

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

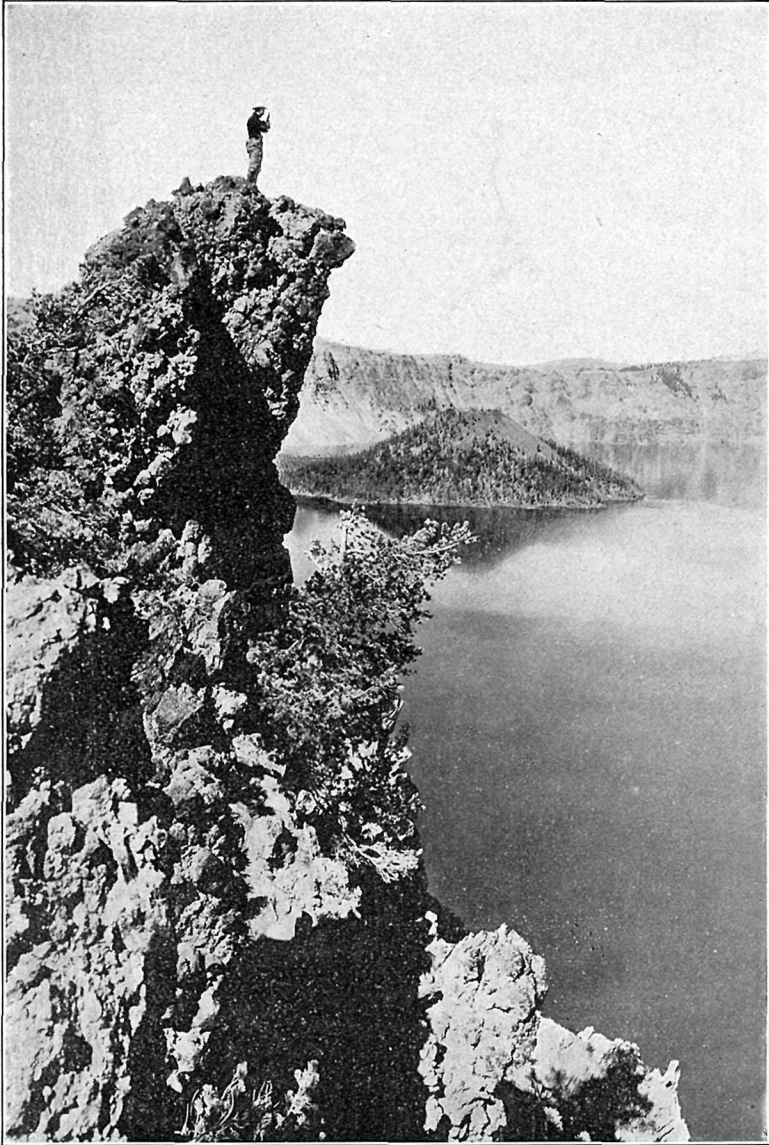
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, DIRECTOR

CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK OREGON



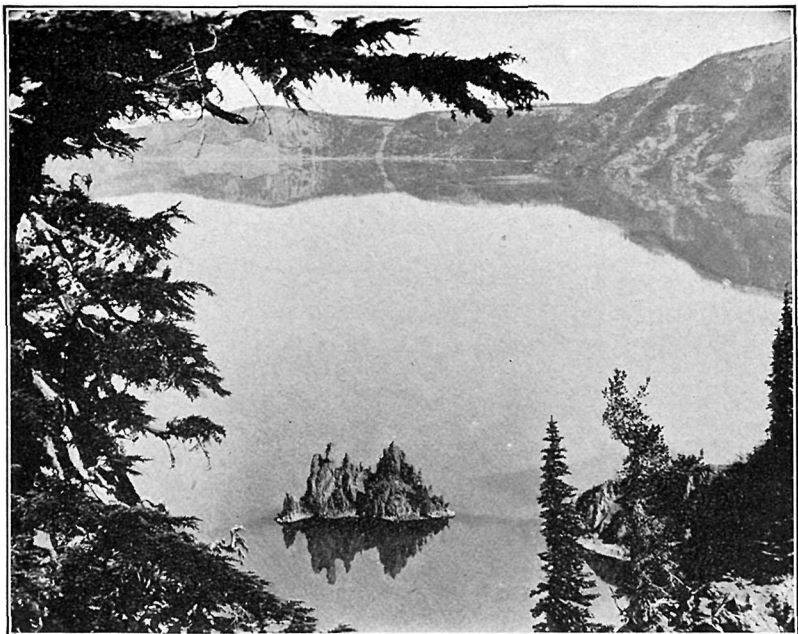
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"THE SEA OF SAPPHIRE"

SURROUNDED BY GREAT BROKEN CLIFFS OF LAVA

OPEN EARLY SPRING TO LATE FALL

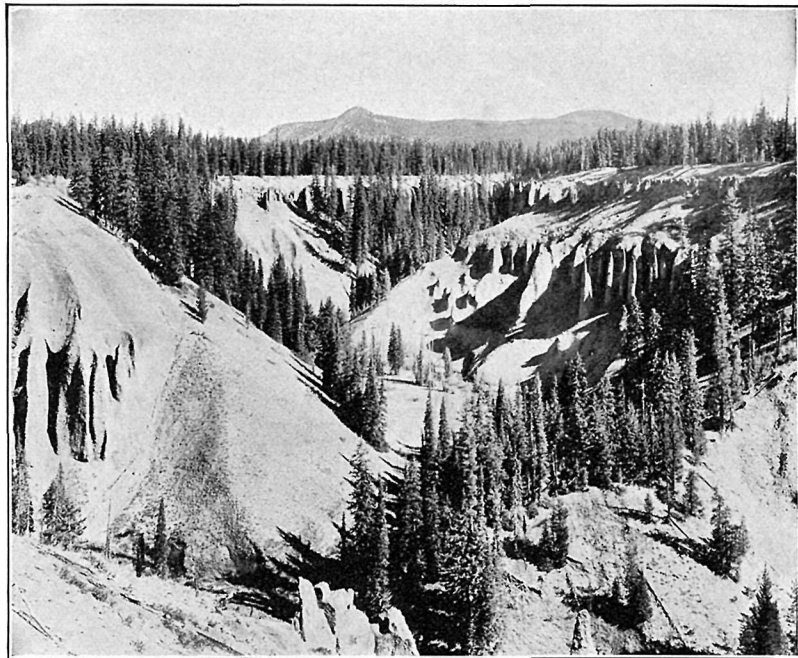
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THE LAKE WITH PHANTOM SHIP IN FOREGROUND

"It lies 2,000 feet under your feet, and reflects its walls so perfectly that you can not tell the wall from the reflection in the intensely blue water."—Joaquin Miller



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GODFREY GLEN AND COLONNADES IN THE GROTESQUELY-FASHIONED CANYON OF ANNIE CREEK

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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.

ASIDE from its attractive features 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.

—Joseph S. Diller, notable Geologist of the
United States Geological Survey.

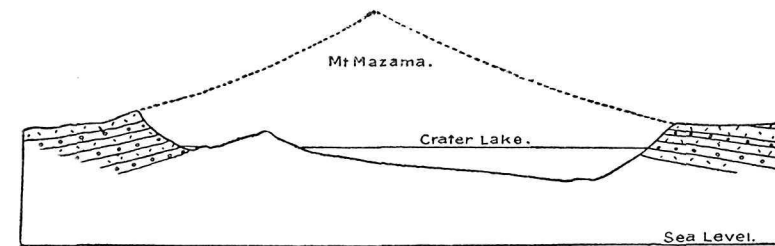
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CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

Crater Lake itself is a body of water 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, filled it with water within a thousand feet of its rim.

This is Crater Lake.

To-day one small cone emerges a few hundred feet from the surface. The lake is 2,000 feet deep in places. It has no inlet of any sort, nor is there any stream running out of it; but the water is supposed to escape by underground channels and to reappear as springs in the Klamath region, a few miles away.

Geologists find Crater Lake of special interest because of the way nature made it. Many volcanoes have had their tops blown off and Mount Rainier was one of these, but no other in the United States has fallen in like Mount Mazama.

The evidence of this process is quite conclusive. The lava found on the slopes that remain was not blown there from an exploding summit, but ran, hot and fluid, from a crater many thousands of feet higher. The pitch of these outer slopes enables the scientist to tell with reasonable probability how high the volcano originally was.

There are crater lakes in other lands; in Italy, for instance, in Germany, India, and Hawaii; and although there are thousands of craters in this country, some of which contain small lakes, there is but one great caldera in the world, and that contains Crater Lake.

Approaching the lake the observer sees a broad cluster of gentle peaks rising about 1,000 feet above the general crest of the range on which they stand. The way winds over a large moraine littered with lava boulders and well studded with firs. Arriving at the crest, the lake in all its majestic beauty comes suddenly upon the scene and is profoundly impressive.

"The lake?" wrote Joaquin Miller in the *Sunset Magazine*, "The Sea of Silence? Ah, yes; I had forgotten—so much else; besides, I should like to let it alone, say nothing. It took such hold on my heart, so unlike Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, when first seen, that I love it almost like one of my own family. But fancy a sea of sapphire set around by a compact circle of the great grizzly rock of Yosemite. It does not seem so sumblime 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 greatest 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 DISCOVERED¹

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 Liao. 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 Liao'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 Liao 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 Liao's head was thrown in, the monsters recognized it and would not eat it.

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

RIM VILLAGE, TRAILS, FACILITIES

A large majority of visitors first reach the rim of the lake at the Rim Village. This is the main focal point of park activities, containing the lodge, post office, cafeteria, general store, studios, a rental cabin group, auto service, emergency mechanical services, ranger station, etc. From the Rim Village a number of the most important trails take off, including the spectacular new trail, just completed, down the crater wall to the lake shore, where launches and rowboats are available for pleasure trips and fishing excursions. This fine trail is 6 feet wide and on a holding grade of 12 per cent, permitting its use by people unaccustomed to much physical effort. For those who prefer not to walk, saddle horses and saddle mules are available for this and other trail trips. The trail to the summit of Garfield Peak, directly overlooking the lake and giving a magnificent panorama of the Cascades, also takes off from the Rim Village, as does the trail to the Watchman, and another trail to Annie Spring.

A fine free camp ground, equipped with hot and cold shower baths and modern sanitation, is located here on the rim.

WILD LIFE

Crater Lake's wild life is typical of the high Cascades. Bears are usually very numerous and unafraid. Deer are abundant but do not become tame, due to the fact that they winter below the park boundaries. Coyotes, wolves, and cougars are occasionally seen; whistling marmots are very numerous, together with porcupine, marten, and weasels; the squirrel and chipmunk species are exceedingly abundant. Bird life teems in the park, over 70 species having been identified, and running from the lordly eagle to the nuthatch and humming bird.

NOTES ON THE WILD FLOWERS²

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 parks.

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

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

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 Park Headquarters 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 Park Headquarters 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; resembles somewhat in form the wild plantain topped with a cluster of green flowers.

At the top, in loose volcanic ash, is the low lupine, *Lupinus minimus*. The beautiful blue flowers catch the eye, and the many-fingered leaves make its identity certain. Another earth-hugging plant is the pussy-paws, *Spraguea umbellata*. Its little leaves form a rosette from which the flower stalks radiate and bear crowded clusters of papery flowers ranging in color from white through pink or rose to purple. The 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 paintbrush, 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 asterlike flowers make veritable flower beds.

To better familiarize oneself with the flowers of Crater Lake, it is recommended that some time be spent along the trails through Castle Crest wild-flower garden, which is situated at Government Headquarters.

A trail from the main highway at this point leads one for three-fourths of a mile beneath the shadows of hemlock and fir at the base of the great wall which forms part of the south rim of Crater Lake.

Here the flowers described above are found in greatest profusion, and nearly 400 species have been classified and marked with plates describing their species.

FISHING IN PARK WATERS

"They are the hardest fighting trout in the world." After a pleasurable sightseeing trip on the lake, equipped with spinner and light tackle, the Waltonian held up three deep-bodied Crater Lake trout, from 16 to 28 inches in length, totaling 13 pounds. "And the biggest one, 36 inches long"—the fisherman smiled—"he's in the lake, and plenty more like him. Could have got the limit, five," he continued, "but what's the use. This is enough of such trout. That water is deep and cold, and they are fighters. They are on the increase," he speculated. "That's fine, protect 'em. It is great to catch a few and know that there's going to be lots more where these came from. It is a beautiful place to catch a few," he concluded.

Crater Lake trout are fighters. They have nine months of every year to grow. Most fishermen think it is the fair thing to keep the limit to five trout per day.

The trout of Crater Lake are mostly true rainbows and black-spotted trout. They are large, finely formed, and a real game fish. They grow to be exceptionally deep bodied, and may well be called "Crater Lake trout."

In these perfectly transparent waters, there is good fly fishing, with an abundance of big trout for the fisherman experienced in fly casting. The less experienced fisherman should use spoon or spinner tackle. Fish may be taken from shore by casting, but the trolling method is best. Fishing tackle may be purchased at Crater Lake Lodge or rented at the boat landing from boat attendants. Boats are available on the lake.

The limit of a day's catch in the lake is five per person. The season is from June 1 to September 30, unless otherwise ordered by the park superintendent.

Rogue River, with its highest source on the slopes of the range in the park, is considered the greatest steelhead trout stream of the coast and is justly noted for the many catches of Chinook salmon made in its waters. Diamond Lake, a few miles north of Crater Lake and easily accessible by auto, is justly noted for its fine big trout, as are many of the streams of the Klamath country.

CAMPING IN THE PARK

There are five camp grounds within the park, all of them free to the public.

The Rim Camp Ground is located in close proximity to the rim, at the terminus of the highway. The camp is on a slight elevation, in the shelter of a fine stand of mountain hemlock, reminding the visitor that the altitude is over 7,000 feet. Eagle Crags, the jagged pinnacles of Garfield Peak, and Castle Crest tower above to the east. Firewood is available at the camp. The water is pure, and there are sanitary conveniences, including hot water and hot and cold showers.

Located near by is the community house, with its great stone fireplace, where campers and visitors gather at night for recreation. It is open at all times for the pleasure and convenience of the public. Programs of an entertaining and instructive character are provided here every evening, and there is a small dance floor.

The post office is at the lodge, and mail addressed to Crater Lake will reach its destination during the park season. Rental cabins may be secured at the housekeeping-accommodation office. A cafeteria and general store are maintained convenient to the camp.

The lower camp ground is situated near the Annie Spring checking station, on the highway 6 miles south of the Rim Camp. This is a beautiful, well-sheltered, shaded site, and at a considerably lower altitude than the grounds near the rim. The camp has modern sanitation, with running water and wood available.

A camping place is located at Lost Creek, 3½ miles inside the east entrance of the park. This camping place is at the junction of the highway entering the park and the Rim Road, near Sand Creek Canyon, with its strange pinnacles. It is about 10 miles from Lost Creek Camp Grounds to the rim of the lake, the road skirting the great heights south of the lake.

White Horse Camp, where there is fine water and an abundance of firewood, is situated 3 miles inside the park boundary and about halfway between the west entrance to the park and Annie Spring checking station. At this point the trail to Llao's Hallway, one of the most uncanny and spectral volcanic chasms in the park

area, leads from the highway. Except for the near-by road and the cutting of a few trees, the locality of White Horse Camp is as untouched as though one were stepping back to the days of Lewis and Clark and the Oregon pioneers. It is about 9 miles by highway from this camp to the rim of the lake.

Coming into the park from the south by the Fort Klamath Road one finds Cold Spring Camp situated about 5 miles from the south entrance. It is about 3 miles below Annie Spring checking station, and 9 miles distant from the lake rim. The camp is near the wonders of the glacier-carved canyon of Annie Creek, and was one of the earliest regular camping places of the explorers of the Crater Lake region. Not far from this camping place, Godfrey Glen with its Colonnades is located deep in the mysterious canyon and extending high up on its walls.

Camp in the park. The officers and members of the Park Service are glad to render any and all assistance and service possible to those who avail themselves of the camping privileges, as well as to others, to make their stay in the park in every way enjoyable. To see what it has to offer of alpine beauty, volcanic wonders, and surrounding scenery of the lake, one should hike the trails, descend into the canyons, and climb the peaks, or travel by saddle horse, as well as visit the many places of grandeur by automobile over the park roads.

ADMINISTRATION

The park is administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, with a superintendent, E. C. Solinsky, in immediate charge. A force of rangers assists 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 the Oregon Legislature of January 25, 1915, and accepted by Congress by act approved August 21, 1916. (39 Stat. 521.) The United States Commissioner is Will G. Steel. The post office located at Crater Lake Lodge is open from date of the opening of the lodge, usually about June 15, to its closing about September 20.

Long-distance telephone and telegraph service are available at the lodge, at Government Camp, and at various ranger stations.

The park is open to visitors during the tourist season from early summer as soon as the roads are cleared of snow until late in the autumn when the winter storms set in. Since the acquisition of a powerful snowplow the roads are cleared of snow earlier and kept clear of snow later than was formerly the case.

All requests for information and suggestions for betterment of service should be addressed to the superintendent in person or in writing. His post-office address is Crater Lake, Oreg., during the summer, and Medford, Oreg., in the winter. During the season the superintendent's office is at Government Camp.

Information bureaus are maintained at the Rim and Government Camp, where numerous road maps, etc., are available.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

RAILROAD INFORMATION

Crater Lake National Park is reached by rail via the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, connection being made with automobile stages operated on regular schedules.

The park is midway between Portland and California points, on the Southern Pacific's Shasta route. It is embraced between two lines of the Shasta route, which are known as the new Cascade line on the east side of the lake, and the Siskiyou line on the west side. The lake may be reached from either line, thus providing an ideal arrangement whereby the rail traveler may enter from one line and leave via the other. In this way he sees more of the spectacular scenery of this section without retracing his steps or adding to the length of his stay. The automobile stage fare from rail terminals to the park is given on page 22.

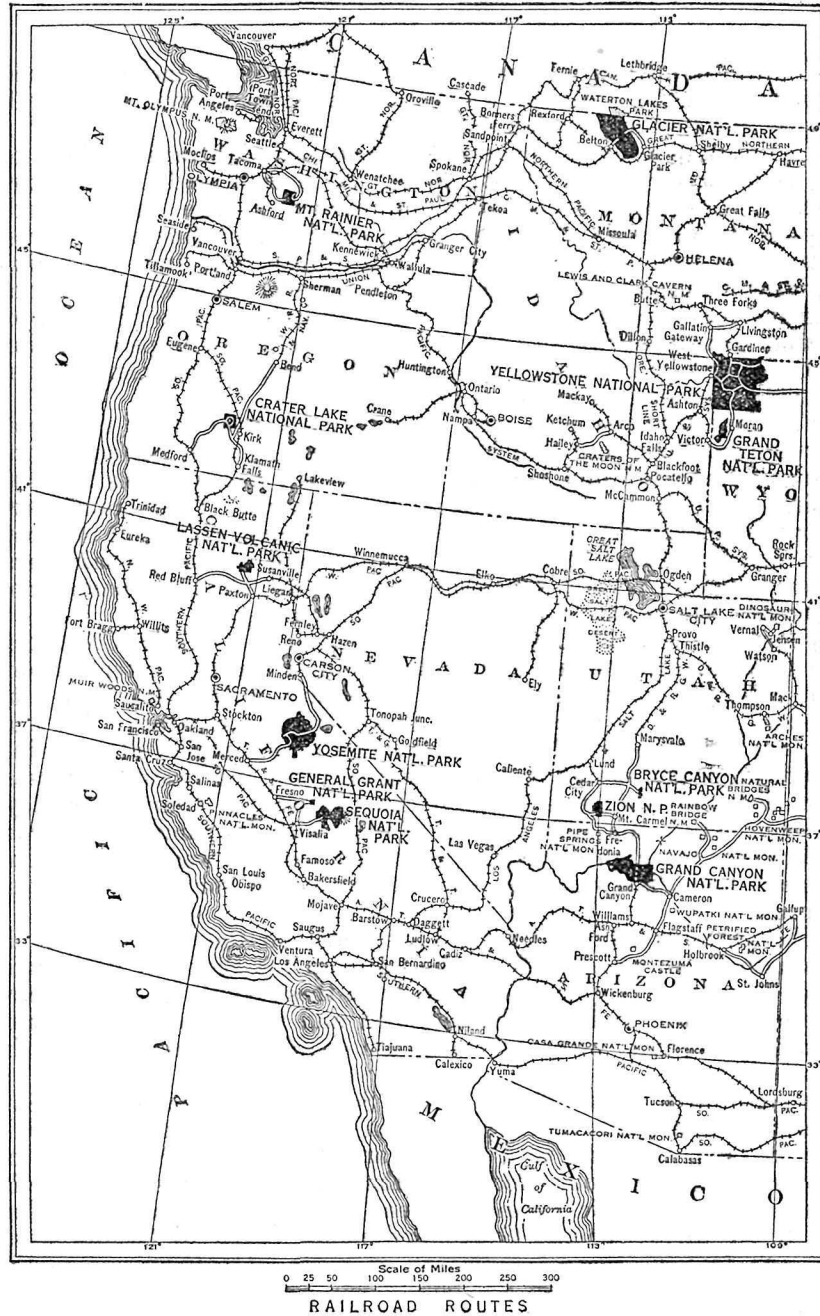
Five swift trains each way operate daily over these two lines between Portland and San Francisco, including such famous trains as the "Cascade" and "Shasta" and others whose names are tradition on the west coast for fast, luxurious travel. These trains have every refinement for travel comfort, with dining, club, and observation cars, standard and tourist sleepers, and reclining-chair cars. Wide windows permit sweeping views of the startling panoramas of beauty which unfold as the train speeds along.

From the wonders of western Washington and British Columbia, the train brings the traveler to Portland, a tourist center. From that city, the train traverses the productive Willamette Valley to Eugene. Here the Cascade and Siskiyou lines separate. Via the Cascade line, the traveler passes through a vast region of towering mountain peaks, azure lakes, yawning canyons, and forest fastnesses. The Siskiyou line runs through the picturesque Umpqua Valley, through the fertile Rogue River Valley with its famous orchards, and crosses the high mountains for which the line was named. The Cascade and Siskiyou lines are both renowned for their beautiful scenery.

The gateway city to Crater Lake Park on the Cascade line is Klamath Falls, 62 miles from the lake; on the Siskiyou line, Medford, 80 miles. Highways leading from these points to the lake are splendidly built and finely maintained and the stages which make direct connections with the trains are comfortable and modern in every way.

An alternate route offered by the Southern Pacific between San Francisco and southern Oregon which permits the traveler to visit Crater Lake en route to Portland and the Pacific Northwest, or reverse, is the famous Redwood Empire tour. This trip is via Northwestern Pacific train between San Francisco and Eureka, Calif., thence by Pacific Greyhound motor coach to Grants Pass, through forests of giant redwoods en route. Grants Pass, on the Siskiyou line of Southern Pacific's Shasta route is 32 miles north of Medford, the Siskiyou line gateway.

On this Redwood Empire tour the visitor also may make an inexpensive 1-day side trip to Oregon Caves National Monument.



These caves, behind a comparatively small opening, consist of huge halls and chambers that extend for hundreds of feet into the depths of Cave Mountain.

This variety of routes and interlocking of schedules gives the rail traveler an opportunity of seeing a vast amount of this interesting country quickly, comfortably, and economically.

A suggested northbound routing for the traveler who wants to see all the points mentioned would be: San Francisco to Eureka via the Northwestern Pacific, thence by motor coach through the redwoods to Grants Pass; from there 32 miles south via Southern Pacific to Medford, where motor stage would take him to Crater Lake and on to Klamath Falls to entrain again via Southern Pacific for Portland. Southbound the routing would be reversed—Portland to Klamath Falls, to Crater Lake, to Medford, to Grants Pass, to Eureka and San Francisco.

But whether this routing is followed or the direct routing to the lake via Medford or Klamath Falls gateways, the trip will give memories to last a lifetime. The traveler will behold an ever-changing panorama of natural grandeur unexcelled in variety and beauty. Glistening snowclad peaks, limpid lakes, vast forests, fertile valleys, rivers, and streams are lavishly combined with the mighty works of man to tax the capacities for wonder and delight.

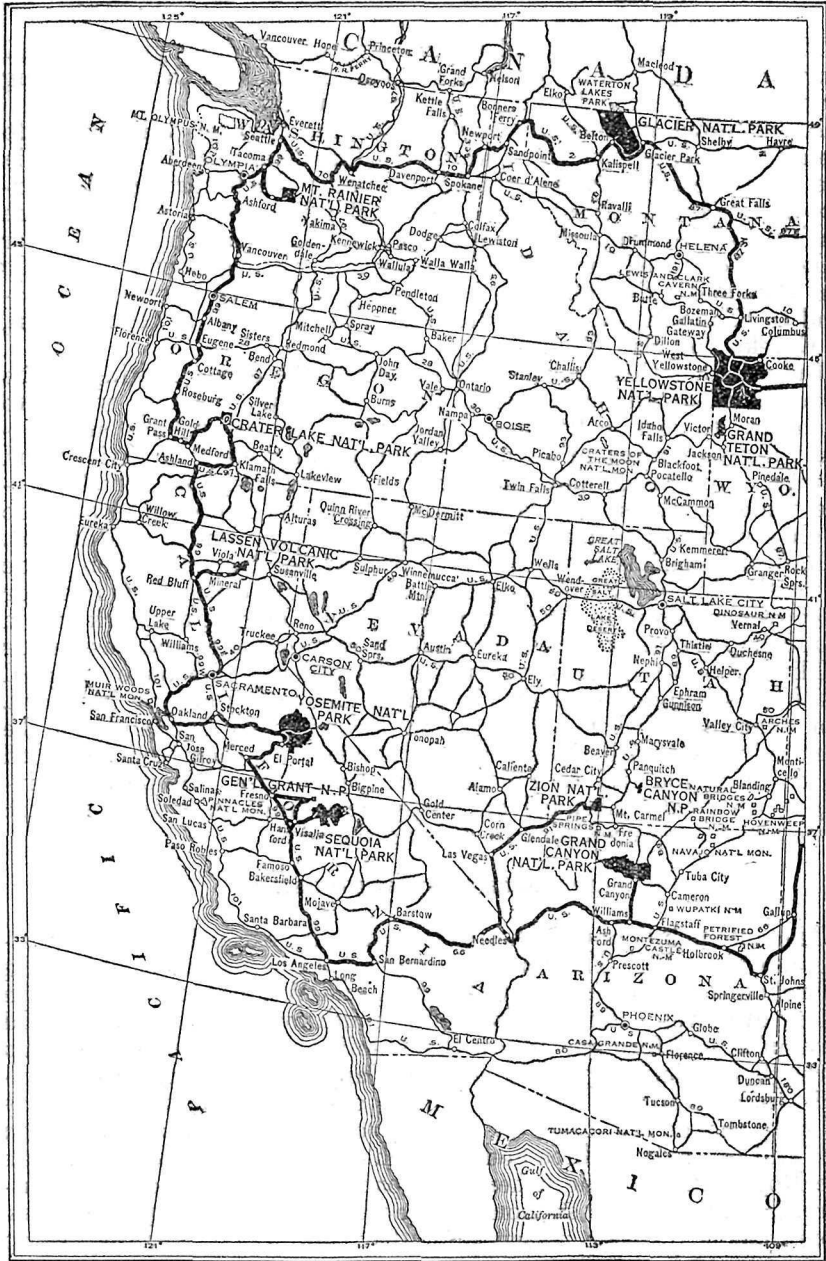
Railroad officials have carefully studied the transportation needs of visitors to Crater Lake and have made liberal concessions in favor of convenience and in the matter of expense. During the park season round-trip excursion tickets are sold at reduced rates and passengers holding round-trip or 1-way 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 via the Cascade Line, then from Medford on the Siskiyou line to Portland, or the reverse. Stop-over privileges are freely extended and baggage storage is waived for the period passengers consume in visiting the park.

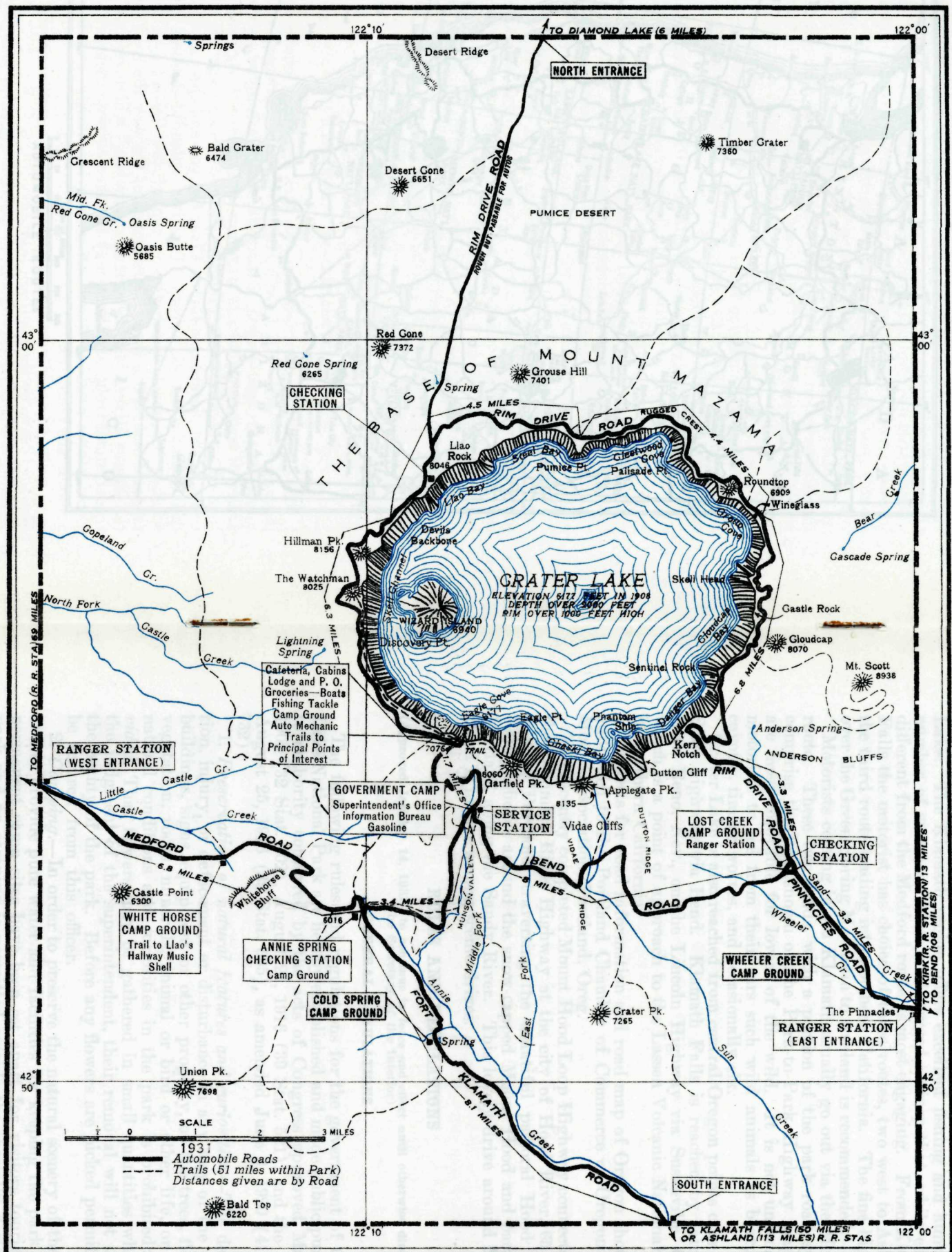
APPROACHES BY AUTOMOBILE

The automobile approaches to the park are exceptionally interesting and pleasant. The Pacific Highway, a fine pavement extending unbroken through Oregon, California, and Washington, 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 is a splendid dustless highway so that the gentle climb to the top of the Cascades is made in two and one-half to three 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 inexpert anglers. Comfortable roadside resorts offer their hospitality, and free camp grounds are plentiful.

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

This road is oiled throughout its 62-mile length to Klamath Falls and passes along the Annie Creek Canyon through the interesting





MAP OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Klamath Indian Reservation and along the edge of Upper Klamath Lake. The Klamath region offers excellent fishing and hunting, a number of summer resorts, and rugged scenery that, while entirely different from the Medford route, is most engaging. From Klamath Falls the motorist has choice of three routes, two west to Ashland, the third route leading into northern California. The fine highway 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 wild animals as bear, deer, coyotes, timber wolves, and occasionally elk.

Crater Lake is also reached from central Oregon points over a fine State highway 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 Portland Chamber of Commerce or Oregon State Motor Association, Portland, Oreg.

The recently completed Mount Hood Loop Highway connects with the Columbia River Highway at the city of Hood River, 65 miles east of Portland, traversing the beautiful pastoral Hood River Valley, thence around the snow-capped Mount Hood and back into Portland along the Sandy River. This lovely drive around Mount Hood is unique among scenic drives.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Approved January 14, 1931—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. Before any flowers are picked permit must be secured from this officer.

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 visitors touring the park 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. The following regulations will, therefore, be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of the visitors who come to the park:

(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. Bathing in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park is not permitted without suitable bathing clothes.

(d) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering or polluting 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 shall only 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.

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 within the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *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.

11. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited within the park.

12. *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.

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*.—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.

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. *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.

18. *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.

19. *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.

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.

20. *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.

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 motor cycles may enter and leave the park by the western or Castle Creek entrance, the eastern or Sand Creek entrance, the southern or Annie Creek entrance, and the northern or Diamond Lake 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. *Motor cycles*.—Motor cycles 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 motor cycles.

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.*—No person may operate a motor vehicle over any of the park roads without a permit.

The owner or driver of each motor vehicle entering the park shall secure a permit at the entering ranger station.

The permit will entitle the holder to operate the particular motor vehicle therein described over any of the roads in the park. It is not transferable to any other vehicle. It is good for the entire season, expiring at the end of the calendar year. The permit should be carried with the car and exhibited to park rangers on demand.

8. *Fees.*—The fee for automobile or motor cycle permits is \$1.

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. Motor cycles not equipped with brakes in good working order are not permitted to enter the park. Baggage carried on left side of car shall not extend beyond the fenders.

10. *Speeds.*—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents. Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades, and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches, when traffic conditions permit, the speed may be increased to 25 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, motor cycles, 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 must either be equipped with antiglare devices deflecting powerful beams to a height of not over 36 inches above the road or else must be dimmed whenever meeting other automobiles, motor cycles, driving or riding 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 edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals.

Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary, so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

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.

Any driver of a motor-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

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. 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.

NOTE.—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: 13¾ by 18¾ inches; scale, 1 mile to the inch. Price, 10 cents.³

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.

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

PANORAMIC VIEW

The view described below may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Panoramic view of Crater Lake National Park: 16½ by 18 inches; scale, 1 mile to the inch. Price, 25 cents.

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 and a few general park publications 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. Sale publications regarding the other national parks will be found listed in the circulars on those parks.

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 National Monuments.

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

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

Contains descriptions of the most important features of the 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.

The following map is distributed by the superintendent of the park only:

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.

Information circulars similar to this for the following national parks:

Acadia National Park.
Glacier National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.
Grand Teton National Park.
Hawaii National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.
Lassen Volcanic 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 and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

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. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.⁴

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

Geological History of Crater Lake, by J. S. Diller, 32 pages, including 28 illustrations. (Out of print.)

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.⁴

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

REFERENCES

ALBRIGHT, HORACE M., and TAYLOR, FRANK J. "Oh, Ranger!" A book about the national parks. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. 1928. Illustrated.

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 p.

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.

KANE, F. J. Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds. 1925. 521 pp., illustrated. Published by Frederick Gumbrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Crater Lake on pp. 40-46.

LAPHAM, STANTON C. The souvenir book. "The Enchanted Lake."

Mazama, The. Bulletin published by the "Mazamas" (Mountaineering Club) of Portland, Ore.

MCARTHUR, LEWIS A. Oregon Geographic Names. 450 pp., illus. map. Koke-Chapman Co., Eugene, Ore. 1928.

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.

ROLFE, MARY A. Our National Parks, Book Two. A supplementary reader on the national parks for fifth and sixth grade students. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., Chicago. 1928.

Crater Lake on pp. 109-118.

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. 1926. 440 pp., 74 illustrations, 14 maps and diagrams.

Crater Lake on pp. 184-201.

⁴ May be purchased by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park, but that officer can not fill mail orders.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, SEASON OF 1931

All the rates of the authorized public utilities for services within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees, and discourteous treatment by them should be reported to the management.

The National Park Service has no direct supervision over the rates or the service given outside the park; rates are furnished for the information of the public.

AUTO-STAGE SERVICE FROM RAILROAD POINTS TO CRATER LAKE⁵

The Crater Lake National Park Co. will operate regular daily automobile service from Medford and Klamath Falls, Oreg., to Crater Lake Lodge on the rim of the lake, and return to the same or other entrance gateway as desired; round trip, per person, \$12.

AUTOMOBILE SCHEDULES

From Medford: Automobile stages leave the Southern Pacific Depot at 11.45 a. m. Stages call at all hotels before starting for park. Stages arrive at Crater Lake Lodge at 2.45 p. m.

Returning to Medford, automobile stages leave Crater Lake Lodge at 3 p. m., arriving in Medford at 6 p. m.

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

From Klamath Falls: Automobile stages leave railroad depot and call at the principal hotels at 9 a. m., and arrive at Crater Lake at 11.30 a. m.

Returning to Klamath Falls, automobile stages leave Crater Lake Lodge at 3.30 p. m., arriving Klamath Falls about 6 p. m.

NOTE.—Revisions in Southern Pacific time schedules may alter slightly the above stage schedules. However, visitors need not be concerned over slight changes, as the stages will meet both the northbound and southbound morning trains arriving in Klamath Falls daily; similarly will meet the northbound and southbound morning trains into Medford; and outgoing stages will depart for Medford and Klamath Falls each afternoon in time to meet outgoing trains at these points.

HOTEL

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 105 sleeping rooms, a large number with baths.

⁵ For transportation within the park, see p. 24.

RATES AT CRATER LAKE LODGE

NOTE.—All rates based on American plan only. Under American plan one day constitutes one night's lodging and three meals—breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. Proper deductions for meals will be made where the length of stay is less than one full day.

Tent houses:	
Per person, per day	\$5.25
Per person, per week	31.50
Room without running water:	
Per person, per day	6.00
Per person, per week	36.00
Room with running water:	
Per person, per day	6.75
Per person, per week	40.50
Room with lavatory and toilet:	
Per person, per day	7.50
Per person, per week	45.00
Room with private bath:	
Per person, per day	9.00
Per person, per week	54.00
Four persons in 2 connecting rooms, using 1 bath, per day, each	8.50
Single meals:	
Breakfast	1.25
Luncheon	1.50
Dinner	1.50

It is expressly understood that where connecting rooms have access to private bath, each room is to be considered as having private bath, unless one or more of the rooms are locked off from bathroom. Children under 8 years of age are charged half rates; children 8 years of age or more are charged full rates. Babes in arms, no charge.

STORES, CAFETERIA, AND HOUSEKEEPING CABINS

A large stone building, housing the cafeteria, store, and studio, where provisions, tourists' supplies, fishing tackle, etc., are sold at reasonable rates, is located on the new village site at the rim.

During the height of the tourist season the cafeteria is open between the hours of 6.30 a. m. and 9 p. m. The same standard of meals may be secured at the cafeteria as at the lodge, and at reasonable rates.

Modern housekeeping cabins may be rented by the day or week and are located in close proximity to the cafeteria and store. Rates for this service are as follows:

Housekeeping cabins, for 2 persons:	
Per day	\$2.50
Per week	15.00
Extra cots, each—	
Per day	1.00
Per week	6.00
Baths (each)	.50

The new modern studio in the cafeteria building located on the new village site has on sale photographic souvenirs, post cards, enlargements done in oil, camera supplies, etc. A quick developing service is also maintained for the convenience of park visitors.

Gasoline and lubricants are available at the service station near Government Camp throughout the season.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK

AUTOMOBILES

The Crater Lake National Park Co. operates an automobile service at the lodge available for hire within the park. Regular trips to scenic points in the park are made at the following authorized rates:

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

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR RATES

Rates for automobile repairs: Mechanic's time, per hour, \$1.50; new parts, list price plus transportation charges.

LAUNCHES AND ROWBOATS

The Crater Lake National Park Co. operates a launch and rowboat service at the lake. Regular trips are made at the following authorized rates:

Around Phantom Ship and Wizard Island, about 15 miles; launches leave boat landing at 9 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.; stop-over at island if desired, per person-----	\$2. 00
Wizard Island and return; launches leave boat landing hourly, beginning at 9 a. m.; stay on island as long as desired; last launch leaves island for return trip at 4.30 p. m., per person-----	1. 00
Rowboats, per hour-----	. 75

(Rowboats are available between the hours 8.30 a. m. and 5 p. m.)

A complete line of suitable fishing tackle is available at boat landing for purchase or rental.

SADDLE ANIMALS

The Crater Lake National Park Co. maintains adequate saddle-animal service for park trails. Arrangement for this service should be made at the company's office at lodge or housekeeping camp.

Saddle animals:	
Saddle animal and equipment, per hour-----	\$1. 00
Saddle animal and equipment, per day-----	5. 00
Saddle animal and equipment, per half day-----	3. 00
(Day is 8 hours; half day, 4 hours.)	
Saddle animal, round trip to lake-----	1. 50
For feeding privately owned stock, hay only, per day-----	1. 00
For feeding privately owned stock, hay and grain, per day-----	1. 75

GUIDE SERVICE AND SPECIAL TRIPS

GARFIELD PEAK

A daily saddle-animal trip from the Crater Lake Lodge to the summit of Garfield Peak and return is available, going via the rim trail and returning via Castle Crest Gardens and Government Camp. This trip, over splendid trails, affords one of the most scenic and spectacular views to be had about the lake. An altitude

of 8,060 feet is reached at the summit of Garfield Peak, 2,000 feet above the waters of the lake.

The distance is approximately 7 miles. The charge for this trip with guide service furnished is \$2 per person.

CASCADE DIVIDE

A daily saddle animal trip from the Crater Lake Lodge to Annie Spring and return is available going via the Cascades Divide Trail and returning via Godfrey Colonnades, Dewie Falls, Munson Valley, and Government Camp. This trip is made over excellent trails following closely along the summit of the Cascade Divide between the Rim and Annie Spring and offers a variety of scenes of flowers, forests, mountains, and interesting formations. The return trip over the Munson Valley Trail is one that will long be remembered for its carved canyons, pinnacles, waterfalls, and flower gardens.

The distance is approximately 10 miles. The charge for this trip with guide service furnished is \$3 per person.

SPECIAL TRAIL TRIPS BY SADDLE ANIMAL

Reasonable rates are charged for saddle animals to be used on trail trips other than those specified. Arrangement for special trail trips may be made at the office of the Crater Lake National Park Co. Rates for such trips will include guide service.

Saddle animals rented without guides are to be ridden over level and well-defined trails and designated areas.

Discretion as to the ability of patrons to ride or to go unguided rests entirely with the utility operator as the responsible party.

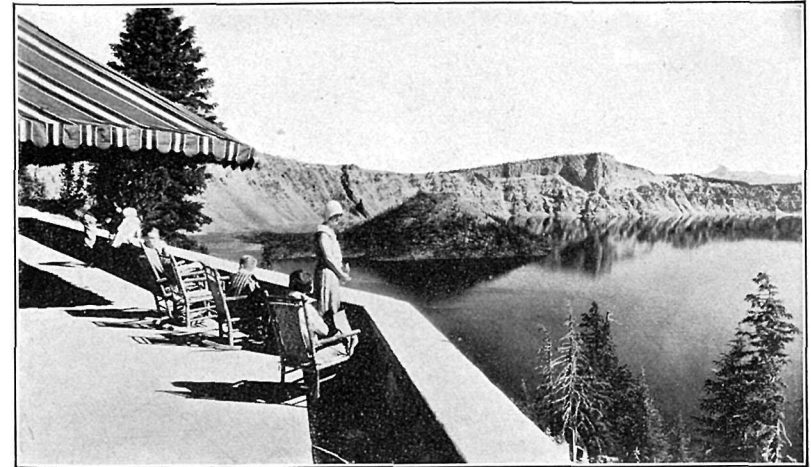
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

The new modern studio in the cafeteria building located on the new village site has on sale photographic souvenirs, post cards, enlargements done in oil, camera supplies, etc. A quick developing service is also maintained for the convenience of park visitors.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

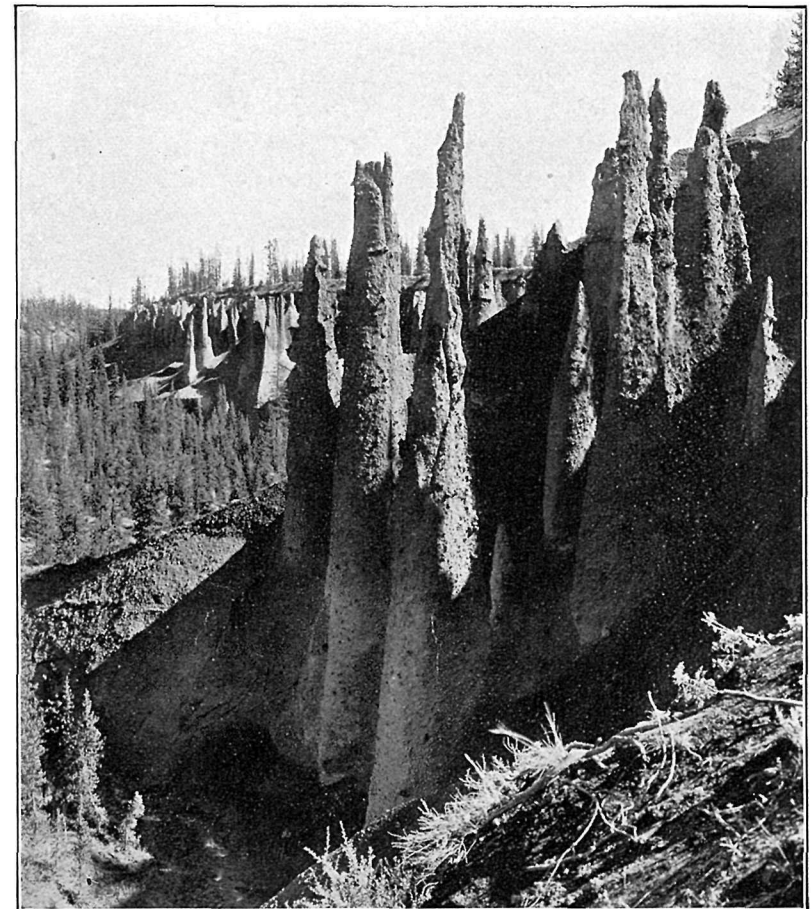
[Number, 23; total area, 12,456 square miles]

Name of park	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Acadia 1919	Maine coast	16	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island and also bold point on opposite mainland across Frenchmans Bay—Formerly called the Lafayette National Park.
Bryce Canyon 1928	Southwestern Utah	48	Box canyons filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles—Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
Carlsbad Caverns 1930	Southeastern New Mexico	1 1/2	Beautifully decorated limestone caverns, believed to be largest yet discovered.
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.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 40.3 feet in diameter—35 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.
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.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	1,009	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Grand Teton 1929	Northwestern Wyoming	150	Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.
Great Smoky Mountains (proposed) 1930.	North Carolina and Tennessee	248	This area is not to be developed as a national park until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States, as specified in the organic act. Meanwhile the park area of 158,876.50 acres already in Federal ownership is being protected by the National Park Service.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	245	Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.
Hot Springs 1921	Middle Arkansas	1 1/2	46 hot springs said to possess healing properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation of hot waters.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California	163	Only recently active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—Cinder Cone, 6,913 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado	80	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
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.
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.
Platt 1902	Southern Oklahoma	1	Sulphur and other springs said to possess healing properties.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado	401	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
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; General Sherman Tree, 37.3 feet in diameter and 273.9 feet high—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney—Kern River Canyon.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota	1	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is a wild-animal preserve.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	17	Cavern having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana, and north-eastern Idaho	3,426	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, one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California	1,139	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.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	148	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.



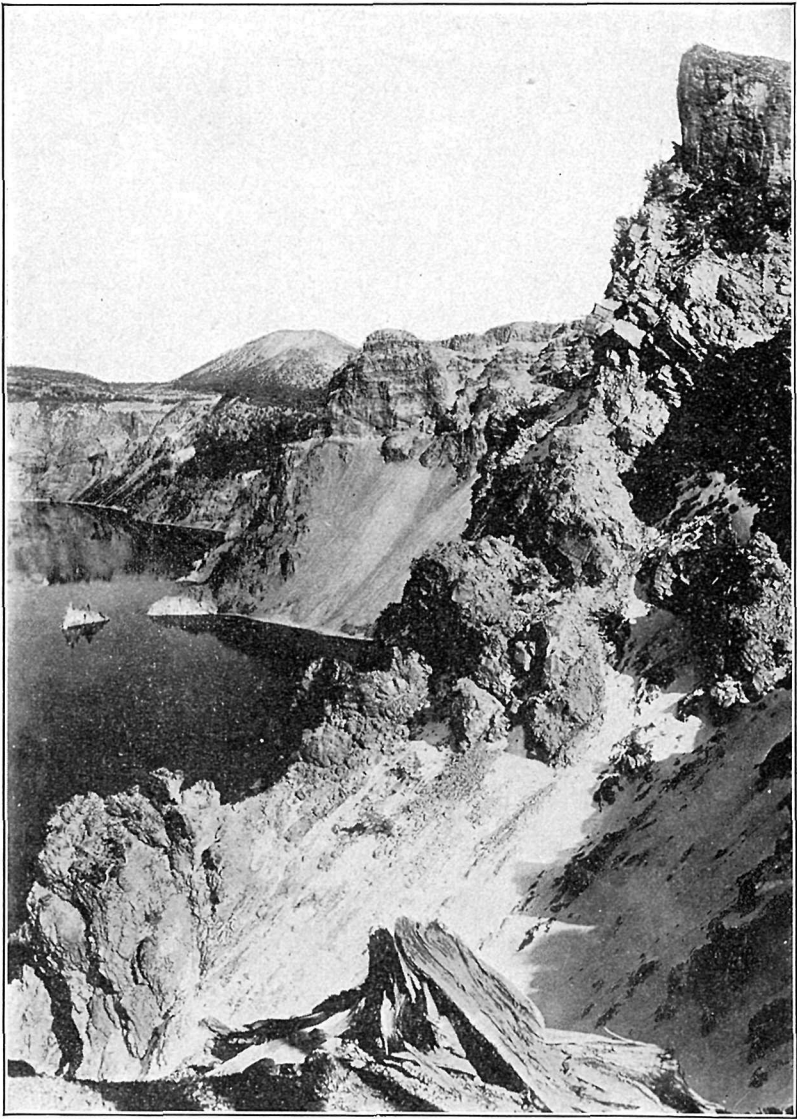
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"THE SEA OF SILENCE," 6 MILES ACROSS AND 2,000 FEET DEEP
From the veranda of Crater Lake Lodge



© Sawyer Scenic Photos, Inc.

SAND CREEK PINNACLES
"An uncanny crowd of spectral fingers in a great chasm."



© Sawyer Scenic Photos, Inc.

"A THOUSAND WONDERS ARE CALLING, 'LOOK UP AND DOWN
AND ROUND ABOUT YOU.'"

John Muir

