has usurped was one of a "noble band of fire mountains which, like beacons, once blazed along the Pacific Coast." Because of its unique character and quite extraordinary beauty it was made a national park in 1902.



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

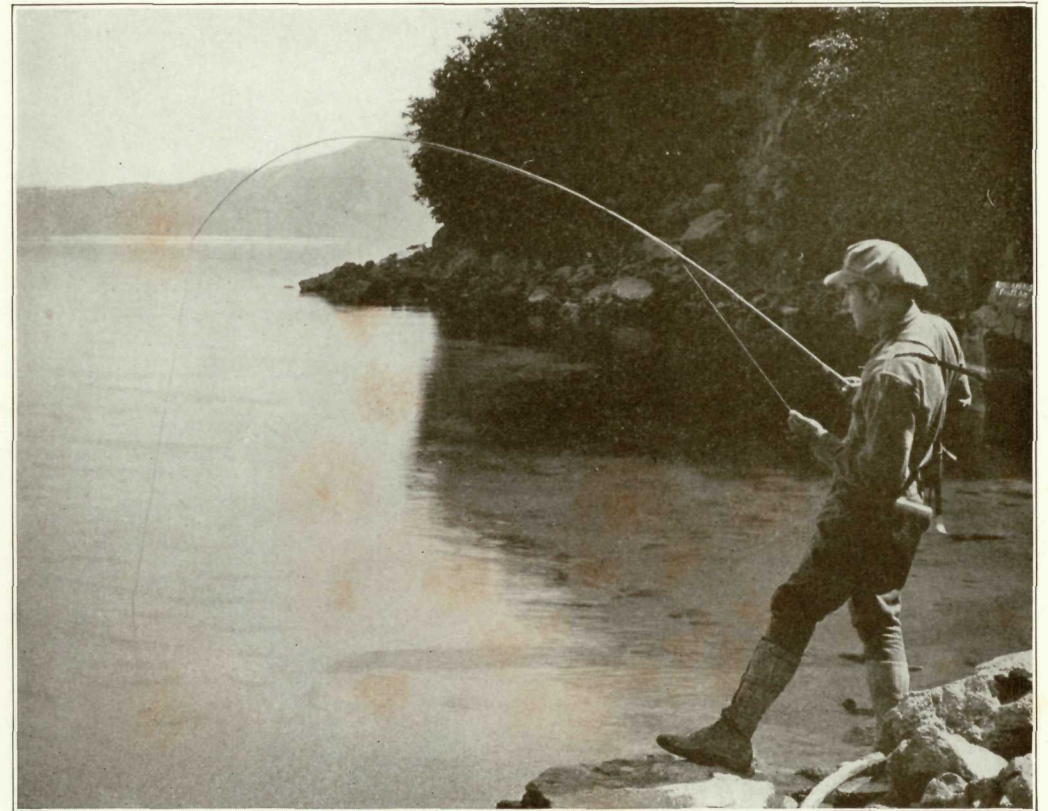
THE SUN PLAYS WONDERFUL TRICKS WITH LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

“THE SEA OF SILENCE”

NEARLY every visitor to Crater Lake, even the most prosaic, describes it as mysterious. To those who have not seen it, the adjective is difficult to analyze, but the fact remains.

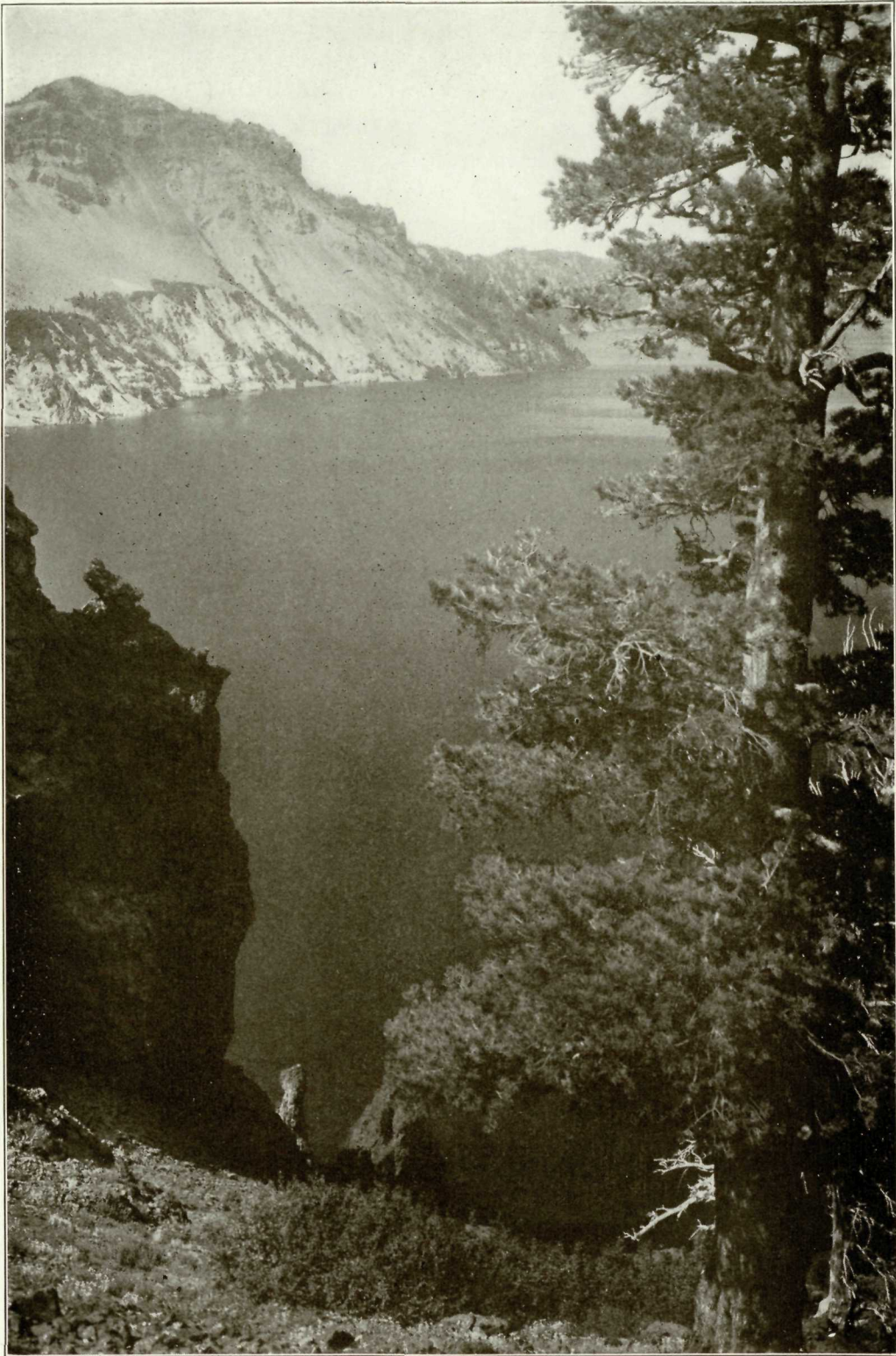
The explanation may lie in Crater Lake's remarkable color scheme. The infinite range of grays, silvers, and pearls in the carved and fretted lava walls, the gleaming white of occasional snow patches, the olives and pine greens of woods and mosses, the vivid, cloud-flecked azure of the sky, and the lake's thousand shades of blue, from the brilliant turquoise of its edges to the black blue of its depths of deepest shadow, strike into silence the least impressionable observers. “The Sea of Silence,” Joaquin Miller calls Crater Lake.

With changing conditions of sun and air, this amazing spectacle changes key with the passing hours; and it is hard to say which is its most rapturous condition of beauty, that of cloudless sunshine, or that of twilight shadow; or of what intermediate degree, or of storm or of shower or of moonlight or of starlight. At times, the scene changes magically while you watch.



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

PLAYING A THREE-POUND TROUT FROM THE ROCKY SHORE



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

A POEM IN GRAYS AND GREENS AND UNBELIEVABLE BLUES

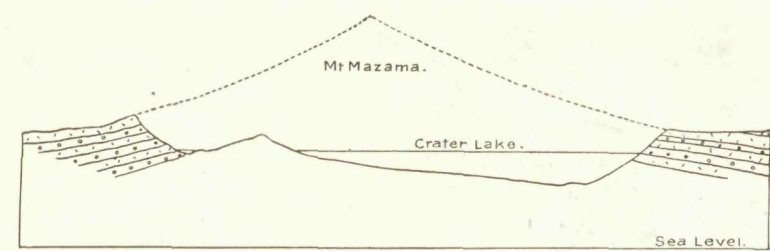


Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

CLIFFS OF A THOUSAND PEARLY HUES FANTASTICALLY CARVED



Photograph by H. T. Corliss
 VIEW FROM CRATER LAKE LODGE ACROSS THE END OF THE LAKE WESTWARD OF WIZARD ISLAND



STORY OF MOUNT MAZAMA

FEW of the astonishing pictures which geology has restored for us of this world in its making are so startling as that of Mount Mazama, which once reared a smoking peak many thousands of feet above the present peaceful level of Crater Lake. There were many noble volcanoes in the range: Mount Baker, Mount Rainier, Mount Adams, Mount St. Helens, Mount Mazama, Mount Hood, Mount Shasta. Once their vomitings built the great Cascade Mountains. To-day, cold and silent, they stand wrapped in shining armor of ice.

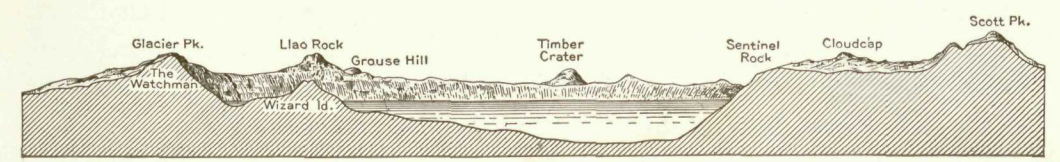
But not all. One is missing. Where Mount Mazama reared his noble head, there is nothing—until you climb the slopes once his foothills, and gaze spellbound over the broken lava cliffs into the lake which lies magically where once he stood. The story of the undoing of Mount Mazama, of the birth of this wonder lake, is one of the great stories of the earth.

Mount Mazama fell into itself. It is as if some vast cavern formed in the earth's seething interior into which the entire volcano suddenly slipped. The imagination of Doré might have reproduced some hint of the titanic spectacle of the disappearance of a mountain fifteen thousand feet in height.

When Mount Mazama collapsed into this vast hole, leaving clean cut the edges which to-day are Crater Lake's surrounding cliffs, there was instantly a surging back. The crumbling lavas were forced again up the huge chimney.

But not all the way. The vent became jammed. In three spots only did the fires emerge again. Three small volcanoes formed in the hollow.

But these in turn soon choked and cooled. During succeeding ages springs poured their waters into the vast cavity, and Crater Lake was born. Its rising waters covered two of the small volcanic cones. The third still emerges. It is called Wizard Island.





Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

SUNSET

THE LEGEND OF LLAO

ACCORDING to the legend of the Klamath and Modoc Indians the mystic land of Gaywas was the home of the great god Llao. His throne in the infinite depths of the blue waters was surrounded by his warriors, giant crawfish 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 deer, 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 torn into fragments 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 torn to pieces is named Llao Rock.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

OFTEN THE TREES ARE AS GNARLED AND KNOTTED AS THE CLIFFS THEY GROW ON



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

GENERAL VIEW ACROSS CRATER LAKE NEAR SENTINEL ROCK, SHOWING THE NORTHERN SHORE LINE, WITH RED COVE IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE

These cliffs vary from a thousand to twelve hundred feet high, occasionally rising to two thousand feet or more. The first effect of a view across the lake is to fill the observer with awe and a deep sense of mystery



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

LOOKING DOWN INTO THE CRATER OF WIZARD ISLAND

VIEWED FROM THE RIM

SEVERAL days may profitably be spent upon the rim of the lake which one may travel afoot or on horseback. The endless variety of lava formations and of color variation may be here studied to the best advantage.

The temperature of the water has been the subject of much investigation. The average observations of years show that, whatever may be the surface variations, the temperature of the water below a depth of three hundred feet continues approximately 39 degrees the year around. This disposes of the theory that the depths of the lake are affected by volcanic heat.

“Apart from its attractive scenic features,” writes J. S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey, “Crater Lake affords one of the most interesting and instructive fields for the study of volcanic geology to be found anywhere in the world. Considered in all its aspects, it ranks with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Yosemite Valley, and the Falls of Niagara, but with an individuality that is superlative.”



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

SAND CREEK, SHOWING PINNACLES RESULTING FROM EROSION



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

LLAO ROCK, NAMED AFTER THE GOD WHOM THE INDIANS BELIEVE LIVED IN THE LAKE'S MIGHTY DEPTHS



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

CLOSER VIEW OF LLAO ROCK, WHICH, WITH THE PICTURE OPPOSITE, STRONGLY SUGGESTS CRATER LAKE'S ATMOSPHERE OF MYSTERY

THE MINE OF BEAUTY

CRATER LAKE is seen in its glory from a launch. One may float for days upon its surface without sating one's sense of delighted surprise; for all is new again with every change of light. The Phantom Ship, for instance, sometimes wholly disappears. Now it is there, and a few minutes after, with new slants of light, it is gone—a phantom indeed. So it is with many headlands and ghostlike palisades.

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



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser

THE FAVORITE WAY TO SEE THE SCULPTURED CLIFFS IS FROM A MOTOR-BOAT

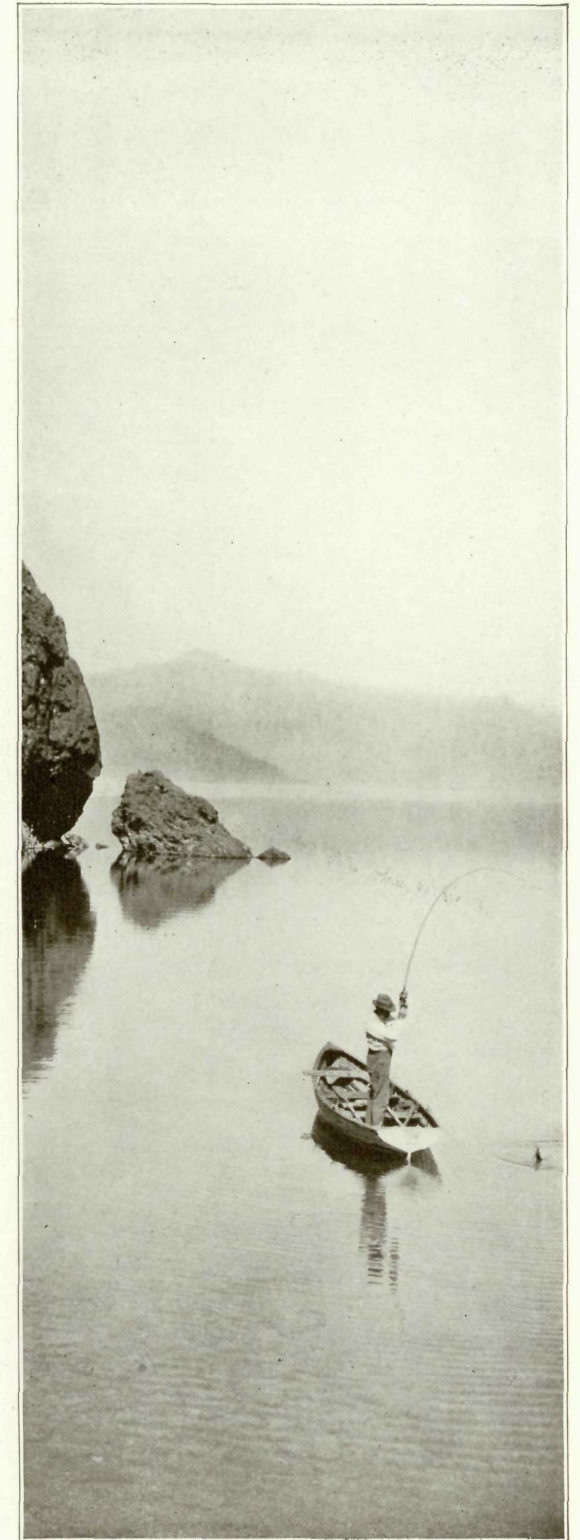
share their find. The Californians discovered the pursuit and divided their party. The Oregonians did the same. It became a game of hide-and-seek. When provisions were nearly exhausted and many of both parties had deserted, they joined forces.

“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 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 quarrelled 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.

UNUSUAL FISHING

This magnificent body of cold fresh water originally contained no fish of any kind. A small crustacean was found in its waters in large numbers, the suggestion, no doubt, upon which was founded the Indian legend of the gigantic crawfish which formed the body-guard of the great god Llao.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser

TROUT RUN FROM ONE TO SIX POUNDS

In 1888 Will G. Steel brought trout fry from a ranch forty miles away, but no fish were seen in the lake for more than a dozen years. Then a few were taken, one of which was fully thirty inches long.

Since then trout have been taken in ever-increasing numbers. They are best caught by fly casting from the shore. For this reason the fishing is not always the easiest. Often the slopes are not propitious for casting. One has to climb upon outlying rocks to reach the waters of best depth. But the results usually justify the effort. The trout range from one to ten pounds in weight.



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

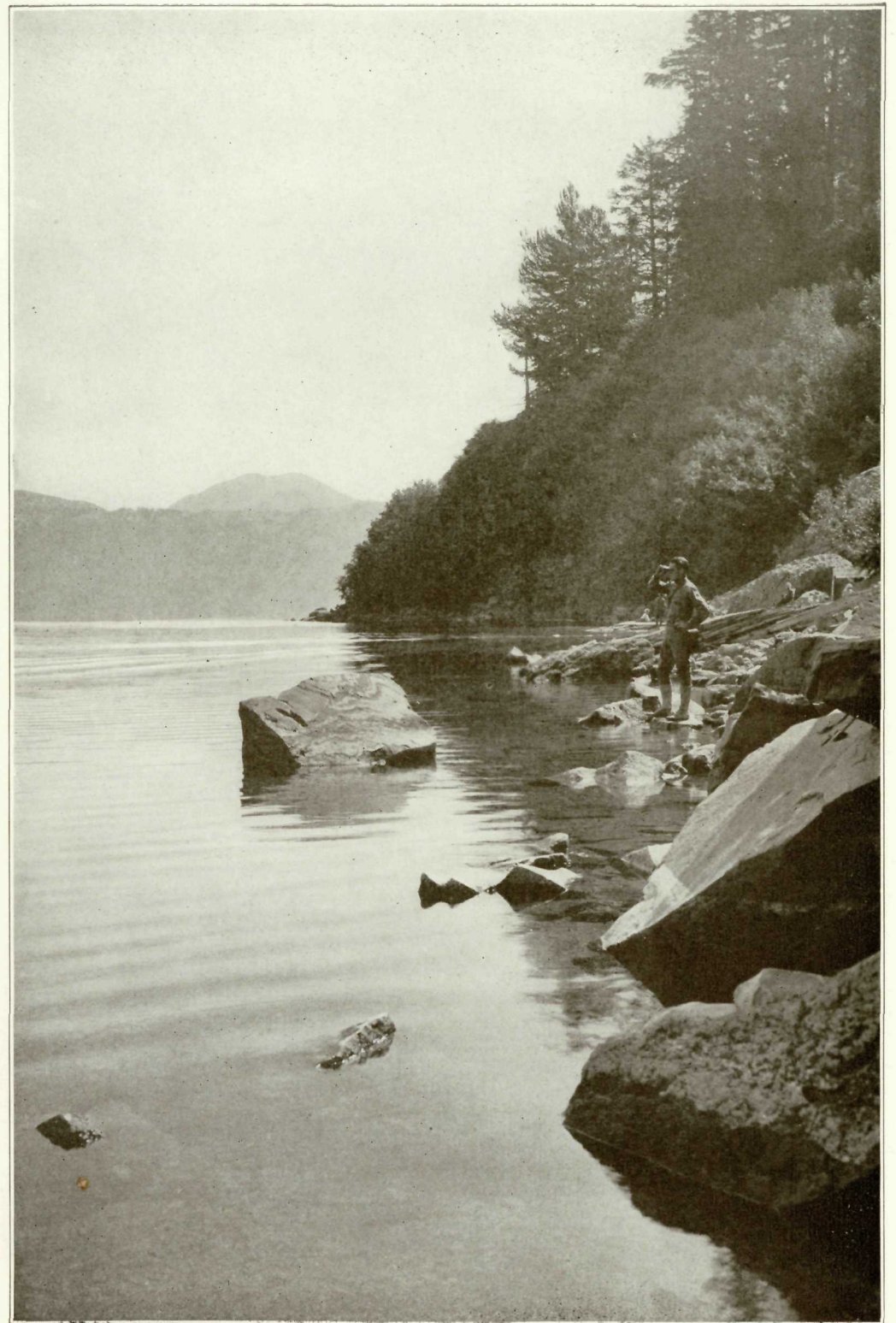
CAMPING OUT BACK OF THE RIM

Anglers of experience in western fishing testify that, pound for pound, the rainbow trout taken in the cold deep waters of Crater Lake are the hardest-fighting trout of all.

Many fish are also taken from rowboats. A trolling spoon will often lure large fish.

HOTELS AND CAMPS

Partly because it is off the main line of travel, but chiefly because its unique attractions are not yet well known, Crater Lake has been seen by comparatively few. Under concession from the Department of the Interior, a comfortable camp is operated five miles from the lake, and a newly completed hotel and camp on the lake's rim. The hotel is built of the stone of the neighborhood and is fully equipped with baths. Tents may be had for those who prefer camping.



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

AT THE FOOT OF THE TRAIL FROM CRATER LAKE LODGE

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Arranged chronologically in the order of their creation

[Number, 14; Total Area, 7,290 Square Miles]



CRATER LAKE LODGE ON THE RIM, 1,000 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE

The lounge occupies the entire ground floor of the center segment of the building, is 40 by 60 feet, without a pillar or post, and contains what is said to be the largest fireplace in the State of Oregon



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon

ACROSS THE LAKE FROM THE RIM ROAD

NATIONAL PARK and Date	LOCATION	AREA in square miles	DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding-houses in adjacent city of Hot Springs—bath-houses under public control.
YELLOWSTONE 1872	North-western 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 inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet—Exceptional trout fishing.
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—Large areas of snowy peaks—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
SEQUOIA 1890	Middle eastern California	237	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Fine trout fishing.
GENERAL GRANT 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—six miles from Sequoia National Park and under same management.
MOUNT RAINIER 1899	West central Washington	324	Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—Forty-eight square miles of glacier, fifty to five hundred feet thick—Remarkable sub-alpine wild-flower fields.
CRATER LAKE 1902	South-western Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano, no inlet, no outlet—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine trout fishing.
MESA VERDE 1906	South-western Colorado	77	Most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
PLATT 1906	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Sulphur and other springs possessing curative properties—Under Government regulations.
GLACIER 1910	North-western Montana	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Peaks of unusual shape—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN 1915	North middle Colorado	358	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.

National Parks of less popular interest are:

- Sully's Hill, 1904, North Dakota.....Wooded hilly tract on Devil's Lake.
- Wind Cave, 1903, South Dakota.....Large natural cavern.
- Casa Grande Ruin, 1892, Arizona.....Prehistoric Indian ruin.

HOW TO REACH THE NATIONAL PARKS



The map shows the location of all of our National Parks and their principal railroad connections. The traveler may work out his routes to suit himself. Low round-trip excursion fares to the American Rocky Mountain region and Pacific Coast may be availed of in visiting the National Parks during their respective seasons, thus materially reducing the cost of the trip. Trans-continental through trains and branch lines make the Parks easy of access from all parts of the United States. For schedules and excursion fares to and between the National Parks write to the Passenger Departments of the railroads which appear on the above map, as follows:

ARIZONA EASTERN RAILROAD	Tucson, Ariz.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY	1119 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY	226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.	547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY	Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.	Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fourth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RAILWAY	Galveston, Texas.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD	Central Station, Chicago, Ill.
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fifth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE RAILROAD	Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY	Flood Building, San Francisco, Calif.
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM	Garland Building, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
WABASH RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

For information about sojourning and traveling within the National Parks write to the Department of the Interior for the Information circular of the Park or Parks in which you are interested.

REMEMBER THAT

CRATER LAKE BELONGS TO YOU

IT IS ONE OF THE GREAT NATIONAL PLAYGROUNDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR WHOM IT IS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PRESS OF CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK