

Working Copy
Smith

THE SMITH BROTHERS' CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

*Crater Lake National Park
Oregon*

1832 to 1982



THIS COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL TRIVIA IS
RESPECTIVELY DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK'S "FATHER",
WILLIAM GLADSTONE STEEL, OF WHOM IT HAS
BEEN SAID THAT HE SPENT TWO HOURS EACH
DAY FOR 50 YEARS WORKING ON HIS CRATER
LAKE TRIVIA COLLECTION.

l.s.

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY AND IMPORTANT EVENT LOG OF

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Including significant Crater Lake records and "firsts"

(over 1200 entries)

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Sources:

Interviews and oral history
Past periodicals
Superintendent reports
Park files
Nature notes
Steel Points
Steel Scrapbooks
Park Technical files
The Enchanted Lake
Our National Park Policy
Local newspapers
The Crater Lake Story
Mazama Yearly Report-1897
Paul Herron
Park Archives
William Steel

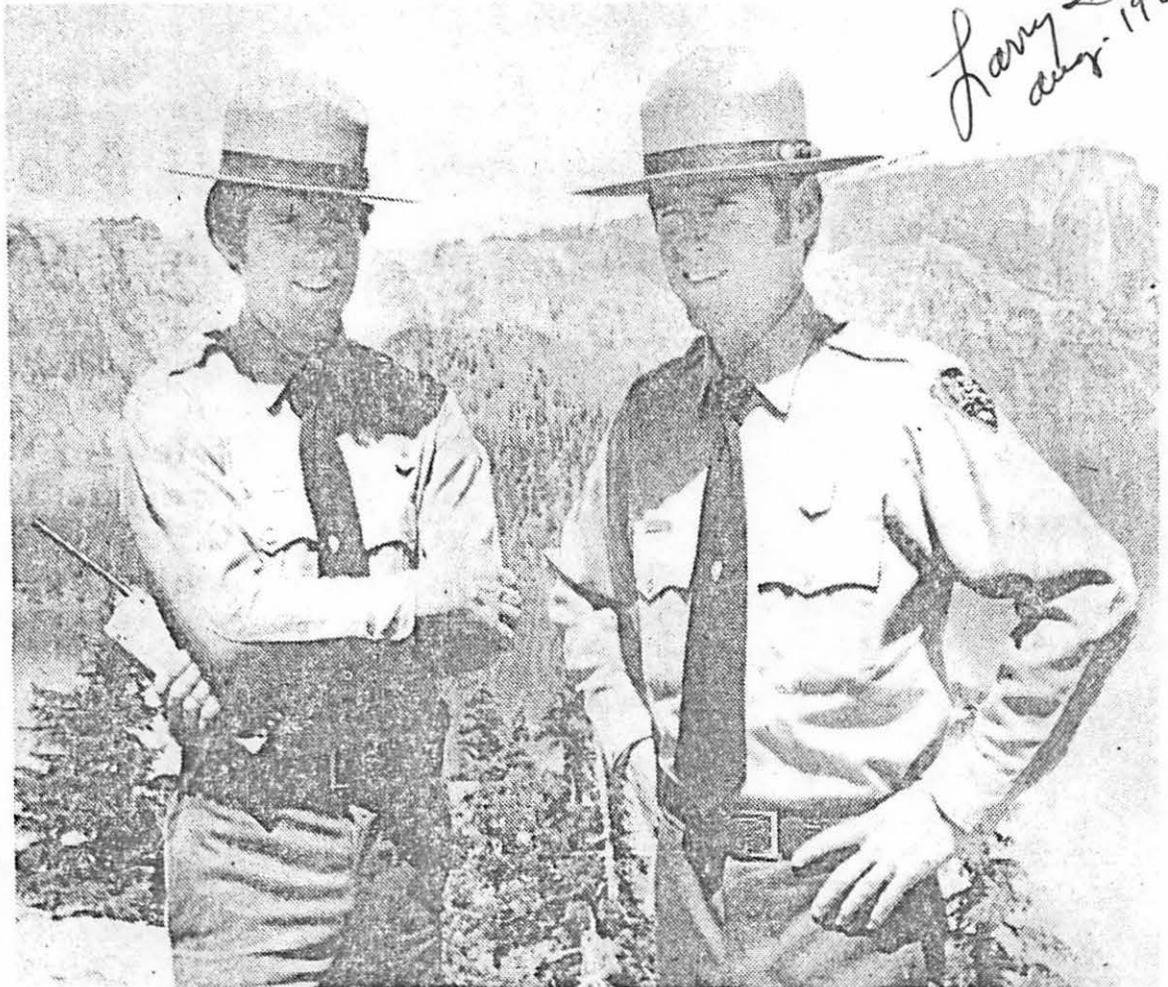
First a word.....

This document is a living organism. Entries were being added all winter as the pages of this history ~~was~~^{were} being retyped. This accounts for items being out of chronological order or the double entries that vary slightly in text. Oral remeberences also cause what seem to be contradictions. (Different people remember past events in different ways.) These inconsistenctcies will be removed during the next revision.

Records of particular events may or may not have been superceded in subsequent years. Old and out dated recrcds have been left in because they were a significant happening of that particular year.

Special thanks go to Larry Hake1, the park's last Red Cone District Ranger for having first suggested the need for a Chronological History of Crater Lake back in 1968. (Larry, most recently has been Chief Ranger at Shenandoah National Park.)

Lloyd and Larry Smith, Crater Lake, 1982



*Larry Smith
Apr-1984*

THE SEA OF SILENCE

. . . The plan is now to build, have the government build, a drive around the lake, so that all these points may be considered in a single day from a carriage. And a great hotel is planned! And a railroad must be made to whisk you through the life-and vigor-giving evergreen forests of Arden. Well, so be it, if you must so mock nature and break this hush and silence of a thousand centuries, but I shall not be here. No hotel or house or road of any sort should ever be built near this Sea of Silence. All our other parks have been surrendered to hotels and railroads. Let us keep this last and best sacred to silence and nature. That which is not owrth climbing to is not worth seeing.

From "The Sea of Silence"
by Joaquin Miller
Sunset, September, 1904
(The Steel Scrapbook, Vol. I)

I went to Oregon in 1872 with my parents and immediately began seeking the sunken lake I had read about in Kansas. For nine years this search continued, before I found anybody who had ever heard of it. There were no railroads, and it was not until 1885 that I was successful in getting there. To me the first view was overwhelming. As I looked about, there were no claims of any sort on any of the land. A deep sense of personal responsibility overcame me and I determined to save it for future generations. How, I did not know, but the idea of a national park appealed to me. A petition to the president was prepared, asking that ten townships be withdrawn from the market, until legislation could be secured for a national park. President Cleveland granted the petition. Senator Dolph introduced a bill in the senate to create Crater Lake National Park. February 2, 1888, the senator wrote to me that the opposition was overwhelming and suggested that the lands be given Oregon for a state park. I objected and told him if such a bill was introduced I would come to Washington and exert myself to the utmost to defeat it, which had the effect of the senator dropping the entire matter. For 17 years I persisted and finally a bill passed both houses and on May 22, 1902, President Roosevelt approved it and Crater Lake National Park was really on the map.

The present road from the hotel to the Easterly side of the park, a distance of 13 miles to Kerr Notch, has numerous bad curves and two long, heavy grades. This road passes through forest, out of sight of the lake, in an uninteresting region and has no attractive features for strangers, except one outlook, which is attainable elsewhere. No money should be spent in improving it, for the reason that it is only a matter of time when a road will be built inside the rim, from the hotel to the base of Kerr Notch, on a four percent grade, a distance of four miles instead of 13 as of the old road. A tunnel should then be bored from the water to the rim road on a grade of five or six percent and the debris used to fill in along the shore line, for parking, turning, boat houses, or other conveniences. At present less than 20 per cent of visitors climb down to the water, but with such a road the sick, the weak and the halt will go, then take boats over the lake in a daze of bewildering sensations, as they view the surroundings.

This is not all. There is probably not a spot on earth of equal size, that will thrill visitors equal to this. Long after the season opens, the rim road is closed, for the reason that back of the Watchman great drifts of snow remain, 40 or 50 feet deep, whereas, if the road over that mountain was abandoned and a new one constructed directly in front of it, it would be possible to open the rim road with the beginning of the season, to say nothing of the thrill of passing directly above the lake, 1,500 feet, and yet with absolute safety, behind stone walls.

However, the crowning glory of the park will consist of an automobile road to the top of Mount Scott, 9,000 feet high, from which one beholds Central Oregon, from the Columbia river region far down into California and from the Blue Mountains to the Pacific ocean. Walls will encircle the summit, where 200 cars or more can park with perfect safety and the occupants enjoy the entrancing thrills of mountain climbers without their hardships and dangers.

Then will come a road inside the rim, near the water, crossing to Wizard Island and up to its crater and encircling it. There inspired thoughts of reverence for the God of Abraham will sing His praises and depart in peace, evermore also singing the praises of this wonderful lake and its environs.

Crater Lake Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow
STEEL POINTS Junior
by William Gladstone Steel
August, 1925

WILD LIFE IN CRATER LAKE PARK

by Alex Sparrow
Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park

Of the animals in Crater Lake Park, the bear are the best known, owing to their friendly disposition, which is encouraged by permitting them to feed on the garbage near the camps. In only one instance has a bear had courage enough to be troublesome, and he was killed because he had broken into several buildings at Government Camp when food on the dump was scarce; but there is not a case on record of campers being disturbed by them.

An occasional cougar has been seen; but constant warfare is waged against these marauders. Dogs must be used to hunt them, as it would be an accident to find one in any other way.

Coyotes are often heard but seldom seen. It would be hard to estimate the destruction of birds and small mammals traceable to these cowardly pests, and every effort is being made to exterminate them by fair means or foul.

CRATER LAKE
SPECIAL EVENTS LOG

- March 29 1832 Birth of John Wesley Hilman in Albany, New York
- 1832 Mt. McLoughlin named by Donald McKay in honor of Dr. John McLoughlin who is affectionately known to the West as "The Father of Oregon". (Locally the mountain has been known as Mt. Pitt.)
- December 12 1843 General J.C. Fremont and his guide Kit Carson pass within sight of Mt. Scott.
- 1846 Fremont's exploratory party is attacked by Indians while camped at Klamath Lake. Four whites are killed. Kit Carson with 15 men make a retaliatory raid on an Indian Village near the lake, burning it to the ground.
- 1846 Mt. Scott named after Captain Levi Scott, a member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention. He was with Jesse and Lindsay Applegate during their initial exploration of southern Oregon and northern California in 1846.
- 1846 Mt. Thielsen named by John A. Hurlburt for Hans Thielsen
- May 6 1846 General Fremont visits Klamath Lake and an Indian attack is provoked. Klamath Indians kill three men. In Fremont's reports there is a story of a "great sunken hole" or "hole in the ground". There is little evidence to connect this with Crater Lake.
- July 19 1852 John Diamond and one companion climbed what is now known as Diamond Peak and discovered Diamond Lake while searching for an emigrant trail from southern Oregon to eastern Oregon. Must have viewed the Rim of Crater Lake.
- 1853 Isaac Skeeters, Jacksonville merchant, proposes to John Hilman that he finance an expedition of 11 men to go search for the Lost Cabin Gold Mine. Hilman has some money with him left over from discoveries in northern California. Skeeters becomes the guide for the party.
- June 1853 The idea of getting up an expedition to look for the gold mine came to Skeeters (born in 1825) while he was waiting on several California customers in his mercantile store in Jacksonville. He overheard one of the Californians discussing the Lost Cabin Gold Mine, and that he knew of certain landmarks, and if he could locate them, the group would be rich men. The group had been drinking, and were rather loose of tongue. Isaac Skeeters hastily contacted J.W. Hilman who provided the money for the "Oregonian" Expedition. Skeeters, Hilman and the 9 others proceeded to secretly follow the Californians. Eventually they joined forces after playing hide and go seek for several days, and after becoming lost in the process.

- June 1853 Isaac Skeeters, packer and guide for the Discovery party, often told this story about his Crater Lake trip:
- "At camp one evening we made plans for the following day. Early in the morning each of us agreed to take a different direction for hunting, as we were low on food. I started out for the higher ridges and it was agreed that should any of us become lost we would signal the others with rifle shots. In ascending the higher ground I encountered snow to a depth of 12 inches which made walking slow and difficult. When suddenly a snow white deer stepped right in front of me, near enough that I could see that it had pink eyes. Instinctively I raised my rifle to shoot, but was held spellbound by the beauty and unusual color of the animal and decided just to observe and admire it. The deer gave one mighty leap and was gone. Then realising that it was getting dark I found a white-fir tree, with low hanging branches where the ground was barren and made a fireplace with twigs and bark. I used the flint and the powder from my powder horn when suddenly the flame ran down into the powder horn and caused it to explode. The flash burned my eyebrows and eyelashes and all the front of my hair. There I was with no fire, no gun-powder, but I did have one shot in my rifle. I began to realize that I was lost. I spent the night applying snow to my burned face and forehead. Then at Daybreak I started out again. I was surprised when I discovered that I had circled the white fir, for when I came back to my tracks of the night before I found moccasin tracks right behind my own. I always thought that had I killed the white deer that the Indian who followed me would have killed me, for I had been told that the Indians held a superstition for the white deer. I shot my rifle and my friends answered some miles down the canyon where I joined them."
- June 12 1853 Crater Lake discovered by John Wesley Hilman and a party of prospectors from Jacksonville. They named the lake "Deep Blue Lake".
- September 7 1854 William G. Steel born in Stratford, Ohio.
- October 21 1862 Chauncey Nye and party of prospectors, unaware of the previous discovery, accidentally visited the lake, and named it "Blue Lake". They had been headed from Eastern Oregon to Jacksonville.
- October 21 1862 Nye and party of Union soldiers climbed Union Peak and named it. They were lost at the time and climbed the peak in order to secure a view of the surrounding country.
- November 8 1862 The first published articles about Crater Lake appeared in the Oregon Sentinel, published at Jacksonville.
- 1863 Fort Klamath established in the Wood River Valley to discourage the Indians from harrassing wagon trains.
- August 23 1865 F.B. Sprague announces that the new wagon road connecting Fort Klamath with the Rogue River and John Day Wagon Roads is complete and ready for teams, two and a half miles in a northeastern direction from the summit of the mountain is Oregon's famous lake, about which there is much difference of opinion. I have not visited the lake yet, but several of my men have and they vary in their opinions of the distance down to the water. One thinks it is not more than two or three hundred feet, while others say it must be six or seven hundred; one thinks the lake is easily accessible, and another that it cannot be reached. I shall visit it this week and blaze a trail

of no name being given it except "Hole in Ground". It should have a name commensurate with its merits as a curiosity.

- August 24 1865 Soldiers from Fort Klamath, while on hunting expedition, visited the lake and named it Lake Majesty. This name became most commonly used. The soldiers were the first to reach the shore.
- August 24 1865 Phantom Ship discovered by Captain Sprague of Fort Klamath.
- September 3 1865 Sgt. Orson Stears and hunters led by James D. Fay name the lake, the Great Sunken Lake.
- September 3 1865 Oregon Sentinel describes the lake as "Great Sunken Lake" and "Lake Majesty".
- 1865 First roads, west and south, cut through what is now the Park from Fort Klamath to Jacksonville. These roads were used a military supply routes.
- 1865 Pole Bridge Creek named when it was hastily bridged by soldiers using Lodge Pole Pine.
- 1865 Previous to 1865, supplies from Fort Klamath were carried by pack train from Jacksonville, down into Northern California, then north to the fort. In that year Capt. Sprague cut a road through from Fort Klamath to Jacksonville, but did no grading. He simply cut the way for wagons, leaving stumps and stones that would pass under the axles. Not one cent was spent on it in the meantime, and in 1886, 21 years later, the Cleetwood party went over it with an expedition bound for Crater Lake and carrying among other things, the Cleetwood for sounding, on a wagon coupled 20 feet. (Steel)
- October 9 1865 Annie Gaines, for whom Annie Spring and Annie Creek are named, climbs down to Crater Lake. Miss Gaines, sister-in-law to Major W.F. Renhart, Fort Klamath commander, was the first white woman to reach the waters of the lake. Mrs. O.T. Brown, who was greater in age, lost the race by a few feet to the 19-year old girl. (Brown Springs?) The name "Annie" was incorrectly changed to "Anna" soon after the park was established, and was changed back to "Annie" during the 30's. Regardless of the weather or the season, Annie Springs' flow remains constant, and the temperature of its water is always 35 F. This is the coldest spring in the park. The Indians called Annie Creek "PALALX".
- August 4 1869 David Linn and Jim Sutton of Jacksonville place one of the first boats (canvas) on Crater Lake and went to Wizard Island. Two soundings of 550 feet. Estimates lake to be 1500 to 2000 feet deep. Crater Lake named by James M. Sutton. At one time the prosaic name of "Hole in the Ground" was in use, but was fortunately abandoned. The Indian name for the lake was Glowys or Gaywas. Through the politeness of Peter Britt, Sutton was prepared to take photograph of the lake, but owing to the smoke in the atmosphere, the attempt failed. The Sutton party attempted to circumnavigate the lake, and sound it, but due to the fragile nature of the boat and a strong wind, they were forced to forego the attempt. One sounding was made 1/2 mile from the Island, and they found the lake was 550 feet deep. Estimated the lake to be around 1500 to 2000 feet deep. "Crater Lake" appears for first time in print - Jacksonville's Oregon Sentinel.

- October 21 1862 Union Peak discovery addition. Low stone walls were seen by the Nye party on top of Union Peak, indicating Indians used these walls as hiding places while they spied on neighboring Indians. Visitors have long since thrown the rocks over the cliffs.
- July 1865 Captain Franklin Sprague and 20 men were assigned the task of clearing timber and the building of an army supply road from Ft. Klamath to Jacksonville, via Annie Creek Canyon and Union Creek.
- August 1 1865 Two army hunters from Ft. Klamath, John Corbell and Francis Smith accidentally stumble upon Crater Lake.
- August 24 1865 Lt. O.A. Stearn, Capt. Sprague and party "reached the bluff, overlooking the lake on the west or southwest side, about 9:00 in the morning of a clear day, and for the first time feasted our eyes upon what we then pronounced the most beautiful and majestic body of water we had ever beheld."
- Stearn and Peyton Ford then reach the lake shore. A pistol shot by Stearns brings down Sprague and civilian coats. Capt. Sprague suggests the name of "Lake Majesty."
- Mid or late August 1865 Oregon Sentinel of Jacksonville reports the visit a week or so earlier of a party of citizens to "Great Sunken Lake" in the Cascade Mountains. It was reported that "no living man ever has, and probably never will, be able to reach the water's edge." These visitors fired a rifle several times into the water in an attempt to ascertain the distance from the rim to the water, but evidently did little other exploring. Their group was probably composed of some of the visiting citizens from Jacksonville who had gone out to inspect the progress of the new Fort Klamath - Jacksonville wagon road and to view the lake."
- September 3 1865 A party of eleven men from Jacksonville, guided by James D. Fay arrived on the west side of the lake, during a hunting trip to Diamond Peak. Here Fay and Herman Helms found a gentler slope enabling their descent to the water, where they inscribed their names and the date on a nearby rock.
- Intrigued by the topography of Wizard Island, they resolved to return and bring a boat with which they could reach the Island and explore its slopes.
- 1867 Hillman leaves Oregon for Hope Villa, Louisiana. Planned to be away for only a short time, but found that the warm climate lessened the pain of his shattered knee. (Wounded in the Rogue Indian wars of the 1850's, wound remained open the duration of Hillman's life.)
- September 5 1868 A Mr. Cowley and a Mr. Beal, of the Rogue Valley, visit the lake with Capt. Sprague. Two of the men descent to the water.
- July 27 1869 Sutton party bring first wagon nearly to Rim after blazing 4 1/2 mile trail.
- August 4 1869 J.B. Coats, James Fay, David Linn, James Sutton and Lt. Thoburn set out in a canvas boat. Probably the first boat on Crater Lake. Soundings taken. Est. lake to be 1,500 - 2,000 feet.

- 1869 The Sutton-Linn party probably built ^{the} Dutton Creek wagon road since they brought up first wagon.
- May 1870 William Gladstone Steel, as a schoolboy in Kansas, reads a newspaper article telling of the discovery, and determines to visit the lake. The paper had been wrapped around his lunch.
- 1872 Dr. Munson of Fort Klamath dies of heart attack while climbing Munson Point, while looking for the lake. Munson Point was named by Captain O.C. Applegate - also Munson Valley and Creeks. The bluff upon which the doctor died was so steep that the body had to be lowered by log sled down 600 feet to the basin which the old trail to Crater Lake crossed. After the autopsy at the agency, Lord. F. William Maxwell's party returned to the lake taking lumber, properly shaped, from which to construct a boat, carrying everything down a ravine. Using oakum and pitch, they fabricated a boat for lake explorations. Expedition named the two largest peaks in the west, Maxwell Peak, (later Glacier Peak and then Hilman Peak) and Bentley Peak (later changed to the Watchman by the Cleetwood party).
- 1872 Steel family moves to Portland, and William enters High School.
- 1872 First exploration of lake and area under O.C. Applegate, Lord Maxwell of England and Mr. A. Bentley.
- 1872 Dyar Rock was named by Captain Oliver C. Applegate for Leroy S. Dyar of Ontario, California, then Indian Agent on the Klamath Reservation, and later a member of the Modoc Peace Commission. He was the only commissioner who escaped uninjured when attacked by Captain Jack and other Modoc Indians in the Lava Beds on April 11, 1873. General E.R.S. Canby and Dr. E. Thomas were killed and Chairman A.B. Meacham was partially scalped and left for dead.
- 1872 Victor Rock named for Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, who is one of the leading historians of the west. Mrs. F.F. Victor saw the lake and briefly described it in "Atlantis Arisen". Sinnott Memorial ^{was} later built on Victor Rock.
- October 1873 Judge C.B. Watson and five others from Fort Klamath visited the lake. Name it "Lake Mystery". The judge undertook to write a description of it, but soon exhausted his store of adjectives.
- August 1873 Watson party of Portland, launched boat over snow banks by means of ropes. The roughly built boat had been constructed by W.E. Watson's father, a blacksmith. The boat was rowed a mile from shore before a sounding line was played into the water. A depth of 750 feet was reached when the line broke. The party then ascended Wizard Island and spent several hours exploring. Names of the party were placed in a bottle and left on the Island. Ten years later the bottle was recovered and the names published in a morning newspaper in Portland.
- 1874 Judge C.B. Watson climbed to lake near Victor Rock in a snow storm. Believed to be first man to do so in the snow.

- August 14 1870 Peter Britt of Jacksonville required a week and 200 lbs of photographic equipment to take first pictures of the lake. Seven negatives were taken.
- 1883 Diller, the geologist, visited the lake and made the first official soundings. 168 soundings made with 2008 feet being the deepest.
- 1880's Present Rim Village area used to be known as "Victor Heights"
- 1883 Dr. J.S. Diller began his first scientific exploration of the lake. (He so named Cloudcap because of its high dome.) (He also named Wine Glass slide because of its shape.)
- 1883 J.S. Diller, the geologist, and Everett Hayden visit lake for the Geological survey. They cut logs and tumbled them over the cliff, made a raft, paddled over to Wizard Island.
- 1883 J.S. Diller and Everett Hayden spend several days exploring parts of the Rim and Wizard Island. Diller and Dutton conclude that the top of the old volcano must have been engulfed.
- 1883 First U.S. Geological Survey party visit the lake, under the direction of J.S. Diller. He discovered the "Back flow" which bears his name and was first to advance the "collapse of the mountain" theory. He reasoned that it was during the draining away of molten lava through subterranean passages which weakened the support of the peak and occasioned the ultimate destruction.
- 1884 Grayback Ridge deforested by a great forest fire. The name is descriptive of its former appearance.
- August 1885 William Steel visited lake for the first time and began to agitate for the creation of Crater Lake National Park.
- August 15 1885 Llao Rock - elevation 8,046 feet. Above the lake 1,869 feet. Named by William G. Steel for the Indian deity supposed to be special guardian of the lake. Indians called the rock "Ma-Ko-Aix."
- August 17 1885 William Steel named Wizard Island (looked like a wizard's hat). The Crater at the top was named the witch's caldron because of its weird appearance and surroundings.
- January 18 1886 Senator J.N. Dolph introduces bill in congress to set aside Crater Lake National Park.
- January 21 1886 Hon. Binger Herman introduced a bill to set Crater Lake and five townships aside as a public park. Senator Dolph's "state park" passes senate, again 1888, again 1890 and 1892.
- January 22 1886 President Cleveland is personally contacted by Steel to set aside ten townships around Crater Lake as a government reservation.
- February 1 1886 President Cleveland signed proclamation withdrawing from settlement 50 sections including Diamond Lake and Mt. Thielsen but left out the east rim of the lake and Cloud Cap, due to survey error, later corrected.

with the Cleetwood

from U.S. Army Barracks

- July 4 1886 Steel's party leaves Portland ^{headed toward} Crater Lake.
- July 4 1886 Captain Dutton and ten soldiers ^{arrive} in Ashland to begin loading the Cleetwood off of its railroad car.
- July 7 1886 Steel picks up the Cleetwood and makes final preparations for lake exploration.
- July 7 1886 Steel leaves Ashland with 35 men and 65 horses and mules and the 26 foot boat, the Cleetwood, and two skifs for a difficult 85 mile trip through the mountains to Crater Lake.
- July 9 1886 From Rogue Courier - "Three boats for Crater Lake, furnished by the government, passed up on a freight a few days ago."
- July 13 1886 Cleetwood party and William Steel reach foot of grade leading to Crater Lake.
- July 14 1886 Steel's party begins ascent to lake, arriving at ^{the} Rim 10:00 a.m.
- July 15 1886 Launching commences. First skif is lowered into the lake at 3:00 p.m. and the second by 6:00 p.m.
- July 16 1886 Final preparations are made for lowering the Cleetwood.
- July 17 1886 7:30 a.m. - Cleetwood begins descent behind present Lodge, on Garfield Trail. Fifteen men work 8 hours to launch. Wizard Island visited by Cleetwood and the two skiffs.
- July 17 1886 Cleetwood launched and sounding of lake under the direction of Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, chief of the Geological Survey party, were begun. The lowering of the Cleetwood required 16 men and 8 hours to accomplish the task. The Cleetwood weighed 900 lbs and was 26 feet long, constructed of spruce and ash. Cleetwood Canyon, located behind the present Lodge, was named by William Steel because this was where he launched the Cleetwood to begin sounding the lake. Captain George W. Davis spent the first day testing the effects of tension on the wire which was used in sounding the lake. The Watchman peak received its name from the fact that in 1886, watchmen were stationed on its summit in order to determine the positions of the Cleetwood.
- July 18 1886 Circuit is made of Lake. Spent noon at Cleetwood Cove, 2:00 p.m. at the Grotto.
- July 19 1886 Sounding of lake commenced
- July 1886 "While at the lake in 1885, I had a strong desire to go out upon its surface under favorable circumstances, but had no boat. As soon as they were launched in 1886 I began watching for a favorable opportunity and about the time of full moon I slipped out of camp one night, pulled out near the center and stopped for observation. There was not a breath of air stirring and reflections were as perfect as as it could have been in a plate glass mirror. The walls were clearly outlined above the water and below were inverted, but just as clear. Upon yonder a full moon floated in the air and down below it was just as clear and beautiful. The North star was clear above and below as were also the Pleasides. The milky way seemed cleared below

than above. I was an atom in the center of an emorous sphere, looking up to the starry heavens and looking down at its counter-part. The shore line and its reflection appeared as a great knot hole, with creation above and creation below. Did ever human eye behold such a sight? Why should I be so favored? God in His infinite mercy permitted me to look out upon His glorious works as never man did before. Why should I not be grateful?"

(William Steel)

- 1886 Senator Dolph and Representative Herman introduced identical bills to set the lake aside as a "Public Park". The bills were not reported out of committee.
- August 1886 Dutton Cliff named by William G. Steel for Captain Clarence E. Dutton. (Captain Dutton had charge of the party of the U.S. Geological Survey, which made the first official survey of the lake in the summer of 1886.) Kerr Notch also named for Mark B. Kerr, chief engineer when Crater Lake was sounded. (Kerr, an Englishman, pronounced his name Car.)
- August 5 1886 Dutton and Steel complete work at lake. Lake depth determined at 2008. Gaywas (Giowy's) Rock named by Applegate. Later changed to Skell Head.
- July 4 1887 William Steel illuminates Mt. Hood with "Red Fire".
- October 1887 William Steel organizes the Oregon Alpine Club in Portland.
- Summer 1888 Ben Barton, Box 365, Coquille, Oregon, tells story of his father Jesse Sario Barton, age 16, blazing his name on a tree near Rim Village. Came to park with his stepfather, Dr. Nicolin and William Steel.
- 1888 First planting of fish in the lake by William Steel. He started with 200 fingerlings from the Rogue River and ended up planting 37. Mr. Steel carried the small tin bucket the entire 49 miles to Crater Lake because the swaying of the wagon dumped the water. The water in the bucket was refreshed frequently whenever he crossed a stream.
- 1888 Anderson Springs named by Captain O.C. Applegate for Frank M. Anderson, of the University of California with whom the Captain circled the Rim crests of the lake on foot, the first to make the trip. ?? They camped late in the afternoon, the first day near Mt. Scott, with Anderson discovering the spring bearing his name.
- Senator Dolph introduces two bills to set aside Crater Lake as a State Park. Bill passed the Senate in 1890.
- 1890 Mac Pardue and Obid Woodruff lower a boat into lake followed out from a log at the cut beside the present lodge. (Woodruff was raised on a farm west of park on Woodruff Meadows.)
- 1892 President Harrison sets aside Crater Lake Forest Reserve while Congress contemplates the Crater Lake National Park Bill.

Ten names are carved onto a rock near the summit of Wizard Is.
 Annie Shipley, E.V. Patterson, Sam Hodges, Maggie Linn,
 Tom & Minnie Ross, R.E. Ross, E.R. Reames, Abe Ross, F. Linn.

August

16, 1886

Summer

1894

Will Steel inducts and organizes 155 men and 38 women into Mazama, on a sheltered ledge, on top of Mt. Hood. The Mazamas were organized to begin a campaign to stop illegal lumber harvesting on Federal land in Oregon and for the creation of forest protection in the National Forest reserve.

1896

While the Mazamas were at Crater Lake, over 200 Klamath Indians were in camp on the Rim, "since which time they visit the lake without fear."

1896

Meals provided at lower campground for \$1.00 per day - 2 miles below lake.

1900

No fish were caught from the lake for 12 years following Steel's plants. Finally a few fish were taken, one of which was fully 30 inches long. Trout then began to be taken in ever-increasing numbers. (1-10 lbs).

1905

Construction begins on Park office and superintendent dwelling at Annie Spring. Superintendent Arant had lived in a tent for three summers.

Summer

1905

Chauncey Nye's son is employed as a Park Ranger. Chauncey's grand son, Waldo Nye, eventually marries Wm. Arant's grand-daughter.

Fall

1906

Addition: "However, I had driven the first car into the park and the second up on the rim. After that I made the trip often, but few others cared to attempt the heavy grade to the rim with its three switchbacks and where large cars had to back up and fill to get around some of the sharp curves.

July 1

1908

Mazama National Forest reserve established containing the total drainage of the Rogue River. Name was eventually changed to Rogue National Forest.

Season

1909

\$1,100 spent repairing buildings, roads and purchasing tools. Forest fires were numerous and damaging in the surrounding forests. Employees consist of the Superintendent and one ranger. Problems with campers cutting tree boughs for beds. Two camps in park. One at Camp Arant, near the Superintendent's headquarters and one at Camp Crater on the Rim. Camp Crater first opened July 20, 1909. 419 persons accommodated at Camp Arant and 125 persons at Camp Crater. 4,171 people register at the Entrance Station. Estimated another 900 did not register.

1909

Ranger's cabin built at Government Camp (near Park Headquarters)

1913

Estimated costs of building roads in park:
 Rim Road.....\$746,700
 East road..... 79,800
 North road..... 68,800
 Annie Spg-HQ... 94,225
 \$989,525

1916

Rim Road had been built to Devil's Backbone on the west, and Cloud Cap on the east.

State Park bill again passes senate. Federal money is provided for roads.

- September 26 1893 The lowest water level known was observed when it was a foot below its level on September 15, 1901.
- July 19 1894 155 men and 38 women formally organize the Mazama Mountain Climbing Club on top of Mt. Hood. William Steel elected president.
- 1894 State Park bill again passes Senate.
- October 15 1894 The Cascade Forest Preserve set aside (National Forests).
- 1895 Steel gathers evidence of illegal cutting of timber on the lower slopes of Crater Lake Reserve.
- First plant collection study made by Dr. Elmer Applegate of Stanford.
- August 21 1896 The Mazama Mountain Climbing Club of Portland, held a meeting of its members on the Rim of Crater Lake in August. It occurred to them that the destroyed mountain, only the base of which still stands, had no name. They proposed the name of their club, which has since been generally accepted. The name comes from a term applied to the Mountain Goat and antelope in Mexico about 300 years ago. Mt. Mazama was christened by Miss Fay Fuller, the first white woman to climb Mt. Rainer.
- August 22 1896 First water gauge on the lake was installed for the Mazamas. A copper pocket fastened to the upper part of the gauge contained a record book in which visitors were asked to note the height of the water. The gauge was broken off during the following winter.
- 1896 Dr. J.S. Diller finds an upright tree, 37 feet long, floating near the west shore of Wizard Island.
- 1896 Hillman Peak first named Maxwell Peak for an early explorer, renamed Glacier Peak and then finally to Hillman Peak by William Steel.
- Late 1890's Josephine Schriener, (teenager) spends night on Wizard Island. Claims to be first white lady to do so. (?)
- Summer 1896 Jesse Sarvish Barton, age 15, carved his name and the date onto a Mountain hemlock, located near the visitor center in Rim Village. The kid got into trouble because he used a surveying tool to do the carving and he broke the tool. He was in the park because his dentist father was working on a surveying crew in the park. (Reported by Wanda Naylor, 1980.)
- August 1896 The Mazamas, an Oregon Mountain Climbing club, met in solemn conclave at Crater Lake for the purpose of giving "the mountain that swallowed itself" a name. The meeting of the Executive Council was held in the Crater of Wizard Island, at which time it was decided to set aside August 21 of each year as Mazama Day. On that date, 1896, Fay Fuller, the first historian of the society, christened the "Phantom Peak of Yesteryear" Mount Mazama by breaking a bottle of crystal water from the bluest lake in the world against a rock on the rim. That night an awesome spectacle was enacted - the illumination of the crater on Wizard Island, and the hundreds who watched from the distant Rim, near where Sinnott now stands, will carry that memory in their hearts forever.

- August 1896 John Muir, Gifford Pinchot and a party from the National Academy of Science tour the west and visit Crater Lake.
- September 25 1896 W.W. Nickerson of Klamath Falls, as requested by Steel and Diller, installed a copper bolt 50 feet to the west of the Mazama water gauge at an elevation of 5.75 feet above the level of the water.
- 1896 The U.S. Forest Service founded by an Act of Congress.
Rep. Tongue introduces National Park Bill. Much vandalism in Park.
- 1897 J.S. Diller publishes his first accounts of the Geology of Crater Lake.
- 1897 An article by J.S. Diller, about Crater Lake appears in the National Geographic, Volume 8. Diller estimates that the level of the lake, during the summer, dropped 0.0125 feet each day.
- Winter 1897-98 E.I. Applegate "suspects" that Crater Lake was frozen over when the temperatures at Fort Klamath reached -42.
- August 1898 Earl Cleland and G.W. Edwards bicycle from Portland to Crater Lake, Ashland, Klamath Falls and back to Portland. Trip totals 989 miles.
- February 16 1900 William Steel marries Lydia Hatch in Everett, Washington.
- Summer 1900 Charles Van Zile of North Bend, Oregon, works three summers as a "forest ranger at Crater Lake". Was involved with the early park survey. Also planted fish in the lake.
- 1901 Record Lake level established by Diller- 6,178.545.
- July 20 1901 Diller Pin and graph established on Rock $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the lake level using the original Mazama level.
- July 1901 Same upright tree observed by Dr. Diller off the north edge of the Island. Observes "that because of steep slopes, trees frequently slide into the lake in an erect position and furnishes a spectacle curious enough to excite the imagination."
- August 13 1901 Mazama copper box found in 5 feet of water at Danger Bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from where it was first established. The records had been well preserved.
- 1902 J.S. Diller's final Geology report published with H.B. Patton.
- April 19 1902 Crater Lake National Park bill, with some "unmaterial" amendments passes the House.
- April 19 1902 Crater Lake National Park Bill passes the House of Representatives assisted by President Roosevelt's intervention. This climaxed a 17-year struggle by William Steel and the passing of Thomas Tongue's Park Bill.
- May 9 1902 Crater Lake National Park bill passes the Senate and needs only the President's signature.

May 9	1902	The Senate passed favorably on the Crater Lake National Park Bill after a two week consideration.
May 22	1902	President Roosevelt signs Bill "establishing a pleasuring ground and a national park at Crater Lake, Oregon." A few weeks later Congress voted \$2,000 for protection and improvements.
June 7	1902	W.F. Arant of Klamath Falls appointed the first superintendent. Salary of \$900 and \$100 for horse.
October	1902	Arant assumes duties as Superintendent. Lived in a tent at Camp Arant.
October 28	1902	The new Annie Springs to Rim Road surveyed at a cost of \$158.
November 24	1902	Plans formed to place 25 passenger steam launch on lake.
	1903	Fred Kiser of Portland (Scenic America Co.) produces first hand colored photo of Crater Lake. It was subjected to ridicule, for no water was believed to be so blue.
	1903	There were practically no roads inside the park, except the old Fort Klamath-Medford road, constructed by the soldiers of the fort, and travel to the lake was entirely by trail. Between 1903 and 1912 a narrow, steep and torturous road was constructed to the rim of the lake by the Interior Department.
	1903	Governor's Bay given name by William G. Steel for Hon. T.T. Geer, the first governor of Oregon to see the lake.
	1903	A new boat the "Start" launched in Crater Lake.
May 5	1903	John Muir sends thank you to William Steel for his kind invitation to visit Crater Lake, but unable to make it because of plans to travel to Russia.
July 16	1903	Park Headquarters located at Annie (Anna) Springs.
July 17	1903	Construction of the New Annie (Anna) Springs to Rim road began. Bridge over Anna Springs was 104 feet long. Visitation for the year estimated at 1200.
Summer	1903	4000 head of cattle transported through the park. \$1000 salary of superintendent. \$6,695 - total budget of the park.
August	1903	Superintendent Arant was in critical condition with internal injuries after a 16-foot plunge through planking on Annie Creek Bridge. Bridge was seven-span, 100 feet x 14 feet.
August 11	1903	Fred & Oscar Kiser and William Steel lower 16 foot boat over rim wall in order to take photographs of lake. The Kisers paddle across lake to Pumice Castle area and climb east rim, accompanied by Helen Akin and Gertrude Metcalf. First ladies to climb Mt. Scott and first photos are taken of lake from Scott. Whole lake is captured in one photo plate, a remarkable accomplishment never before done. Spot "a great tree, floating upright, broken off," near phant Phantom Ship - call it "a 1100."

- 1903 Jocquin Miller, Poet laureat of Oregon, spends several days camping on Rim. Writes "Sea of Silence". "The lake took such hold of my heart, unlike other parks . . . I love it almost like one of my family." ~~That is a beautiful great tree broken off, floating upright, near the ship. Called it a tree.~~
- 1903 Prior access to the lake was gained by using the old Fort Klamath Military Road (62) which forked 1/2 mile west of the Cascade Divide (Pacific Crest Trail area) which is now known as the Dutton Creek Trail. Built in 1869 by the Jim Sutton Party of Jacksonville which brought the first wagons to the Lake Rim.
- August 1904 The Firestone Family, (includes six children from Talent) spend one month traveling to and from Crater Lake. They approached the lake by trail that came up behind the present Lodge. The trail was a one-way wagon trail. One of the older boys would ride up to the top or ride to the bottom and fire a shot signaling the trail was empty and open for travel. Wagons on the way down from the Rim would tie a log to the bank to serve as a drag. The group had to be self-sufficient. The wagon was pulled by a team of horses and extra one was brought along as a saddle horse and to be used to help the wagon up steel hills. Lots of food was included, but the family also hunted and fished along the way to supplement the supplies. While camping near the lake, Mr. Firestone was approached by a young Doctor's wife from San Francisco, who wanted to buy some local Indian artifacts. She had some beads and trinkets from San Francisco and her husband hired Mr. Firestone to take them to trade. They came to an Indian house (the older Indians lived in teepees in the back yards of government houses where the younger Indians lived) and the doctor's wife got to dickering with a young squaw on the porch. She had been away to school, so was rather knowledgeable and said, "I don't want any of your junk. I can go to San Francisco and get it as cheap as you do." After camping at Annie Springs, the Firestones went on to Whiskey Creek below Huckleberry Mountain, to pick up a supply of huckleberries. Lots of Indians were picking berries and selling them for 50¢ a gallon. Often the Indians would approach tourists in the Rim area and offer to sell berries for money. (From Dr. Wayne Linn of Ashland).
- May 9 1905 Emma Arant appointed Park's first postmaster.
- Summer 1905 The name Mt. McLoughlin adopted by a resolution of the Oregon Legislature dated 1905, also by the Oregon Geographic Board, and by the United States Geographic Board. It was also called Mt. Jackson by the British in 1846. At one time it was known as Snowy Butte.
 & as Mt. Pitt.
- Summer 1905 A barely passable road to the Rim was completed. Medford garage owner, Bill Hudson, claims to be first to reach rim in his Buick passenger car.
- September 1905 Suggestion made that Annie Creek, because of its "large size", be renamed Crater River.
- July 1 1906 Regular mail service established between Fort Klamath and the Park.
- July 12 1906 Construction begun on the first permanent house for the superintendent at Annie Springs. Torn down about 1935.

- September 2 1906 Harry Pelts and three other men claim to be the first men to drive a car from Klamath Falls to the rim of lake - running time was 6 hours. Albert C. Allen of Medford drives to park, in a single cylinder Olds Curved Dash Runabout, pulled part way by 2 mules. Allen was the first man to take a motion picture of the Park.
- 1906 W.E. Hodson drives the first car to the park, pulled part way by horses. J.O. Shively is first auto passenger.
- Fall 1906 Albert Cooper Allen, of Medford, drove a single cylinder Olds Curved Dash Runabout, with one seat, steered with a tiller, a chain drive and seven horsepower, into Park. Pulled party way by 2 mules. "When we high-centered again, with the car nearly tipping over on the badly sidling road, I quit. It was "bust" for me. But I had driven quite a distance inside the borders of the park. I was the first one to drive an automobile inside Crater Lake Park." "However, I had driven the first car into the park and the second up on the rim. After that I made the trip often, but few others cared to attempt the heavy grade to the rim with its three switchbacks and where large cars had to back and fill to get around some of the sharp curves." Soon after this I mentioned to Bill Hodson, owner of the first garage in Medford, that I intended to drive my new Thom.right up on Crater Lake rim on a certain day. This gave Bill an idea for some advertising, so he sent one of his Buicks up on the rim just the day before I drove my Thomas there.
- May 1907 Crater Lake company organized in Portland by William Steel with stock valued at \$250,000. He was not a good businessman and never had enough capital to develop or operate his concession.
- 1907 Mr. A.L. Parkhurst invested over \$80,000 and was finally succeeded by others, but by that time, the hotel was built and the boats were placed on the water, Parkhurst had lost most of his money.
- 1907 William Steel starts movement to secure \$250,000 for construction of a road from Medford to Klamath Falls, via Crater Lake.
- 1907 Charles True drove the first car to the rim under its own power. Travel estimated at 1500 visitors.
- May 1 1907 Will Steel authorized to provide transportation to the Park and camping accommodations and a permit was granted to place a gasoline launch and row boats on the lake.
- June 6 & 13 1907 Steel and E.D. Whitney establish Crater Lake Company and the Klamath Falls Express Co.
- July 14 1907 First Motor Launch, the Wocus, was put on the lake by William Steel.
- July 15 1907 Garfield Peak was named by William Steel for James R. Garfield, the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Garfield was first cabinet member to see Crater Lake. The peak is 8060 feet high and 1883 feet above the lake. (Formerly named Castle Mountain).
- 1907 Henry E. Momyer served as first ranger in the Park. Served from 1907 to 1920. Died in Klamath Falls, 1928.
- Barn and stable built at Anna Spring.

June 10 1908 "No drinking or barroom will be permitted upon government lands in the Park."

July 20 1908 Lodge Auto brings in a camping party of 6 visitors.

August 1908 Gasoline launch, the Wocus, destroyed by a storm.

August 15 1908 Isaac Skeeters, guide and organizer for the Hilman discovery party, dies and is buried in the Laurel Cemetery, Cave Junction, Oregon.

1908 Season - 1,022 visitors. Extension of park to lower elevations called for the next many years.

1908-13 Average Annual Variation of lake level placed at only 1.55 feet.

1908 "No grazing is allowed in Crater Lake. There is authority for permitting cattle in remote sections of the Park where such pasturage of livestock would not interfere with the use of the park by visitors. However, we have felt that the whole area of the Park was greatly over-grazed before becoming a park and resulted in destruction of the flora of the region." (Steven Mather)

1908 Skell Head - named by William G. Steel for the Indian diety of the plains, or the Klamath god of the Klamath Marsh.

1908-09 The buildings in park collapsed from snow and had to be re-built.

1908 First meals served in park by Mrs. Jessie B. Momyer, at Annie Springs in a log cabin erected for that purpose.

March 23 1909 Photographer with the Southern Pacific farm demonstration trains says, "Oregon's greatest resource, the one thing that will make and keep her world famous, is Crater Lake."

July 20 1909 The first lodging provided in the park with tent houses on the rim and Camp Arant (Annie Springs) with small hotel, store and gas station, built by Crater Lake Company.

1909 Two concessions were in operation at the park. One for lodging (2 hotels) and one for transporting visitors in and around the park. Both were owned by the Crater Lake company.

License reviewed.

1909 Season - 3,201 visitors. Administration building and Ranger's Cabin built at Annie Spring.

1909 Steel goes before congress seeking \$10,000 with which to make a preliminary survey of a system of roads for the Park, which was secured and the work was finished in 1912.

July 25 1909 The Medford Mail Tribune reports that snow has disappeared from the road to Crater Lake and travel there will soon begin. Visitors this year will probably exceed last year's record of 5,000.

1910 5,000 visitors. Fishing reported excellent. Rainbow trout 14-20 inches. 50,000 rainbow liberated in lake.

	1910	Hiram Copeland of Fort Klamath employed by the government on the crew that blazed the boundary line around the Park. The work was finished in the vicinity of the South Entrance, and it was "Uncle Hiram" Copeland who made the boundary monument now standing there. He died soon after. Copeland Creek was named in his honor.
	1910	First stage trips to park established (\$25 per round trip to Medford) Driver, Seely Hall of Medford.
	1910	Boatman rowed Anne Shannon Monroe, an authoress about the Lake, and a wind arose when they were in the vicinity of the bay now called Danger Bay.
	1910	First part of Lodge Construction began on Rim at a cost of \$75,000. Largest fireplace in the State. Main part of construction began in 1912.
		Superintendent's residence built at Anna Spring.
	1910	Large forest fires in the Park.
Season	1910	716 guests accommodated at the park's two hotels. Four trails in the park, one runs from the wagon road 3 miles south of the lake to Garfield Peak, Applegate Peak, Sun Creek and Sand Creek and Mt. Scott, 10 miles, one runs from Anna Spring to Union Peak, 5 miles, one runs from Anna Spring to Bybee Prairie for 8 miles. All trails, except lake trail are little more than horse tracks. (Lake trail 3,580 feet in length).
June	1910	William Steel of the Crater Lake Company completes arrangements for an auto stage line between Medford and Klamath Falls via Crater Lake. A crew of men followed Steel's road inspection tour to work over difficult spots along the road. Seven machines will be in use, with the trip to the lake taking 9 hours. The fare to be charged will be \$25. An extensive advertising campaign is being planned.
	1910	Two Locomobile, 40 horsepower, seven passenger auto stages are put into operation between Medford's Hotel Nash and Crater Lake. Trip fare is \$25.00.
	1910	Automobile Rim Road boulevard around Crater Lake will be constructed. A wagon road also will be built nearby.
January 17	1910	The U.S. Forestry bureau will spend \$10,000 on Crater Lake next year. Over half the sum will be spent to improve the roads.
Summer	1910	Iva Clark (Park) (16) and brother Theo Clark (14) from Portland, canoe on lake and end up spending night on Wizard Island because of bad storms and high winds. Mother spends night at lake shore, below lodge thinking her children had drowned. She met them with tears and blankets when they paddled back in the morning.
July 7	1910	Automobile stage service to Crater Lake thrice weekly is inaugurated. Comfortable tents with oil heating stoves are available for those who wish to camp.

August 24, 1910 Forest fire situation becomes so alarming and dangerous in the mountains adjacent to the park that for a period of two weeks or more there is scarcely any travel in the park. Roads very dusty. Superintendent recommends that three good road sprinklers be purchased.

October 9, 1910 Two rim roads proposed, one for autos and one for horsedrawn vehicles.

1910 Two men lost in the forest of the park, never found.

1910 Season - 3,736 visitors.

February 22, 1911 Photographer, B.B. Bakowski, of Oregon City who left Ft. Klamath three weeks ago to secure photos of Crater Lake in mid winter has been lost in the deep snows that now surround the Crater. Frank Burns and Albert Gipson started out to try and locate the missing adventurer. They found Bakowski's sled and shovel 1 1/2 miles south of the rim. His camera cases were found at the hotel, but his supplies were missing. Blizzard and gale rages for over three weeks, burying most clues of his disappearance. His camp and supplies and ten foot snow tunnel were located, but not his body.

1911 Three colonies of beaver and a herd of elk introduced in the park.

1911 Speed limit in the park 6 mph, not to exceed 15 mph. Cars had to honk on corners.

1911 Commercial season auto permit, annual, \$10.

1911 Park opens in mid-July - the latest up to then.

February 1911 Large, fancy log entrance gateway to be built at all park entrances.

1911 279 automobiles enter the park.

1911-1917 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers work on road building in park. Spend six years in park building access roads and the first unpaved Rim Drive.

June 21, 1911 Mrs. Jessie B. Momyer, appointed Park's second postmaster.

August 1911 Jack London visits park driving a large spring wagon and four Mustang ponies. Claims it is the most beautiful sight he has ever seen in his world travels and lacks words on trying to describe it. "Imcomparable in beauty."

August 4, 1911 Government engineers report level of Crater Lake rising at the rate of three inches yearly. They predict it will overflow in about 4,000 years.

August 31, 1911 Site selected at Wineglass for new hotel. Will be only 15 miles from railroad. Cost - \$100,000. Will be main hotel.

- 1912 Congress approves road project calling for an expenditure of \$627,000 of which \$400,000 is to be used for the clearing, grading and draining of the new highway system and the remainder for surfacing. Appropriations were made each year until the outbreak of the world war, when the park was put on a maintenance basis only.
- January 5, 1912 Major Clarence E. Dutton dies in Washington, D.C.
- 1912 Park Service uniform button designed by Department officials. It ^{used} a stamped, bronze colored button, and is still in use.
- February 22, 1912 Oregonian announces that William Steel has received notice that the Interior Department granted him a 20-year hotel concession in the park and has recently organized a company for this purpose.
- 1912 Season opened late - middle of July to the 1st of October. 492 autos. One day 39 automobiles visit Crater Lake. 50% of people entering the park travel by autos. Superintendent Ar ant is happy to report to Interior Secretary that there have not been any auto/team accidents since cars were first admitted to park.
- July 22, 1912 New auto record from Medford to Crater Lake set, 5 hours, 40 minutes. Car made it to within 1/2 mile of rim.
- August 8, 1912 Fred Carrit, pressman for the Mail Tribune, set a new speed record by walking to Crater Lake in two days on foot carrying a 40 pound pack.
- 1912 Colored photographs of Crater Lake hung on the walls of the U.S. Capitol.
- 1912 Superintendent Ar ant attempts to feed and tame bears in the park for enjoyment of park tourists. Congress appropriates \$627,000 for roads in the park. Addition of second ranger.
- 1912 Extensive vandalism done to Lodge and furnishings.
- October 14, 1912 Superintendent Ar ant, says the parks roads are only ruts and the pumice blows out in the summer and washes out in the winter. Still using, with little improvement the very crooked and narrow road built by the Army from Ft. Klamath to Jacksonville 47 years ago. About five years ago autos started entering the park and it was quite a curiosity that there would be more than two automobiles per day on the Rim of the Crater. Later they ^{became} very common and without restriction until the season of 1911; autos restricted in the park from 6:30 to 9:30 a.m. and from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m. and the speed limit ^{was} 6 mph, except ^{when} straight stretches of the road and ^{no} teams ^{were} in sight, then the speed ^{could} be increased to 15 mph. "Teams have the right of way. Autos must always go to the outside and back up if road is too narrow for both to pass."

October	15, 1912	Superintendent Arvant reports to the Secretary of the Interior that the auto has made Crater Lake basically a one day park. Visitation comes mostly from people who have only Sundays for recreation and make the round trip in only one day. "The principle use of Crater Lake are one day visits."
Winter	1912-1913	William Steel spends the entire winter in Washington, D.C., until a bill passed Congress granting \$50,000 on account ^{for} Crater Lake. The money was made available in 1914.
	1912	Season - 5,233 visitors. \$50,000 given for roads.
	1913	W.G. Steel open Dewee Falls area to visitors.
	1913-1914	Government Camp built. "A collection of log buildings with steep roofs, snug and comfortable looking." Office, shelter cabin, warehouse and mess hall.
	1913	Superintendent Arvant carefully trimm g the trees along the roads to "help edify the park."
January	1913	Oregon Caves National Park bill defeated by Congress.
June	5, 1913	Superintendent Arvant fired as Superintendent of the Park by the Interior Secretary Lane, appealed to Supreme Court but lost. Claimed he was a civil servant and was immune to change of political parties. Court disagreed.
June	7, 1913	Will Steel appointed Park's second superintendent to take effect on July 1. Still interested in concession which was somewhat irregular. Chronic concession trouble plagues the park operation.
	1913	1,200 acres of private land in the park. Fourteen land entries, 8 were patented, 2 approved, 4 unapproved. Motor regulation - travel on roads limited to 6 mph and 6:30 - 10:30 and 3:30 - 6:30.
July	1913	Former Superintendent Arvant, after being fired, refuses to vacate Annie Spring office. U.S. Marshals called in to forcibly remove the Arvants. Personal property is thrown out onto the ground. Marshals didn't want to dislodge a sick woman. Marshals retreat when Mrs. Arvant played sick in bed.
July	22, 1913	Goodbye Bridge - so named by U.S. Marshal, Leslie M. Scott because it was the last piece of work in the Park completed by W.F. Arvant, the retiring Superintendent. Beginning work for the East Road and Rim Road. 6,253 visitors with 760 - one dollar auto permits sold and 13 motorcycle permits. Construction of a handsome stone lodge building continues. Planned to replace the temporary wooden hotel at the rim. Contained about 60 rooms. Lodge operator Parkhurst knocks out former Superintendent Arvant with a blow from an auto

wrench at Fort Klamath because of the Steel-Armitant superintendency conflict. Construction of Rim Road begun. Planned and engineered by George E. Goodwin. Steven Mather, says "Crater Lake has been systematically developed by roads and trails more than any other national park except Yellowstone."

- 1913 Park access road built from rail head at Kirk (North of Chiloquin) to Kerr Notch (east road), by the war department.
- November 1913 "Dogs no longer permitted to run loose in the National Parks. Any violators will be shot."
- December 13, 1913 Bill introduced in congress to create 480 acre - Oregon Caves National Park.
- 1913 Season - 7,530 visitors.
- 1914 Shelter cabin built at Devils Backbone.
- 1914 "Government should acquire all hotels and lease facilities" (Steel).
- 1914 Mr. Mark Daniels of San Francisco, who served as General Superintendent for N.P.S. 1913-1915 designed and wore what was, in all probability, the first regular uniform.
- October 1914 Twenty miles of government roads finished in park.
- 1914 An Additional \$75,000 granted by Congress, to be used to get road construction under way.

Steel and his family lived in the park during the summers and eventually moved into a small log cabin located slightly to the southeast of the present Headquarters building. It was torn down in 1934. (The main road ran through the present parking lot and in front of Steel's house. The Rim Road was moved East 100 feet to its present location when Headquarters ^{31d} was constructed.) Steel would move to Medford during the winter to a residence located across the street from the old Post Office and Federal Building. The Steel family may have lived a summer or two in the lower stone houses.

- 1914 Seth Bullis "sped" to the lake and back in the amazing time of one day. (Most wagons required 5 days.)
- 1914 New Fort Klamath Road built by War Department. East Road Shelter cabin built on Fort Creek. 2,000 Rainbow and 15,000 Brown Trout liberated in lake.
- September 21, 1914 "After We discovered the lake in 1853 we mounted our animals turned to the left, and rode past what is called Wizard Island where there was no snow. I was riding in the lead when my mule left the turf and got on the rocks. He flinched very visibly, supposing his feet were tender, I jumped off to relieve him of my weight, in doing so I stooped towards the ground, and I really thought I could feel heat issuing from the surface, anyway I called to the men saying, we were

near Hell for I could feel the heat, everyone in the party thought the same thing, but until now I have never written about it." J.W. Hillman; from a letter to William Steel.

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| January | 25, | 1915 | Exclusive jurisdiction over park ceded to U.S. by act of Oregon Legislature. |
| February | 19, | 1915 | Death of Crater Lake discoverer, John Hillman, Hope Villa, Louisiana. |
| March | | 1915 | Park Entrance fees increased to \$2.00. Was supposed to be \$5.00 but reduced. \$5.00 for season permit. |
| June | 15, | 1915 | Camp Arant officially changed by the Interior Department to Anna Spring Camp. |
| Summer | | 1915 | Truman Cook age 22 of Portland, Oregon arrives at Crater Lake to work for the Lodge company. He reports that the only motorboat on the lake was a 16 ft. boat with a 3 hp inboard motor. It was stored in the boat house on Wizard Island and was operated by the 16 yr. old son of the concession manager during the season. In the boat house was a half completed 36 foot boat. With the help of a house carpenter, Truman completed the boat. The 300 lb. engine was skidded from the run and installed on Wizard Island. Truman operated the new boat during the rest of the season. It was the second motorboat on the lake and the first boat that could carry 20 passengers. |
| July | 3, | 1915 | New Lodge on the rim formally opened in honor of Governor Withycombe and first meals served. <i>Governor's Bay on Wizard Island named.</i> |
| July | | 1915 | Famous visitors included Mrs. John Philip Sousa and Mrs. Mary Lea, one of the world's richest women (worth \$40,000,000) and Steven Mather, director of National Park Service. |
| August | 7, | 1915 | William Jennings Bryan and party visits the park. Bryan announced support of Steel's road project to be built inside the crater wall from the Lodge to Kerr Notch. Bryan to use his influence in Congress. |
| August | 15, | 1915 | Gilbert H. Grosvenor visits the park. (National Geographic editor). |
| September | | 1915 | First phone line completed from the park to Medford. |
| | | 1915 | Season - 11,371 visitors. Sewer system installed at Park Headquarters. |
| | | 1915 | Ranger's cabin built at the Ft. Klamath entrance. |
| August | | 1915 | Stephen Mather, Director, visits the park. Reports crude roads and poor concessions. |
| | | 1915 | New Medford Road constructed - East Entrance Ranger Cabin constructed for \$993.50. Rim Road at Sun Creek completed. |

1916 1922 park's budget set at \$25,000 per annum.

1916 Employee's' seasonal residence built at Annie Spring. ~~the~~ two story, nine room frame structure, was razed in 1953.

1916 Floored tents provided beds for 100 people at the rim and for 50 more at Annie Apring - in addition to the Hotel.

January 3, 1916 Liquor Permit cancelled in Park because Oregon goes "dry".

Summer 1916 260 men and 40 teams employed to maintain and construct roads.

August 21, 1916 President signs Representative Sinnott's bill, giving exclusive jurisdiction. ~~to the Federal Government.~~

1916 White Horse Bridge built by War Department, 14 feet X 40 feet.

August 10, 1916 Butterfly Slide - recognized and named by Mrs. Sumpter de Leon Lowry of Tampa, Florida when she visited the Lake.

August 21, 1916 "An Act to accept the cession by the state of Oregon of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Crater Lake National Park, and for other purposes."

August 21, 1916 Congress prohibits further mining claims in the National Parks. Commissioner's court established to punish violators of park regulations.

August 25, 1916 National Park Service established by Congress. Mather adopts a general policy of predator control.

November 20, 1916 Will Steel resigns as Superintendent and is appointed as first park commissioner. J.S. Diller named Steel Bay while Steel was superintendent.

November 22, 1916 H.E. Momyer new superintendent.

1916 Season - 11,589 visitors.

1916 Cook house built on Rim of Annie Creek Canyon near Annie Spring Bridge. May be the residence cabin still being used at Annie Spring.

1916 New road contracts had brought some passable roads.

1917 Superintendent's Report - "There have been no wild flowers in the park since it was established. The sheep that ranged over this area before the park was established, utterly destroyed the wild flowers. Wild animals are now more numerous and the wild flowers are returning.

January	31,	1917	Small elk herd released in the Park from Yellowstone. A month later another herd was released after being captured in Eastern Oregon. 15 Rocky Mountain Elk.
		1917	State of Oregon relinquished all jurisdiction in the Park.
February	3,	1917	G.E. Goodwin appointed as acting superintendent.
April	15,	1917	Three-fourths of the lake frozen over.
May	6,	1917	William G. Carrol, new superintendent.
Summer		1917	Dr. Bush, "Lady of the Woods" sculptor claims the distinction of being the first white man to camp over-night on Wizard Island. (Claim is unfounded)
July		1917	H. Albright, acting director of the National Park Service, visits the Park, J.F. Atkin and Lloyd Smith tack American flag to Phantom Ship.
July	11,	1917	Salter has been awarded contract for the construction of two lodges, each 16 X 24 feet to be begun on July 15. One to be at White Horse and one at the Pinnacles.
August	1,	1917	H.E. Monyer vacates office of superintendent.
August	2,	1917	Alex Sparrow appointed Superintendent of the Park.
October	1-19,	1917	Lady of the Woods carved by Dr. Ralph Bush, a doctor with the road construction and survey crew. The man-created work of art is Dr. Bush's desire ^{ful} fulfillment: "The statue represents my offering to the forest, my interpretation of its stillness and repose, its beauty, fascination and unseen life. Deep love of this virgin wilderness fastened itself upon me and remains to this day." Named by Mr. Fred Kiser, photographer who built a photo studio on the rim now known as the visitor's center.
October	17,	1917	Superintendent Alex Sparrow rode first horse down Sparrow Lake Trail, from "Lodge to the Lake".
		1917	Season - 12,042 visitors. West Rim Road was graded to Llaoo Rock and the East Rim Road was graded to Wine Glass. Chief "powder monkey" Turner was killed while blasting for the rim road. A small charge mis-fired.
		1917	West Entrance Ranger Station built for \$933.50. Sentinel Rock area propose as site for Lodge.
Summer		1917	The Lake Trail (Sparrow Trail) located between Lodge and Garfield and Garfield Peak trails ^{are} extensively rebuilt. Superintendent Sparrow took his horse (Imp) to the top of Garfield and to the lake shore on these rebuilt Trails. Watchman Trail built.
		1918	Between 500 - 1000 feet of Mt. Thielson falls off. The fallen pinnacle was at an angle, thus the old name "Cow Horn Cra g g".

	1918	Diamond Lake addition bill in Congress.
	1918-40	Gradual recession of Lake level for next 22 years. (See 1940)
April	6, 1918	Senator McNary of Oregon introduces bill in Congress attempting to add 92,800 acres to Crater Lake National Park.
Summer	1918	6,000 acre fire in and around the Park. 13,231 visitors. 18 miles of well-constructed dirt roads in park. Union Peak Trail constructed.
July	9, 1918	Bill to enlarge Crater Lake National Park held up in committee. Sheepmen object to grazing exclusion.
	1918	Major addition to Lodge.
September	3, 1918	Rim Boulevard completes connection and the first continuous trip around Lake made by Alex Sparrow in Park Truck. A water system was installed at Rim for public use.
October	1918	Rim Roads completed. First car around, a Ford, from Klamath Falls.
August	1919	"Petrified" mummy of an Indian woman "discovered" 1/4 mile from Government Camp. "Mummy" claimed by persons to be older than the Egyptian mummies. Turns out to be "Lady of the Woods".
	1919	Cost of roads and trails set at \$640,000.
	1919	Cathedral Spire - named by John Maben because of its resemblance to a great cathedral.
	1919	Pacific Crest Trail surveyed along the crest of the Cascades.
October	1919	Plans laid for the erection of a small hotel at White Horse Creek.
	1919	Season - 16,645 visitors. Zane Grey and brother visit park for fishing purposes.
August	8, 1919	P.C. Bigham and Vaugh Zundell depart from Medford for Crater Lake. They have a contract to catch trout in sufficient number to provide an ample fish dinner for 300 Editorial Association visitors.
August	15, 1919	Senator McNary introduces bill in congress to add 94,880 acres Park. Passes Senate but failed to pass House. (Included Diamond Lake and the 3/4 mile strip of Klamath County West of the Park.
August	18, 1919	Steven Mather spends night in Lodge. Complains of horrible dusty roads and being forced to sleep four to a bed.

	1919	Suggestions of Superintendent Lewis of Yosemite and committee resulted in the adoption of the uniform which was to remain the same until 1946. Prior to 1935, all employees including the Washington office, wore the National Park Service Uniform.
Early	1920	Season auto permit - \$2.50
	1920	Headquarters moved from Annie Spring to Government Camp.
March	1920	Road planned inside of crater officially abandoned by Interior Department. Steel continues to push for the road and tunnel another 12 years.
April	1920	McNary Bill for the inclusion of the Diamond Lake area within the boundaries of Crater Lake passes the Senate. The Bill was expected to pass the House unopposed. It never passed.
July	13, 1920	Parhurst, lodge operator, loses park franchise after eight stormy years.
July	14, 1920	Almost all lodge employees quit because of poor working conditions.
	1920	Season - 20,507 visitors. Grading of Rim Road completed. Total cost \$400,000.
	1920	Zane Grey writes article in <u>Country Gentlemen</u> outlining his fishing experience in Crater Lake. Grey lamented the lack of fight by the trout. He concluded the crater of an extinct volcano was not a natural environment.
August	4, 1920	Miss Hildegard Hillman, granddaughter of John Wesley Hillman, rode around the lake on a "good road and in a comfortable, motor driven vehicle."
	1920	Fount of Aaron named by John Mabel because it apparently flows from solid rock as did the spring of Biblical times.
August	22, 1920	Albert Fall, Secretary of Interior and Steve Mather, visit park.
August	24, 1920	Mrs. Agnes H. Burns appointed Park's third Postmaster.
August	1920	John Hillman's son visits park.
September	22, 1920	Seven inches of snow falls at Crater Lake Lodge.
September	30, 1920	The <u>Mail Tribune</u> reports that R.C. Maddock, boat tender at Crater Lake and experienced mountain man, lost for 11 days in woods during big storm.
January	19, 1921	A vigorous protest from the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce was sent to Congress opposing the inclusion of Diamond Lake into the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park. "Their area is now devoted to grazing purposes and for pleasure purposes and its incorporation would be a tremendous loss to Douglas County and to the people who hunt and fish without restriction . . ."

May	1921	Crater Lake Betterment Committee raises \$20,000 for park improvement in exchange for options to buy park concession for \$80,000.
June	1921	Regular mail service established between Medford and the Park.
June	28, 1921	Standard Oil began gasoline service in the Park. They spend \$51,000 advertising the service in 256 daily newspapers.
July	1921	The lake launch "Sparrow" was assembled from parts carried down the Old Lodge Trail. Named for park superintendent. It was burned on Wizard Island in 1971.
July	12, 1921	Construction of the Fred Kiser studio begun. (Now the Park's Visitor's Center.)
July	18, 1921	Bill introduced in Congress by Senator McNary attempting to add 76,000 acres to Crater Lake National Park, including Diamond Lake and the 3/4 mile strip of Klamath County west of the Park.
July	25, 1921	Air service to park is proposed. Edward High of Ashland is negotiating for airplane with which he expects to establish air service to park every two hours.
	1921	Plans instituted to add Diamond Lake and Union Creek to Crater Lake.
	1921	The Crater Lake National Park Company, with Mr. Eric V. Hauser of Portland as President, was organized. Mr. R.W. Price, manager, invests more than \$20,000 in improvements. Mr. Price was made manager of the Lodge after it went broke under Mr. Parkhurst's ownership. The manager had slowly acquired control of the company's stock.
July	27, 1921	Mrs. Vera A. Norric appointed Park's fourth Postmaster.
August	1921	George Collins, secretary of the Park Company drives first car ever, a Peerless, 14 miles from Crater Lake to Diamond Lake, breaking down all obstacles in their path and crashing through a huge log blocking their course.
August	6, 1921	Mazman Club outing party held up by two bandits on Diamond Lake road. Posse is organized to capture the culprits.
August	13, 1921	200 men start work on first road into Oregon Caves.
August	23, 1921	Small fire at the Lodge.
September	21, 1921	Record auto run to Crater Lake from Medford - 3 hours and 20 minutes. "record will stand for years".

- 1920's Families employed by Kaiser Studio (Visitor Center) lived in top story apartment above the studio and used kitchen on first floor.
Man dies in fall near Lake Trail.
- June 21 1922 The Mail Tribune reports that "Tourists from Oakland, California reach Crater Lake by auto after battling snow drifts for five days on trip from Klamath Falls.
- June 28 1922 Mail Tribune reports that the "Gateway to Crater Lake" sign on top of the City Hall will soon be illuminated at night.
- July 19 1922 The Mail Tribune announces that entrants from all sections of Oregon Coast are slated to take part in a motorcycle run from Medford to Crater Lake.
- 1926 Entrance fee to Crater Lake, reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.00
- July 1 1929 The staff of the Educational Division in Crater Lake National Park has been increased this year, to afford greater service to the public, and also to leave more permanent record of the work accomplished.
Mr. Dale Leslie, of Eugene, Oregon, has been assigned as Ranger-Naturalist. Miss Mabel Hibbard, who has had several years of experience in the Yosemite, is in active charge of the Temporary Museum. Mr. Frederick L. Wynd is assisting especially in the preparation of material for the Manual of Information.
The Temporary Museum in the Community House is rapidly developing into a focus of interest for the public. A relief model of the Park has been added, together with temporary cases to contain the bird specimens prepared by Dr. Loye Miller, and the insect and rock collections which are being rapidly increased. The cut-flower collection numbers over sixty identified species. Many valuable exhibits are awaiting the construction of a more permanent building. (We're still waiting!)
Visitors: 200 per day - view the temporary exhibits.
- August 1929 or 30
From time to time reports have come to us of wolves being seen in various parts of the park. Owing to the vagueness of the descriptions of the animals seen, and the uncertainty of the authenticity of their source, little credence has been placed in these rumors.
About the middle of June, a report of a wolf came to us which could not be doubted. Dr. Wiggam, Curator of the Dudley Herbarium at Stanford University and Professor Poultney, head of the Science Department at the Humboldt State Teacher's College were closing field work in a meadow just above Park Headquarters, when a large timber wolf walked leisurely along the edge of the meadow carrying a marmot in his mouth. The observers had ample time to observe the wolf's movement, and owing to their scientific training and experience, no doubt can be entertained but that the animal seen was really a wolf. This may be regarded as the first authentic record of a wolf being seen in the park since the Educational Division began operation here in the season of 1928.
Survey conducted around the Rim for possible erection of observation steps, by Superintendent.

	1922	\$60,000 expansion of the Lodge began. Last major work done on the lodge (west wing). First work was opening of a rock quarry. Lodge now has 105 rooms.
	1922	25,000 Rainbow and 3,500 Silver Salmon liberated in lake.
	1922	2,458.11 acres of private patented land in park.
	1922	Shortly after removing their baby because of its crying, the Swanson's (Barber from Klamath Falls) new Lincoln rolled over the crater rim near Sinnott Overlook. Axle still lying on lake shore below Sinnott.
Summer	1922	Diamond Lake entrance road built, replacing the Diamond Lake Trail.
October	1922	National Park Service designated as weather observer. The first weather station was established at Annie Spring soon after the establishing of the Park.
February 15,	1923	Col. Charles G. Thompson named new superintendent. Thompson Creek and Spring named during Thompson's superintendency by Will Steel.
March 31,	1923	Former Superintendent Alex Sparrow leaves park for Medford.
July 20,	1923	Wizard Island proposed as a landingfield because of the absence of fog.
July 28,	1923	Richard W. Price, appointed Park's 5th Postmaster.
August	1923	Superintendent and rangers spend several days transporting explosives and red-fire to Wizard Island. At the proper time an impromptu eruption of the volcano was staged for the benefit of park visitors. Public talks had been given, where the visitors were told Wizard Island was showing signs of warmth and a genuine eruption could be expected within a few days.
	1923	14,000 cut throat and 11,000 steelhead liberated.
	1923	Two army planes fly over Crater Lake. Claim to be first planes to fly over the Lake.
	1923	70 foot log boat landing built on Island.
	1923-1928	Road surfacing begun.
	1923	Park asks for a budget of \$35,000. Whole amount expected to be appropriated.
January	1924	"Pictures were taken of the frozen lake".
	1924	New west wing of the Lodge completed. Steven Mather, director, wanted to also add to Crater Lake National Park the beautiful Diamond Lake area, including Mt. Thielson and Mt. Bailey, to the north, and to push the southern boundary beyond Mt. McLoughlin, this would cost the Forest Service something in excess of 100,000 acres. <u>Steve Mather of the National Parks</u> , p. 177

	1924	24,000 Rainbow Trout liberated in Lake.
July	3, 1924	The "Wilbut" a 40 passenger, 34 foot launch is slid over Rim at the Wine Glass - six men worked 3 days, greasing skid with lard, in order to complete the launch. A few bears discover the Lard Bucket one night and haul it off. Named in honor of one of the boat builders - "Wilbut Telford" of Klamath Falls. Destroyed when the boat house was crushed by a 1927-28 snow storm and the boat was set adrift.
	1924	Superintendent Thompson diverts funds ear-marked for the construction of a Superintendent's residence into the construction of a Rim Community Center (Rim Center). "Typical of Thompson's whole - hesitant and unselfish interest in the development of the park."
January	16, 1924	"The lake froze over and stayed closed until the morn of the 20th. The lake reached a thickness of one inch". John Maben, Lodge Caretaker - "As a usual thing, most of the ice will disappear by now, the wind breaking it up and driving it to the north shore."
February	12, 1924	Park rangers make visit to Crater Lake and find the lake completely frozen over. Several photos are taken and are published in the February 17, 1924 <u>Sunday Oregonian</u> .
May	10, 1924	Several peeposcopes are invented by Colonel Thompson, Crater Lake Superintendent to assist visitors to distinguish objects clearly in deep water and to be able to see floor and fauna formation as well as fish while out in boats.
Summer	1924	Mt. Scott Lookout constructed by the Forest Service.
Summer	1924	24 new rooms are added to the Lodge. New launch taken down to the Lake. Kieser Studio (VC) was enlarged. A small wing being added to provide one-day developing service in the park.
July	1924	Max temperature for month - 91°. Set at Annie Spring.
	1924-1937	Ray Henderson and family live in tent houses in the Rim Campground while Mr. Henderson worked as a ranger. Naturalist used 2 tents - 30 X 15. One for cooking and eating another for sleeping. One or two years were spent living above the Visitor Center.
August	1924	Crater Lake was only National Park in nation to pay its own way. Mather in Park again.
	1925	Plaque in honor of John Wesley Hillman, the discoverer, placed at Discovery Point. Visitors - 65,018. Plaque placed by Will Steel.

Sept. 1925 Betty Brenton, 15 years of age, claims to be the first woman to swim from Lake Trail to Wizard Island. (Reported by her sister, who followed along in the row boat, Margaret Coats, 145 Mountain Circle Dr., Sumner, WA 98390.

Season 1925 For the first time in its history, Crater Lake entertained guests from every state in the Union.

1925 Annie Spring Bridge built - A 3-span timber structure, 78 feet long. Also the upper end of the Crater Lake hiway receives a heavy coat of shale to provide a solid base.

1925 or 1926 Lela Mead tells about how the Park's favorite bear "Aunt Jemima" was fed by the Superintendent and the camp cook each evening. One day the cook fed the wrong bear and his arm was torn off.

May 1925 Road paving begins. *K. Falls - Medford.*

September 20, 1925 A bronze plaque is dedicated in memory of John Wesley Hillman. A heavy snowstorm which deposited more than a foot of snow at the Rim, held down attendance and the ceremonies were held in the Lodge instead of the rim. Speakers included Will Steel and the Capt. O.C. Applegate.

September 29, 1925 The Eugene Register says, "If Hillman deserves a bronze tablet, then Steel deserves a statue."

December 1925 Weather station discontinued at Annie Spring. It was resumed at a rim location in November of 1926 at an elevation of 7,086 feet. During the next four years that it remained at the rim area there are several fairly extended periods of missing data.

1925 22,500 Silver Salmon liberated in Lake.

1926 First 16 miles of entrance roads paved.

1926 General Regulations - Flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgement of the superintendent their removal will not impair the beauty of the Park. Cats not permitted in Park. Roads - Sound horn when on curves that are blind and do not exceed 20 mph on straight, level roads and 12 miles per hr on curves, narrow or steep roads.

May 5, 1926 Orson Stearns, first recorded white man to touch waters of Crater Lake dies in Ashland.

July 9, 1926 John D. Rockefeller visits the park.

July 9, 1926 Ray Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior announced that the U.S. Government will spend \$1 million paving the Rim Road around Crater Lake.

August 6, 1926 Presidents' Coordinating Committee on National Parks and Forests hold public hearings in Klamath Falls, Diamond Lake and in Medford. Meeting at Medford, the committee voted unanimously not to include Diamond Lake in the Park.

1926 Utility area and residence development at (Sleepy Hollow) Government Camp started. Mt. Scott Fire Lookout constructed. New Service Station built, and new telephone line. Visitors 86,019. 12 one-room cabins built to replace tents. Rim Community Building Constructed. Was supposed to be replaced in 1936.

1926 Rustic bridge constructed at Annie Spring. Naturalist services begun by Dr. Loye Miller of the University of California and three unpaid volunteers.

1926 Park Regulations - Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motorcycles. Auto-stage rates from Medford or Klamath Falls to Crater Lake - \$17.50. Lodge has 154 sleeping rooms and tent houses. Boat trip was 2 1/2 hours and cost \$3.00. A 41 mile bus trip around the Rim cost \$5.00.

1926 First stone building built at Park Headquarters - a small warehouse. Wing built onto Kiser Studio on the rim.

1926 Fred Kiser blazed and surveyed new lake trail from Rim Village.

Late 1920's Temporary campground set up in meadow behind headquarters each summer, until Rim Camp would melt out. Horses for rides are quartered each day at head of Dutton Trail near Rim Junction. Barn located one mile below Rim ~~on~~ old road that came out behind Supt. House. Road was probably closed about 1926. Man falls to his death near lake trail.

Winter 1927 First annual Crater Lake Ski Race, staged from 1/2 mile south of Ft. Klamath and back. (42.6 miles) Capt. O.C. Applegate in full army uniform presented the winning trophy.

February 27, 1927 First Crater Lake cross country ski race from Ft. Klamath to the Rim at the lodge and back. A destination of 42.6 miles with total climb of 2,200 ft. Won by Manfred Jacobson, McCloud, CA, in 7 hours and 34 minutes. A crowd of over 1,000 people cheering greeted the winner.

March 1927 The greatest snow depth over officially recorded by the weather bureau in Oregon is 242 inches measured in the Rim area at an elevation of 7,086 feet.

Summer 1927 Park begins initial work on the development and improvements on the Rim campground. Initially the Rim campground was not planned or approved. It developed more or less spontaneously.

1927,28,29 Three comfort stations are erected in the Rim Camp.

- July 1, 1927 200 visitors visit the Park's temporary museum in the Community House. A relief model of the park has been added, together with temporary cases to contain the bird specimens prepared by Dr. Loye Miller and the insect and rock collection are being rapidly increased. The cut-flower collection numbers over 60 specimens. Many exhibits are waiting the construction of a more permanent building. Miss Mabel Hibbaird, from Yosemite is in charge of the temporary museum. Dale Leslie of Eugene has been assigned as Ranger-Naturalist. Frederick Wynd is assisting in the preparation of material for the Manual of Information.
- 1927 New Lake Trail construction begun, maximum grade of 15%. Trail opened in 1929. Rim Cafeteria constructed, built by Salter Const. Co. from Prospect. Used Italian stone cutters from California. In order for visitors to see lake, 15 miles of road was cleared of snow by the use of explosives and shovels.
- 1927 46,800 Rainbows liberated in Lake.
- 1927 Slide in Annie Creek Canyon formed Shadow Pool, a short distance upstream from the Junction of Annie Creek and Goodbye Creek. Named by John Maben.
- September 16, 1927 Lindbergh flies over Crater Lake in the Spirit of St. Louis.
- 1927 Superintendent's stucco residence built in Medford. Stone comfort station built at Lake shore. Cafeteria and cold water cabin built on rim.
- 1927 Ten campgrounds located in Park.
- 1927 New bridge across Goodbye Creek.
- 1927 Visitors - 81,155.
- 1928 Naturalist staff expresses anticipation of improved road side flower displays because of the completion of road paving.
- 1928 or 29 New launch lowered over Rim into Lake.
- 1928 or 29 Lela Mead, 211 Glenn Allen Ave., Silver Sp., MD tells about a small boy standing beside a large Hemlock in the Rim campground when lightning struck. The boy was so scared he left his shoes behind as he jumped out of them.
- 1928 or 29 Eleanor Holmes, English Channel swimmer, swims Crater Lake. Stated afterward, that had the English Channel been as cold she would never have swum it. (Oral Story)
- 1928 Crater Wall Trail completed in front of cafeteria (also known as Kiser Trail named for the photographer). Housekeeping cabins constructed. Visitors - 113,323. 17 miles of road were black-topped.

1928 "The Park now has 21 miles of paved roads." Wide sidewalks constructed on the rim.

1928 First edition of Crater Lake Nature Notes. 40% of visitors camped. 28,000 camped at rim.

1928 64,000 Rainbow liberated in Park.

Late 1920's Horses stabled at head of Dutton trail near Rim Village. Horses were rented out for day use. Barn was located one mile below Rim on old road that came out near the Superintendent's stone house. Old road was closed about 1926.

1928 New cabin built at Park Headquarters and is assigned to Judge Steel and his wife.

Fall of 1928 "At the Rim a new road was completed and oiled distributing traffic to the new cafeteria and cabin group, to the campground, and to the hotel. On each side of the boulevard area is an 18 foot parking strip and along the edge of the Crater is a wide promenade for pedestrians.

1928 Nine campgrounds in park at - Wheeler Creek, Lost Creek, 2 at Annie Spring, Headquarters, Cold Spring, Cold Creek, White Horse and one at Rim.

1928 or 33 Old Man of the Lake definitely identified by Paul Herron. It may not be the same one referred to by Diller as the same log seen in the Lake in 1896, but his description fits the "Old Man" quite closely.

1929 New East road starting from the Dolber - California Highway.

1929 Temporary Goodbye Bridge replaced with heavy peeled hemlock logs - 240 feet long and 74 feet high.

Winter 1929 3rd annual Crater Lake ski race from Ft. Klamath and back. Cup presented to Emil Nordeen, of Bend, OR in the winning time of 5 hours and 57 minutes. The tall cup was one of 3 made in Pittsburgh, PA. One of the trio was awarded to Charles Lindburg, while the 3rd was bought by Charles Curtin, U.S. Vice-President under Hoover. Mr. Nordeen was born in Sweden, above the Arctic Circle, in 1888. He hadn't skied for 20 years when he entered the 1928 race and nearly won.

February 1928 Manfred Jacobson of McCloud, CA wins second 42.6 mile Crater Lake ski race.

February 16, 1929 Elbert C. Solinsky entered on duty as new Superintendent. Crater Lake administered Oregon Caves N.M. from 3-3-30 to 6-30-69. Administered Lava Bed N.M. from 8-33 to 7-1-36.

- July 3, 1929 Horses and donkeys available to those who wanted to ride instead of walking to lake.
- July 5, 1929 Dr. R.L. Wilbur, Secretary of Interior and Horace Albright, National Park Service director visits the park.
- 1929 During Construction of Sinnott a carpenter working on the building of the over-look's roof, tells how he drove a bucket of golf balls off the flat roof toward the lake. He only remembers one ball making it into the lake.
- 1929 or 24 The Lake Launch "Min" was lowered west of cafeteria down a snow chute. The Fisher also lowered here in 1958. Min was almost destroyed when it slid out of control down the chute. "Min" named for Mrs. Minnie Price, wife of Lodge manager. Was air-lifted out by Navy in 1972 and given to Sea Scouts in Klamath Falls.
- Summer 1929 John Day, noted mountain climber and record holder, tells about the time he and another ranger were digging a water line across the Rim Village. A very "proper-type" woman approached them and asked why the lake was so blue. Knowing that the lake was to be stocked with fish the next day, John and his friend told the lady to be on the Rim the next morning and she would be able to watch the men carry blueing in buckets down the lake trail. Several weeks later the two men were called in front of the superintendent to explain a letter of complaint that had been received in the Washington offices. The lady was worried that the park was destroying the lake by artificially blueing the water.
- Summer 1929 \$17,500 spent treating 23,544 beetle infested trees, covering 6,055 acres.
- August 1929 Castle Crest Wild Flower garden opened. Warmest day on record of 92° at Annie Spring.
- August 1, 1929 The rudder of the Cleetwood is in Wm. Steel's possession. Plans to present it to Crater Lake when a permanent museum is established.
- August 4, 1929 Mrs. Lee Fourrier, champion endurance swimmer becomes first person to swim Crater Lake. She entered the water at a little cave north of the Wine Glass at 4:20 pm heavily greased and emerged 6 1/2 miles distant, at 8:38:43, 4 hours, 18 minutes and 43 seconds. The swim was delayed until special permission from the Superintendent could be obtained. Swimming in the lake had been forbidden for years. Even though Mrs. Fourrier held the world's endurance swimming record of 57 hours, she claimed this was the "hardest swim I ever made. The water was like ice. I was ready to climb out after an hour and if it hadn't been for the crowd on the opposite shore I would have given up."

November	3,	1929	Rangers stop a car which was passing forged checks.
November		1929	Lodge boat sunk, while being towed. Visitors - 127,146.
	1930-1940		Jessie David Wagner from Medford spends 12 years as a stone mason building Sinnott, Headquarters and stone walls. The Wagner family moved into first stone house when it was completed, but was moved into a tent because workers couldn't live in park housing. Superintendent then moved into first stone house.
January	22,	1930	Death of Steven Mather, first director of the National Park Service.
January	31,	1930	Man from Illinois applies for a job as Captain of the Phantom Ship.
February	17,	1930	Chief Ranger Godfrey reports that last Friday night was so cold that the surface of the lake was frozen over with ice, a rare occurrence and the snow throughout the park was frozen into a solid ice mass. "This is the third time in the past 10 years the lake has frozen." The morning breeze the next day started the water to moving and broke up the thin ice.
April	11,	1920	Former Lodge operator and owner, Parkhurst, dies in Portland,
May	24,	1930	A car reached the lake the earliest date in history of the park, due to work of a new snow plow.
June		1930	Dr. Wiggon, of Stanford University and Professor Poutney of Humbolt College sight large timber wolf walking leisurely along the edge of a median above Headquarters, carrying a marmot in his mouth.
June		1930	Weather station relocated from Rim location to Park Headquarters with an elevation of 6,475 ft. Here records have been fairly continuous with only brief periods of missing observations except during W.W. II years when most of the parks activities were suspended.
June		1930	President Hoover announces plans to visit Crater Lake and other Western Parks.
June	12,	1930	Fire crew responds to minor building fire. Old Lake Trail (Sparrow Trail) located behind Lodge is closed.
July		1930	Sale of the Crater Lake ashtrays, is growing in volume. The receptacles are made of the famous lake's pumice, which are emossed and present a very desirable souvenir of Oregon's marvel. It is reported that tourists, seeing the ash trays on display at the Chamber of Commerce building, often draw up to the curb and make a purchase.

July 1930 Thirty men hired to work on insect trees.

July 30, 1930 10,000 lodgepole pines treated for pine beetle kill. New axe record. Two woodsmen, Bob Mayhue and Bill Montgomery fall 139 lodgepole pines in less than 7 hours.

July 29, 1930 Former Superintendent and Mrs. Arant of Ashland, visit Crater Lake for the first time since Mr. Arant's violent firing in 1913.

August 1930 Superintendent and staff conduct extensive survey around Rim looking for sites to be considered for possible erection of an observation station.

August 15, 1930 Celebration held honoring the 45th anniversary of W.G. Steel's first visit to Crater Lake. Steel said, "I have accomplished that which I set out to do, and now I am very happy."

August 24, 1930 Beaumont DeLosh dies of a heart attack while climbing up the Lake Trail.

August 1930 Six major fires burn 30 acres. Congress to appropriate \$1,000 to purchase the Steel Scrapbook consisting of nine volumes. Steel's Scrapbook and hobby of collecting place names now contained 57,800 names and weighed 600 pounds. Steel spend one hour each day working on his trivia collections. Large numbers of California Tortoise Shell Butterflies noted in park, especially on East side. 3,000 Rainbows and 7,500 Silver Salmon liberated in Lake.

September 7, 1930 William Steel's 76th birthday. "Blundering through this wilderness of sin and corruption, tasting of its wickedness, forgetting my duty to God and man, striving to catch bubbles of pleasure and the praise of men, guilty of many transgressions, I now look back on this my 76th birthday, and my heart bounds with joy and gladness, for I realize that I have been the cause of opening up this wonderful lake for the pleasure of mankind, millions of whom will come and enjoy it and unborn generations will profit by its glories. Money knows no charm like this and I am the favored one. Why should I not be happy?" (William Steel)

October 13, 1930 Slight earthquake felt.

November 17, 1930 Death of Chief Ranger Godfrey who died near Pole Bridge Creek after attempting to travel by foot from South Entrance to Annie Spring in a snow storm. "Garden of the Gods" changed to "Godfrey Glen."

1930 Lodge lost \$2,000 for the year. Visitors - 15,696. ^AOne carpenter drove a bucket of golf balls off the roof of Sinnott Memorial Overlook during construction, which was begun on Victor Rock. Only one ball landed in the lake.

Early 1930's William Steel spent a lot of time sitting and visiting around Headquarters. His wife was small, devoted and sweet mannered. May have lived in stone house when first built. Judge Steel was highly revered and honored by the park staff. Of the un-informed staff - Steel was the only one to wear long pants, rest of staff wore breeches and riding boots.

1930 \$10,000 spent on Sinnot overlook, completing construction. Total construction budget of \$32,500.

Winter 1930 Emil Nordeen comes within 34 seconds of winning the Ft. Klamath Crater Lake ski cup.

February 23, 1931 Emil Nordeen wins Crater Lake ski race amidst the cheering of 3,500 spectators.

1931 A 2 story six-room seasonal employee's quarters constructed of heavy stone on rim just above the present North Junction known as "the North house". Demolished in 1959.

1931 Naturalist-conducted boat trips begun on lake. Auto caravans also.

April 1931 First time park is open for travel in April.

May 5, 1931 New Chief Ranger Canfield on duty in park.

May 7, 1931 Bids and plans for the new Rim Road.

May 21, 1931 New boat launched on Crater Lake

Summer 1931 Crew of 40 men fighting the pine beetle in the park.

Summer 1931 Watchman Fire Lookout begun. Large concentration of California Tortoise Shell butterflies.

June 1931 Twenty new tourist cabins built behind cafeteria. Post office in Lodge. "Will continue to build until need is satisfied." Hot water, showers, and plenty of wood available in the upper campground. (Rim) Campground located at White Horse Creek.

1931 Electric light facilities are installed in the rim camp.

1931-1932 Oral tradition persists that an Amphibian plane landed on the lake and was unable to fly out. It was packed out in pieces up the lake trail.

May 1931 Bids called to grade first 6 miles of new West Rim road. Cost to average \$60,000/mile. 120 men were employed for 5 months.

Spring	1931	Weed-Klamath Falls highway construction begun. Promises to cut 50 miles from trip to Crater Lake from Northern California. Newspaper reports "Steven Mather, NPS Director, counts Crater Lake among his favorite playground."
April 1	1931	Mr. and Mrs. Dale Franklin announce that they were the first persons to arrive at the Rim at 12:30 p.m., having had to wait for the snow plow to finish the last mile and a half. The opening of the park is 2 months earlier than the lake has ever been accessible by car before. Light snowfall and more efficient snow removal equipment made the early opening possible.
June 15	1931	Medical services inaugurated. A seasonal nurse and doctor in park.
June 22	1931	New docks built at bottom of lake trail.
July	1931	Carbonized logs found in road cut 23 miles west of lake rim. 98,000 Steelhead liberated in lake.
July 6	1931	Estimated that 47 bear live in the park.
Summer	1931	The wreckage of the Cleetwood discovered under water near Wizard Island. Pieces of the pioneer craft are displayed at the Park Information Bureau and community house. Mr. Davidson, construction engineer for the park, 1927-1934, found Cleetwood sounding apparatus on Wizard Island.
July 11	1931	"Pop" Warner, famous football coach, visits the Park.
July 25	1931	Located wreck of the Cleetwood, and sounding gear, on Wizard Island, after being there for 45 years.
August 3	1931	J.C. Penney visits the Park.
August 8	1931	One fourth acre fire on Wizard Island caused by careless smoker. Many thought the Island was erupting.
	1931	New water tank, 200,000 gal. completed on Garfield, replacing 5 wooden tanks on hill behind Rim Campground. "Power lines extended to Rim St. Lights will illuminate Rim area for over mile north of Lodge." 35 in. trout reported to have been caught in Lake.
Summer	1931	West Rim Drive completed to north Junction.
September 5	1931	One of the largest Western White Pines in the world found in Annie Creek Canyon. Circumference of 23 feet, and 1,000 years old.
	1931	During the past four years, 33,000 acres of trees are killed by insects. Road paved from Diamond Lake to Park.
Winter	1931	Emil Nordeen wins permanent possession of the Ft. Klamath cup, for the winning ski time of 5 hours and 35 minutes. The skiers followed unplowed roads from Ft. Klamath to Crater Lake Lodge and back again.

- October 8 1931 Braving the dangers of the high altitude and precipitous cliffs the first airplane in history landed on the windblown waters of Crater Lake. The ship, a yellow winged amphibian with crimson fuselage, was piloted by Clayton Scott of Seattle, and mechanic George Dahlberg. The plane approached from over the Annie Spring checking station, circled gracefully around Wizard Island, and landed easily near the shores of the Island, being tossed about by strong winds and waves. Soon after it landed, the ship taxied toward the east shore and slowly raised from the water. The plane circled low over the Information Building while Pilot Scott tossed out pictures of the plane and of the passengers. The plane barely missed the tree tops.
- October 11 1931 Judge Steel continues to push for his idea of a road down to the lake, connecting the Lodge with Kerr Notch below Garfield and Applegate Peak. Will Steel expressed a low opinion of those who oppose his plan on a theory that it would mar the beauty of the natural landscape. "Crater Lake belongs to the people. If they want to deface the wall, they can do it. What good is scenery if you can't enjoy it? Every person who visits Crater Lake wants to go to the lake shore and out on the beautiful lake in a boat. With the road, I propose every person, be he aged, crippled, or otherwise unable to make the present long trip down to the water and back, can drive down in comfort." "This newspaper (Portland Oregonian) is entirely behind Judge Steel in his visionary project."
- 1931 One hundred laborers at work on two 8-hour shifts of road building
- 1932 Superintendent Solinsky submits an idea on western and northern extensions to the park.
- 1932 Isaac Skeeter's family claims Judge Steel gave total credit for the discovery of Crater Lake to John Wesley Hilman, because Hilman contributed a rather large sum of money to Crater Lake. When Steel asked the Skeeters to do the same, the family was financially unable, and they were passed over by history when instead Hilman, Henry Klippel and Isaac Skeeters should have been equally honored because of their simultaneous discovery of Crater Lake.
- Winter 1932 The Ft. Klamath -Crater Lake marathon ski race shortened to 32 miles from 42.6 miles.
- January 1932 NPS spends \$300 for storage and warehouse lot on Court Street in Medford.
- January 7 1932 Addie Skeeters Martin of Toledo, Oregon, writes a letter to William Steel "attempting to honor all men who comprised the 'Hilman party'. Nor is it my purpose to detract from Mr. Hilman any honor justly his. BUT it is a fact that three men, Mr. Hilman among them, actually rode their horses abreast and saw the lake together. The others were: Isaac Skeeters (my father) and Henry Klippel, who were beholding the lake for the first time, the remainder of the party were a short distance away, Mr. Hilman exclaimed, "This is the best lake I have ever seen," and my father said, "Let's name it Deep Lake." A third party spoke up and said, "Let's call it Mysterious Lake." The three men were hunting game for food when they rode to the head of the draw leading to the Rim of the lake, and beheld the most wonderful sight in their lives. My father was considered the

best shot in the entire country and was chosen to the hunting for the party. The credit for discovery of the lake should be shared alike by all members of the party. After Mr. Hilman had been wounded in the Rogue Indian war (1855) he returned to the east, while my father and the rest of his party settled in Jackson County. The monument at Crater Lake commemorating the discovery should have inscribed thereon names of all the men who saw the lake at that time. They suffered the same hardships with Hilman, and later, also to hardships of early settlement of the state, while Hilman returned to the East where he is given all the credit for the discovery. It is a very often misfortune that historical facts are not established until future posterity is dumbfounded with adverse information which became tradition. The other member of Hilman's party were miners and settlers who had some knowledge of the country, while Hilman was almost a stranger in the country. It should be made known to the world that Oregon Pioneers discovered the lake."

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|------------|------|---|
| January 24 | 1932 | Former Superintendent Sparrow dies in Klamath Falls from a fall. |
| February 7 | 1932 | Congress cuts \$1200 from Crater Lake's construction budget for the building of two entrance arches, one on the north boundry, and the other for the east entrance. Congress does approve: Employee quarters \$3500, comfort stations \$2500, oil house \$1200, Superintendent's house ____?, Shops \$6,000, Ranger dormitory \$12,000. |
| March 1 | 1932 | Proposal to buy exhibit building that had been a private photo studio owned by Fred Keiser for \$1,000. Claimed to be "finest building ever built in any of the national parks." By 1936 NPS wanted to tear it down because it distracted from Rim Area. |
| March 6 | 1932 | First sightings of snow bergs floating in the lake. |
| | 1932 | Mr. Wilson, from Wilson's cabins, purchases the Sand Creek filling station and store complex at the East Entrance of the Park, along old highway 97. For the next five years this was the center of activity for the delivery and storage of the road equipment used for the construction of the New Rim Drive. Large pieces of road equipment were "walked overland west, through the trees to the Rim Construction Site." The drive, led by D-7 cats took one week. |
| March | 1932 | First air inspection of the park by Park officials. |
| June 7 | 1932 | The first Oregon Jay's nest found in the Park. |
| Summer | 1932 | New Rim Drive construction extended to Wineglass. |
| Summer | 1932 | Discovery Point Trail constructed by CCC. Some stone houses completed. 156,000 Rainbow and 163,000 Steelhead liberated in lake. |
| June 11 | 1932 | J.O. Shiveley - first auto passenger in Park - visits Park. |
| July 4 | 1932 | Stephen Mather plaque presented to park and dedicated. To be temporarily housed in the Exhibit Building until the snow melted. Stored at Rim for 21 years before being installed. |

September	1932	Water line completed to Watchman Fire Lookout
September 11	1932	Fatal stroke at North Entrance.
November 9	1932	The Panhandle at the South adds 973 acres to the Park. Gift of the Forest Service to preserve the outstanding grove of Ponderosas.
	1932	Mrs. Steel dies in Medford. Headstone reads, "Wife of William G. Steel."
	1932	A donation by Steel to Park Archives of a collection of photographs of early pioneers, identified with the discovery and development of Crater Lake National Park.
		Travel - 109,738 - Leon Norman, CCC member reports helping Larry Espy and Glenn Crouse haul out a 32 lb rainbow trout which had been caught below Watchman. It was mounted and hung in Sinnott for 20 years.
	1932-33	Record snowfall in one 24 hour period, February 15 - 35 inches. Record snowfall for one season of 879.0 inches (73 1/4 feet).
Summer	1933	Rim Road Construction extended to Kerr Notch
	1933	Snowdrifts of 25 feet prevented road construction from beginning until August 15.
Summer	1933	Paul Herron of Klamath Falls begins to operate tour boats for Crater Lake Lodge. Mr. Herron suffered a heart attack in 1959 and was forced to retire.
Summer	1933	Paul Herron works for Crater Lake Lodge Co. as an Auto Mechanic for the company's seven Hudson Auto Stages. Worked for \$90 per month (\$30 went for B/R) with ten year's experience. Frequently he was called out to assist with visitor break-downs caused by the rough roads. All fees earned had to be turned into the company. Since Mr. Herron was interested in boats, he started to work as the boat mechanic and eventually become head boatman for 27 years.
Summer	1933	400 people employed at the Park (CCC) 90,512 visitors. 200,000 silver salmon and 150,000 steelhead liberated in lake. Four one-room houses added to Sleepy Hollow.
July 20	1933	Paul Herron, of Klamath Falls, assumes boat operations on Crater Lake. He worked seasonally until August 27, 1959. The original boats Paul had charge of were 30 passenger, the engines were Magori Marine and Peerless. He took two Hudson super 1926 after being on the road for 100,000 and put them in the boats in 1936. One stayed in until 1950 and the other until 1960.
	1933 or 34	Man killed near North Junction - car accident
September 27	1933	Fatal fall by woman off trail alongside Rim Road

July 9

1932

Name of Crater Lake National Forest changes to Rogue National Forest to avoid confusion with Crater Lake National Park. Formerly known as Mazama National Forest.

Summer

1934

9,745 trees, shrubs, and plants moved and planted by CCC landscaping crews for the Headquarters area, alongside roads and houses and up in Rim Village.

August

1934

Miss Henderson's (Harrison) mother was always on her for not using proper table manners. When she spotted Eleanor Roosevelt eating in the cafeteria, she was happy to report to her mother that Eleanor sat ~~at~~ ^{at} her ~~table~~ ^{table}, with her elbows on the table.

1934

Wildlife Census (estimated)

Black tail deer	150
Mule deer	25
Elk	15
Bear	60
Cougars	4 (actual count)
Coyote	60
Fox	10
Beaver	18
Martins	300
Badgers	35
Racoons	2 (actual count)

Mid

1930's

Ann Strong, Box 25, Lions Bay, B.C. (Vonzeo) recalls reading a newspaper article about a Mafia murder at Crater Lake. The article stated that four men had been arrested for stabbing to death another man and dumping his body somewhere on the rim, above the lake. (related July, 1982)

Summer

1934

Albert Mattson, 333 Howard Street, Medford, tells about the time a blast blew rocks out onto a man whose leg was cut off. Albert applied tourniquet with a shoelace and gave blood transfusion in hospital, but victim died.

Summer

1937

Guy Hartell of Klamath Falls begins working on Road crew, and as a snow plow operator. Leaves in 1942 when park closes. Is re-hired in 1956 and finally retires in 1970.

1940

Truckloads of peat, topsoil and sand moved. (over 900 loads to rim.)

Mrs. Roosevelt visit addition:
 When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was at Crater Lake, she took special notice of a group of Wineglass Camp boys engaged in landscaping activities in the rim area. "A fine piece of work you are doing," she said. "Whenever I go I hear so much of the good work you boys are accomplishing."

Additional information concerning arrest of Supt. Solinsky- (Oral story from park employee, Doug Roach of Medford.) Government boat was destroyed while attempt was being made to slide it into the lake. Funds were shifted from other accounts to recover loss. Soon funds from numerous accounts were being shifted for unauthorized living and travel expenses, including limo service. Two stone houses using park material, were built in Medford during Solinsky's administration.

- 1934 Stone curbing placed around all driveways in Government Camp and around the lodge.
- Winter 1934 The Fort Klamath Crater Lake marathon ski race shortened to six miles.
- 1934 Old log administration and dorm building removed. Present headquarters building completed in 1935 on site of old roadway.
- 54,000 silver salmon liberated in lake.
- April 12 1934 The bodies of Doris Sparks, 27, and Audrea Mardelle, 33, Hollywood beauty demonstrators found on the east Entrance road in Sand Creek Canyon. They had driven around a road-closed sign and while turning their car around in the snow, they plunged through a guard rail. The two women had been the object of an intense search, covering the northwest for 6 months. Bodies were found by snow plow operator as road was being opened.
- 1934 Approved roads are surveyed for the Rim Camp (now the Picnic Area) These consisted of an entrance road with two main circulation loops bearing spurs for individual sites, all of which were boarded with log barriers. The roads were finally oiled and graveled in 1938.
- 1934 B.N. Moore publishes an account of the great pumice sheet that encircles the lake. First to recognize the dual character of pumice glowing avalanches (NUEE Ardentes) and pumice showers carried by the wind.
- June 6 1934 Eight cent stamp of Crater Lake authorized.
- July 25 1934 Phantom Ship loses a "sail" due to erosion.
- August 1 1934 Mrs. Roosevelt visits park unannounced, accompanied only by her secretary. Hiked and took boat trip.
- August 7 1934 Fatal auto accident near Pumice Desert. George Pomeroy of Albany, California, was instantly killed when a tire blew out on the car he was driving, on the Diamond Lake Road, approaching Crater Lake.
- Summer 1934 Ranger Dorm completed. Visitors - 118,699. Oregon Caves transferred from Forest Service. New Wizard Island trail - old one that wound around Bear Cave is removed.
- September 1 1934 Superintendent Solinsky is removed from Office. Dave H. Canfield acting superintendent.
- October 21, 1934 Judge William Steel (father of Crater Lake) dies in Medford, Oregon. Jean Steel, his daughter is appointed Park Commissioner. Wm. Steel and daughter Jean lived out his final years at Cargill Court, 6th and Ivy in Medford. His final days, at least the last few months, were spent at the Medford Hotel.
- 1933-34 ^{Least} ~~Least~~ snowfall to date for season 382.0 inches (36 5/6)
- 1934 Wm. Steel buried in Siskiyou Memorial Park in Medford. "Father of Crater Lake National Park" written on tombstone plaque.

- December 15 1934 David H. Canfield promoted to Superintendent from Chief Ranger.
- May 1 1935 Former Superintendent Solinsky, and his chief clerk are found guilty of using government funds and equipment for unauthorized uses. Sent to Leavenworth Prison for a 5-8 year sentence. The superintendent had built a house on E. Main Street in Medford using park money, materials and labor. Three employees were fired, even though they claimed they were just following directions. Park trucks would haul rocks down to Medford, each time they went to town for a load of paving asphalt.
- June 25 1935 "Court of Oregon shall appoint a Commissioner who will reside within the exterior boundaries of Crater Lake or at a place reasonably adjacent to the Park . . ." Act of Congress.
- 1935 Fireplaces are constructed in the Rim Camp. Rustic tables and benches were constructed in 1937 and 38.
- August 31 1935 Drowning on the lake (Near Wizard Island). Boat upset while fishing.
- 1935 John Doerr, First permanent park naturalist. Park Commissioner no longer required to live in Park. Visitors - 107,701. Stone Entrance Station and residences constructed at North Junction. Torn down in mid 50's. 100,000 silver salmon and 20,000 steelhead liberated in lake.
- Winter 1935-36 First time the park formally announced as open through winter. Howel Williams began his first geological studies, completed in 1939. First year round operation of the Park.
- Winter 1935 Twelve year old _____ Fraley falls off Rim, behind the Lodge, during a snow outing with a Christian Endeavor group up from Medford, apparently he rode a sled over the edge. His body was never recovered. (Reported by Mrs. Brainerd of Jacksonville)
- Winter 1935 Park ~~approach~~ roads and highway to Rim kept open for the first time throughout the winter.
- 1936 Andirons built for Administration Building Fireplace from Old rock drill bits used in Rim Drive construction.
- 1936 W.D. Smith and C.R. Swartzlow cast doubt on the idea that Crater Lake was formed by engulfment. On the basis of evidence offered by new exposure, they maintained that Diller had been misled concerning the volume of coarse objects around the Rim. In their opinion, there seemed ample fragmental material to account for the formation of the caldera by devastating explosions. They thought that much of the shattered top of the volcano was blown far beyond the confines of the park concealed beneath the mantle of pumice, and that much has been removed by erosion, and it appeared to them that the shape of the caldera was indicative of explosion.
- June 15 1936 New Headquarters building is occupied.

1936-41 Howel Williams conducts extensive geological studies on and around Mt. Mazama.

Winter, 1936-37-38-39 Frances Frayley, age 16 or 17, falls to death inside rim while skiing.

1930's and 40's Story persists that a dish was placed in the lake below Sinnott to show how clear the lake is. Some say it was a dinner plate from the lodge (you could see a drawing on the plate). Others claim the disc was 10 feet in diameter. Depth of the "plate" varies from 10 feet up to 150 feet of water.

March 1936 First woman to ski around the rim - Mrs. Hedgepeth of Prospect.

May 1936 Rangers apprehended driver of stolen car.

May 1 1936 Co. #544, CCC, moved to Park and start road destruction.

July 6 1936 Rescue of person off ledge halfway to Lake.

July 20 1936 Fatal fall from Below Sinnott Memorial.

October 25 1936 Rescue of boy who climbed down slide near Watchman and swam to Wizard Island - too cold to return.

1936 Visitors - 180,382.

\$350,000 contract let for building of 1.1 mile Dutton Cliff Road. The job required three years to complete with two shifts of 30 men each working from July through October. Mr. Bernard Zouicki laid the "dry wall" to heights of 150 feet. The "hanging" of the road on Dutton Cliff is one of the toughest construction jobs attempted in the northwest. Seven seasonal houses in Park with two rooms. Eight employee cottages (stone). Remainder live in tents. First bird banding done in Park by Seasonal naturalist Quaintance. 16 Clark's Nutcrackers were banded with Aluminum bands.

250,000 silver salmon and 250,000 steelhead liberated in lake.

May 31 1937 Young lady falls to her death near Sinnott Memorial.

Fish taken from lake: 1937-1302; 1938-1424; 1939-976; 1940-4188; 1941-7301; 1942-300; 1946-97; 1947-23; 1948-15 1949-250, 13 rainbow and 227 salmon; 1950-690 with 229 fishermen

August 4 1937 E.P. Leavitt entered on duty as Superintendent. Holds longest record of Superintendent of Park - 15 years. Arant second with 11 years.

1937 Record attendance to date - 202,403. Rim drive paved. Plant 100,000 rainbow trout and 50,000 silver salmon in lake. 1270 anglers fished from boats. 1307 fish taken.

- 1938 Regulations - "Dogs and cats prohibited from staying overnight in Park, unless special authorization has been received from the Superintendent." New law didn't apply to people staying in the Lodge and the cabins.
- July 1 - Sept 30
Summer
- 1938 Movements of "the Old Man of the Lake" charted for 3 months from the Watchman^{BY} ~~It~~ traveled mostly in the north bay of the lake and traveled a total of 67 miles. Averaged .67 miles per day and as great as 3.8 miles on one day. John Deerr & Wayne Kartchner, ^{Basel at} ~~summary 84~~ observations of the old man...
- 1938 Mr. Wilson buys 140 acres at the South Boundary of the Park, and builds "Wilson's Cabins". At the time of the purchase, one building existed. This former dance hall is now the store building. It was from this site that illegal liquor had been furnished until a brawl following a dance had shut the operation down.
- October 21 1938 Fatal heart attack.
- October 23 1938 Laborer killed on job. Rock blasted down onto him.
- 1938 Guided camera trips initiated. Visitors - 190,699. Paul Herron reports seeing a 31-inch trout caught off Phantom Ship using a steel line.
- 1938-39 Least precipitation - 43.03 inches.
- Winter 1938 The Ft. Klamath - Crater Lake marathon race is discontinued until 1978.
- May 11 1939 Suspects detained following armed robbery in Klamath Falls.
- June 1 1939 Mabel Hedgepeth appointed Park's Sixth postmaster.
- July 27 1939 Forty spot fires in northwest corner of the park.
- Summer 1939 Al Smith, house boy at Crater Lake Lodge claims to be the first recorded person to walk around Crater Lake following work. He and a girl named Smith left the Rim at 7:00 p.m. and returned to the Lodge at approximately 5:45 a.m. They were back to work by 7 a.m. 100,000 rainbow trout liberated in lake.
- Summer 1939 Al Smith, Lodge "house boy" left the lodge at 7 p.m. along with a girl named Smith and travelled by trail, no trail and by road around Crater Lake. They arrived back at the Lodge by 5:45 a.m., took showers and were back at work at 7:00 a.m.
- September 26 1939 Searching for missing person - never found.
- 1939 Private subholding, the "Yawkey Tract" purchased. Visitors 255,101
- 1939 Crater Lake National Park Extension study completed and sent to the director. It embraced 400 square miles (256,000 acres) of U.S.F.S. including Diamond Lake, Mt. Thielsen, Mt. Bailey, the Upper Rogue Valley and Union Creek. Strong opposition from those opposing the Diamond Lake addition. "The possibilities as a public pleasuring ground seem almost unlimited."

- Summer 1938-30-40 Allan Smith, lodge employee reports dancing with Carol Lombard at the Rim Community Center. Miss Lombard and Clark Gable were visiting the Park. Gable cussed a lot when she wanted to dance with the employees and she swore back. She wouldn't leave with him when he wanted to go to bed.
- 1939-40 The film "Sun Down" starring Jean Tierney, Bruce Cabot and Harry Carey, and produced by Walter Wranger is filmed on the waters of Crater Lake. The theme was a gun smuggling ring in East Africa. A large amount of lumber was put down at the Wineglass for props. A seaplane was used to haul some equipment down to the lake. It was moored in Fumerole Bay for several days.
- June 15 1940 Rescue of two men off Garfield Peak down toward the Lake.
- Summer 1940 Last plant made in park streams, 30,919 Rainbow, 66,350 Eastern Brook, 837 anglers on lake, 4,188 fish taken. 85,020 rainbow liberated in lake.
- Summer 1940 Amphibian plane brings in movie crew for the filming of "Sun Down". All lake tours were cancelled so that the Min would be available to transport the movie crew and actors around to various points on the shore.
- Lumber for platforms and movie sets was slid over at the Wineglass. Following the filming, Paul Herron packed much of the lumber out of the lake on his back in order to build household furniture with the salvaged wood.
- August 16 1940 Search and rescue of three lost boys from Crater Wall.
- Summer 1940 Lake level reaches all time low - 6,162.3 feet, a fluctuation of 16.245 feet.
- Winter 1940 Cluster office established each winter in Medford serving Crater Lake, Lava Beds and Oregon Caves. Chief Ranger maintained Park service office in Klamath Falls. (The Gateway City) for visitors contact. Radio contact was made with each park area from Medford several times each day. Visitors - 252,482.
- 1941 For the past five years one quarter of a mile of buildings stood along the road at Vidae Falls, which formerly housed the Construction Crew that built the Rim Road from Headquarters to Vidae Falls. Another abandoned road construction camp for 100 men stood at the old gravel pit and crusher site under Anderson Bluff. The men were housed in tent houses, with a 40' x 60' mess hall.
- July 23 1941 20,000 rainbow planted in lake. Last planting anywhere in park. Total of 1,656,000 fish planted in lake over a 31 year period. Kokanee, the most abundant species in the lake, was apparently mistaken for silver salmon fingerlings and introduced in the 1930's. Only Rainbow and Kokanee have survived in large numbers, though occasionally a brown trout is caught.
- 1940 Paul Rockwood, of the National Park Laboratories, Western Division Emeryville, Ca., produces three paintings, showing various phases of Mt. Mazama erupting, under the direction of geologist Howel Williams.

February	1941	Winter search for three skiers. Successful.
April	1941	Gladstone tract (73.65 acres) purchased, a private in-holding.
April	1941	Wineglass CCC Camp closed.
Season	1941	Record attendance set that would stand for six years - 273,564.
October	1941	A weighing-type recording rain guage installed at H.Q. Because of the very heavy snowfall, this type of guage had only limited success.
December 2	1941	One day precipitation of 5.06 inches.
	1942	Crater Lake Natural History Association founded "to promote and assist the Ranger-Naturalist program, to further the investigation of subjects of popular interest and to aid in the distribution of information on all subjects pertaining to the Park."
	1942	Under a grant from the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Howel Williams completed his extensive study of the Crater Lake region and his findings will soon be published. While agreeing with Diller that the destruction of Mazama was by collapse or engulfment, he proposes to prove that the great void in the mountains heart was formed by the expulsion of molten lava, either from the Crater's mouth or through fissures in the mountainsides, and not by subterranean drainage.
	1942	Lake level has dropped 13 feet during the past 40 years.
April	1942	Goodbye Creek Bridge collapsed, along with the Annie Spring Bridge. For 14 years, traffic was routed temporarily above the two springs on a hazardous and narrow route.
June	1942	Fatal fall of man over rim near Sinnott.
July 25	1942	Natural History Association approved by Secretary of Interior.
August 24	1942	Rangers beat an army team in softball, 11-5.
September	1942	Annie Springs CCC Camp removed. 27,656 visitors - almost the same as in 1920.
Summer	1942	Diatoms found 50 feet up on Wizard Island, suggesting a higher lake level or wave activities.
October 31	1942	Until July 8, 1946. Weather station at Headquarters discontinued due to WWII. Only fragmentary weather records are available.
	1942-46	Park closed during these winters.
September 10	1942	New record low set for lake - 6,132.2
Summer	1943	First woman lookout. Visitors - 28,637, <i>equalled visitation in 1921.</i>

April or May	1944	Dan Jackman (899-8719, Jackson) ^{wife} reports that he was stationed in Klamath Falls when a Gruman Torpedo plane TBF-VC 88-89, was reported crashing in to the lake. Two planes were flying in formation near Mt. Scott, when partner turned away and when looking back, pilot was gone. Government kept crash secret because they didn't want it to get out to enemy. Didn't actually see it go into lake. Jackman reported that 2-3 planes crashed each week near the base in K-Falls. Another plane story: A SNJ trainer went down late fall of 1944, headed north and was never found. Pilot and Turret gunner were lost. Another time a plane's engine quit over the park and the plane was guided southeast until it crashed into either agency or Klamath Lake. (Dick McCulloch, 826-7237 and Tony Gallo 779-4611.)
	1944	42,385 visitors
May	1945	J.C. Major, 1218 Chateau Drive, San Jose, California, claims a Grumman Torpedo Bomber TBM crashed into the lake when the engine quit while over the lake. The navy plane made a water landing and the pilot got out in a raft. Since the park was closed during this period, rescue was difficult.
September 15	1945	Watchman Lookout reports seeing a strange cloud of smoke or fog rising sharply from the lake's surface, then mushrooming. Two days later a similar cloud was seen from Garfield Peak's summit. A third was seen from Devil's Backbone. All three clouds were seen on a clear day, and over the deepest part of the lake.
August 20	1945	Minor building fire
December 3	1945	Grumman Hell Cat fighter plane crashes east of Skell head. Remains of pilot not found for 25 years. Group of seven planes left Redding California for Washington. Entered clouds near park and one disappeared. Official investigation by the navy conducted in 1970 after discovery of pilot's skull. 100 F-6-F hell cats were headed to San Diego in Squadrons of 4 each, flying at 21,000 feet. Squad master saw Lupo try to switch gas tanks, switch failed, engine quit and they saw him head down into the clouds.
	1945	Visitors - 77,864.
	1946	Last recorded sighting of Beaver activity along Annie Creek.
March	1946	Decided to re-open park on year-round basis.
April	1946	Snow crushes dining hall - bunkhouse.
July	1946	Tourist captures cougar kitten in Munson Valley. Kit-napping was discovered as car was about to leave West Entrance.
July 19	1946	Rescue of two persons from below the Lodge.
	1946	Major uniform change - the wearing of slacks and shoes replace the breech-pants and boots.
August 7	1946	Dorothy M. Dodge, appointed park's seventh postmaster.
June 16	1947	Jewel E. Finley appointed park's eighth postmaster.

July 4	1948	Mr. Cornelius handed his started wife his billfold and watch near the old lake trail, sat down on a snow chute and slid to the lake attempting suicide. Since the fall only broke his leg, Cornelius crawled to the water's edge and drowned himself.
May or June	1947	Watchman Lookout badley vandalized. Windows are broken and equipment smashed with clubs.
August 6	1948	Fatal fall of lodge employee near Vidae Falls.
September 18	1948	North entrance demolished in auto accident.
December	1948	Record snow for December - 196 inches.
February 13	1949	Lake freezes for 3 months. 2-10 feet snow on the ice.
Seasons:	1946	Visitation - 188,794
	1947	Visitation - 289,681
	1948	Visitation - 243,533
	1949	Visitation - 255,610
	1950	Visitation - 328,041 - new record
	1949	Underground power cable installed between headquarters and Rim Village. Lasted for 23 years.
	1949	Superintendent reports "It's important to finalize plans to move headquarters to South Boundary". Planned and talked about ever since, but no definite plans.
March 14	1949	Dr. Ruhle, C.R. Fitzgerald, Jim Kilburn (Park electrician - 3027 Muller Street, Redwood City, Ca. 94061) and two others walk on ice, over to Wizard Island. Only men to do so. Ice cracked and made grinding noises as the men were walking on it. Wayne Howell, Asst. Supt. said men were "nuts" for having walked on frozen lake. A long period of abnormally low temperatures forced the upper water strata of the lake down to freezing. Ice first appeared around the shorelines and gradually grew towards the center of the lake. After the surface was solid, heavy snowfalls deposited 4 feet of snow on the 2 to 12 inches of ice.
May 15	1949	Elva G. Varnum appointed park's ninth postmaster, a job she held for 20 years.
June 14	1949	Concession began daily bus service to Medford.
July 1	1949	School organized as private school.
September 29	1949	Fatal auto accident, injured 1 critically.
November	1949	Elmer I. Applegate, 82, grandson of famed Oregon pioneer, Lindsay Applegate, dies. Dr. Applegate established the herbarium at Crater Lake and conducted the first major studies of the park's flora. Elmer held honorary degrees from Stanford and other schools because of his contribution to the field of botany. His papers and collections were left to Stanford.
January	1950	Record snow for one month, 313 inches, 73 inches in 48 hour period.

July 2	1950	Rescue of boy below Sinnott Memorial.
	1950	Record precipitation - 93.00 inches.
July 12	1950	Rescue of two men below Sinnott Memorial
Summer	1950	Seasonal Naturalists Donald and Dorothy Farmer band 160 Clark's Nutcrackers.
1940's & 50's		White pie plate placed below Sinnott in 128 feet of water to demonstrate how far one can see below the surface of the lake. ^(oral story)
Summer	1951	\$30,000 spent in adding rooms to Sleepy Hollow Cabins. 8 were rebuilt and winterized, 4 were remodeled. Visitors - 306,669. Jim Kilburn, Park Electrician, completely rewires all houses.
	1950's	The film <u>Canyon Passage</u> , filmed partially in Jacksonville, has included in it a scene showing Indians riding up out of the Caldera and attacking a wagon train on the rim drive. Starring Ward Bond, Loretta Young, Brian Dunlevy and Dan Daily.
Summer	1950	Ruth Hopson Keen, 4138 S.W. Fourth Ave, Portland, Or. 97201 (222-1430) becomes first lady Ranger-Naturalist. Worked the month of June, then taught here at the park under Dr. Rule. Gave programs in Lodge. Lived next two summers with the Leavetts.
August 10	1950	Bruce Brandell reports beaver workings on Copeland Creek. 5" diameter fir all but gnawed down. Trees in vicinity stripped of bark. No dams or houses found.
October 16	1950	Recovery of a Clark's Nutcracker at the headwaters of the Lewis River on Mt. Adams, Washington. The bird had been banded by Dorothy Farmer at Rim Village, September 1, 1950
	1951	<u>Quilwort Pond</u> named by Park Naturalist George Ruhle. He weighed the possibility of using the name I Saetes (the scientific name of the Quilwort) but what with its Greek origin, settled on the simple name of "Quilwort Pond". Formerly known as "Lost Pond" to the handful of people who had visited the pond in previous years. Apparent fingerling fish were planted in the pond in the early 30's. Large numbers of Pelicans soon had them consumed.
June	1951	Female bear with four cubs.
June 6	1951	Superintendent reports that 2,540 acres are to be added to Oregon Caves National Monument. Opposition defeated the plans. Much of the area is now logged.
July 6	1951	Over \$1,000 taken from three vehicles. Suspect apprehended in Hot Springs, New Mexico.
August 19	1951	Lake level 11 feet, one inch above October 1, 1942 lake level.
Summer	1951	Farmers band 36 Clark's nutcrackers.
July 17	1951	South and West entrance stations checking combined at Annie Spring
August	1951	Large concentration of California Tortoise shell butterflies near Scott. First detailed study of Sphagnum Bog.

August 5	1951	Park staff head off proposed parachute jump into lake.
	1951	8 sleepy Hollow cabins were rebuilt, enlarged and 4 remodeled.
March 15 (14)	1952	E.P. Leavitt, 76, Park Superintendent from 1937-1952 dies in Central Point. At this time he had served the longest of any employee within the Park Service; 46 years.
March 20	1952	Record snow depth on ground at Headquarters, 218 inches. Average seasonal maximum snow depth at Headquarters is 155 inches.
April 1	1952	John B. Wosky enters on duty as Superintendent. (Appointment March 3)
April 27	1952	Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Toynbee visit Park.
May 31	1952	Two cars collided .7 miles above headquarters. Six people injured, two ambulances called from Klamath Falls. Coyote killed by car on south road.
July	1952	Heavy rains and rock slides washed out completely the lower section of the lake trail, three days before opening date. This made necessary so much new permanent construction that the lake trail remained closed to visitors the entire season.
July 19	1952	Murder of two G.M.C. executives on Klamath Falls road. Still unsolved. A.M. Jones - C.P. Culhane: 3 1/2 miles north of south entrance.
August	1952	Many California Tortoise shell butterflies migrating through Park.
August 11	1952	The 7th arrowhead found in Crater Lake Park was discovered by a Park Visitor near Discovery Point.
September	1952	\$300 ^m damages to south entrance Kiosk when struck by a car. Visitors - 323,410.
Summer	1952	Crater Lake newt (Mazama Newt) extensively studied. Hundreds observed massing under debris. Since the newt is not found anywhere else in the world and since they were not in the lake prior to its formation, this has become one of the most clearly dated cases of subspeciation available anyplace in the world. 42 Clark's nutcracker banded by the Farmers.
Summer	1952	Lake level 6 feet below the 1873 level. One of the government boat houses, constructed in 1942, 18 inches above the water level, is now so nearly submerged, the gunwales of a row boat will just slip under its eaves.
September 26	1952	Completion of new Mt. Scott Lookout to replace old 1924 building. Cost \$12,682.
	1953	Harry and "Pop" Smith purchase the Crater Lake Lodge company. Visitors - 332,835.
June 17	1953	Roger Tory Peterson (famed bird author) visits park.
June 12	1953	Fatal fall in Castle Creek Canyon. Edmond Clark of Cave Junction, falls while trying to take pictures.

August 6	1953	Mather Memorial Plaque permanently installed between Sinnott and the Lodge. NPS apologized for its oversight in not stalling it before as promised.
	1953	Season - Forty-one bears counted in park, 22 adults, 19 cubs.
October 3	1953	Building fire - roof of Community building - \$100 damage.
September 6	1953	Rescue of injured person below Rim Village.
November 1	1953	Fred Johnson, new superintendent. Transferred from Lassen. Wosky transferred to Hawaii National Park.
	1954	Medford lawyer, Frank J. Van Dyke, appointed as Park Commissioner.
July 19	1954	Fatal heart attack. Visitors for season - 370,554.
August 7	1954	Dr. Earl Bush, Creator of the "Lady of the Woods" visits the park for the first time since 1917. Surprised at how the "lady" had deteriorated so in 37 years.
Mid	1950's	Woman killed when car struck tree on west road. Declared dead by her husband who was a doctor and the driver of the car. Teen-age girl falls to her death while hiking along rim between Sinnott and Lodge. (Sister works at McLoughlin Junior High School in Medford.)
August 29	1954	Thomas J. Williams entered on Duty as Superintendent.
Summer	1954	Two acre forest fire suppressed in northeast corner of park.
	1955	Present Annie Spring Bridge completed. Traffic had been routed above spring on a narrow winding road for 14 years. Also constructed was a new machine shop, the first new building in the park since the CCC days. Visitors - 343,839.
September	1955	Bear killed because it had lockjaw.
Spring	1955	Dozer operator, while opening up cabin area behind cafeteria, drives cat over snow and falls through roof of cold water cabin.
September 1	1955	Glenn Happell begins working on maintenance for the Crater Lake Lodge Company. Mr. Happell was later promoted to President of Crater Lake Lodge (26 years to date - 1981)
September 4-10	1955	27 fires in 9 days. Burned 31 acres. Mostly caused by lightning First use of a bulldozer in the park for fire fighting.
	1956	Present Goodbye Bridge completed. Traffic had been routed above the creek on a small wooden bridge. Construction of Mazama Campground (Loops A,B,C, and D). Major addition of a dining room onto the Rim Cafeteria.

June	1956	The old two bedroom log cabin, located near Highway 62 in the Annie Spring Campground, is burned to the ground. (Logs were so punky, a screwdriver could be shoved through the logs.)
August 25-26	1956	First authorized use of scuba gear on the lake and at Wizard Island.
Season	1956	Mission: 66 instituted. Visitors - 359,840. Entrance station and cabin at North Junction closed, moved to north boundry.
July	1956	90° temp. set at Headquarters - one of the hottest on record.
December 26	1956	Seasonal Ranger, Joe Meeker, marries Marlene Randall in lobby of Headquarters building. When the Episcopal priest asked how long the ceremony would last, Meeker replied, "Demands on how hot the fire is in the fireplace."
January	1957	Jeff Adams, Maintenance Superintendent, begins his 23 year career with Crater Lake.
Summer	1957	Due to the relocation of Highway 97, use of the east entrance had fallen to less than 4% of the total visitation to the Park, and it was felt that this reduction in use warranted closing the entrance. Rim Village parking lot enlarged. Visitors - 359,840.
August 27	1957	Paul Herron, boat operator, returns following heart attack, after spending 26 years running the boats on Crater Lake. Paul continues to assist the company as part-time machinist until 1980. Was proud of his record of no boating accidents.
June 19	1958	Ranger's uniform torn by bear when attempting to chase it away from the Rim Parking lot.
July 6	1958	Hans W. Thielson, great grandson of Hans Thielson for whom the mountain was named, visited the park.
July 24	1958	Congressman Porter introduced a bill in Congress to enlarge Oregon Caves to 2,910 acres, up from the present 480 acres. Opposition by the Forest Service Logging interests defeated the proposed addition. The area is now a large clear-cut.
Summer	1958	Buildings #17, #227 built in Steel Circle.
August 6	1958	Rescue of boy 350 feet above the lake.
August	1958	Old service station across the road from the new one, torn down. New station and dorm opened up on the 25th of August.
August 12	1958	<u>Boletus frustosus</u> collected by Jim Trappe, research Forester, on Union Peak. This is the highest elevation that has been reported for their elevation.
October	1958	Maximum lake level, 6179.6 feet above sea level. Normal, 6170 feet A proposal that rock sheds be built on Dutton Cliff road was present.
October 4	1958	New type of weighing-type recording rain guage, modified to meet the specific conditions existing at Crater Lake.

Summer	1959	North Junction Entrance Station and Stone cabin torn down, located on the Rim and at the Junction of Rim Drive and north road.
May 31	1959	Rescue of fallen dog from Annie Creek Canyon.
	1959	Ralph Peyton and Jim Griffin acquire the Lodge company from the Smiths. Visitors - 340,989.
June	1959	Lloyd Smith begins work as a seasonal maintenance laborer, transfers to ranger in 1965. (Long-time seasonal) 22 years.
Summer	1959	Annie Spring encased for purpose of obtaining drinking water. Construction of Cleetwood Lake trail.
		The <u>Fisher</u> , a former tuna bait boat, is lowered over Crater wall. The excursion boat was named for the first superintendent of Lava Beds National Monument, Don Fisher.
Summer	1959	R.E. Williams and party, using sonar, map the lake's bottom. Depth of lake is officially changed from 1996 to 1932 feet.
Summer	1959-60	Felicia Wirtz, Ph.D., second lady ranger at Crater Lake. Husband John, Ph.D. worked 1955-57.
Fall	1959	Old Lake Trail in front of cafeteria closed and abandoned.
October 4	1959	Rescue of young lady off Hillman peak.
October 3	1959	Otto M. Brown enters on duty as Superintendent.
October 13	1959	Rescue of boy near old Lake Trail.
December 10	1959	Latest date to now that measureable snow began to fall.
Summer	1960	Cleetwood Cove Lake Trail opened.
		John Towne, Lodge employee, swam 5 3/4 miles across lake within 1/2 mile of the present boat dock. The can of grease was lost so the lake was swum grease-less, and Towne was too cold to complete the distance.
		Visitors - 330,398.
October	1960	Quarters #42 extensively damaged by the falling of two large hemlock trees during the Columbus Day wind storm. Many trees downed in the park and in Oregon. One of Oregon's greatest natural disasters.
	1960's	While dumping lodge garbage at the Park's garbage dump, the truck driver would take his girlfriend along so they could walk around the pit area and observe the bears. Glen Happel, Lodge manager, secretly tied a fish underneath the truck, so while the couple was out of the truck walking, so many bears gathered, the driver was prevented from getting back to his truck.
March 30	1961	W. Ward Yeager entered on duty as Superintendent.
June	1961	Work begins on new road between Annie Spring and the Rim. Contract for \$433,205. Mission 66 programs for the Park calls for an expenditure of \$6,966,179 by 1972. \$4,492,140 will be spent on buildings and utilities and \$2,474.093 on roads and trails.

July	1961	Long-time seasonal, Larry Smith begins work as seasonal maintenance laborer, transfers to the Rangers in 1964.
August 14	1961	Park service programs \$350,000 to purchase and remodel lodge to make it a visitors center. "The improvements will not be completed until 1963." (<u>Oregon Journal</u>)
July 9	1961	The Medford Mail Tribune reports that erosion causes Bear Rock, a teddy-bear shaped landmark near Discovery Point, to fall into Crater Lake.
August 19	1961	Park Rangers aid investigation of fatal auto accident on Highway 230 now Hwy. 138.
August 26	1961	Pilot of Navy Crusader jet parachutes into the lake and is rescued from his small inflatable boat. The Jet destroys itself near Timber Crater and starts a forest fire. <i>IS picked up by tour boat. Lake was crossed by clouds & fog. The engine when the Parachute comes through the clouds.</i>
Summer	1961	Visitors - 415,568. Litter patrol pick-up truck destroyed by fire when rear wheels drop into fire pit at Garbage dump.
January 21	1962	Record low temperature - minus 21 degrees.
June 25	1962	Rescue off Garfield of injured person.
August 30	1962	Natural death in campground.
Summer	1962	\$21,000 spent on reconstruction of Sinnott Memorial Overlook. 100 foot boat-house built on Wizard Island by the Lodge Comm. Steel pier constructed at Cleetwood Cove. The side of the Rim Wall is blasted to obtain fill material.
July	1962	Two articles about Crater Lake and its formation appear in "The Crater Lake Summer" in <u>National Geographic</u> . All-time visitation record set - 592,124 (Seattle World's Fair).
January	1963	Ten hours to ski around the rim - two men.
January 31	1963	Least amount of snow recorded on ground for whole season - 44" of snow.
Summer	1962-63	Present south entrance road reconstructed. Visitation 475,684. Wooden utility shops, sitting on what is now called the "Line Parking", torn down following the completion of new storage and maintenance shops.
August 2	1963	Fatal on-job accident - contractor. Truck backed over construction worker on the south road during construction of the new south road.
August 7	1963	Fatal heart attack Visitation for year - 475,684.

August 1963 Ranger Vic Affolter investigates Scoria ^{Cone} Cave - snow plug had melted sufficiently to reveal a hole extending down to the heart of the cave. The hole was approximately 200 feet vertical from the north side and approximately 100-135 feet semi-vertical (80° slope) on the south side.

October 1963 Stand-by generator near Steel Circle is installed from Death Valley.

February 27 1964 Dedication of Crater Lake Community School.

April 11 1964 W. Ward Yeager retires as Superintendent.

1964 Emil Nordeen, donates his Ft. Klamath-Crater Lake ski trophy to Sweden at the winter Olympic games in Sun Valley, as a perpetual trophy to be awarded to the winner of an international cross-country ski race. The trophy was to go to the American Ski Association, but the U.S. lacked world class skiers during the 1960's.

May 10 1964 Richard A. Nelson entered on duty as Superintendent.

July 1964 Rescue of two persons over rim and one in Annie Creek Canyon.

Summer 1964 94 Clark's nutcrackers banded by Neal Bullington and Donald Payne.

November 1 1964 Six housing units built in Steel Circle.

Three small bears shot and killed near south boundary by airmen from Klamath Falls. Violators fined \$50.

December 23 1964 7.13 inches of rain - most precipitation in one day. The previous day's rain was 5.40 inches. Snow blocking the Rim parking lot, causing a large "lake" to form on the rim, when punched through, the water ran all the way to Headquarters.

July 1964 Medford offices are moved to the Park. For the first time the superintendent is to live in the park for 12 months. Formerly it was for only three months during the summer.

Son of former Mayor of New York, Fiorello LaGuardia visits the Park.

Season 1964 A four-year attempt ^{is} ~~was~~ begun to drill for water at the North entrance and Cleetwood Cove. \$44,000 was spent on the futile effort. The final well hole at North Entrance was 300 feet below the level of Diamond Lake but ^{is} still dry and blowing cold air.

Visitors - 494,057.

Season 1964 Three seasonal rangers ^{working in Park,} named: Marion Jackson, Marion Jackson and Marion "Jack" Worth. ^{& personnel director, Marion Anderson}

Summer 1965 Sewer lagoons constructed behind Steel Circle

Visitors - 480,478.

April 22 1965 Superintendent Richard Nelson dies of a stroke in Medford hospital, after collapsing in lobby of Headquarters.

June 28 1965 Lennord Volz, new superintendent.

July 1965 Seven year old boy wanders away from family campsite at Lost Creek Campground. 60 men spend night looking for him. Was located next morning, following a rainy night. *Chased deer from under tree & crawled in to spend night.*

Summer 1965 Twelve year old son of Naturalist Ed Paine, nearly hangs himself after he slipped on a Sleepy Hollow boulder with a rope tied around his neck. Quick thinking by other children instituted a rescue by the boy's mother, *who administered mouth-to-mouth R. Had seen a demonstration earlier on children T.V. program - the boy was unconscious for 12 hours. Graduation a Merit Scholar & a now-lawyer.*

Season 1966 Completion of Mission 66 program. 50th anniversary of the National Park Service. Visitors - 552,531. Sewer lagoons enlarged. Two housing units constructed in Steel Circle.

June 15 1966 Gerald Reh and Ray Vincient kidnap bear cub. While being pursued by a ranger patrol, they tossed the cub from their car. Fined for molesting park animals and speeding - \$425. *Mother continues to foster campers in Mazama C.G. - the "family" is finally destroyed.*

Season 1966 Travel according to states - California 45%, Oregon 29%, Washington 9.4%, Arizona 1.4%, Illinois 1.3%, New York 1.1%, Mich. 1%, Texas .9%, Ohio .8%, Canada 1.5%
Began building the launch, "Herron" on Wizard Island. Built by boat builder, Rudy Wilson and named for Paul Herron, Crater Lake boatman for 27 years.

Summer 1966 Record ascent of Cleetwood Lake Trail by Ranger Owen Hoffman in 7 1/2 minutes. Owens was a champion runner from San Jose State.

October 1966 Mary Polston, age 35, of Crescent City, later of Grants Pass, is attacked by a large 6 foot black bear at Rim Village in front of the cafeteria. Several visitors had been feeding the bear, then the bear walked up behind Mrs. Polston, striking her across the face, cutting her face and tearing out her right eye. The injuries required 52 stitches and the eye was repaired.

April 20 1967 Donald Spalding, new superintendent from Platt National Park.

July 1967 Jack Applegate, grand nephew of O.C. Applegate, visits the park to take a look at Applegate Peak.
Loops F and G added to Mazama campground. Fire destroys heavily loaded station wagon in Mazama Campground.

August 1967 Fourteen year old runaway boy with a stolen car apprehended by Marion Jack. The boy was camping in Mazama campground.
Thirteen year old runaway girl from England apprehended at Annie Spring. *Family was headed back to England after living in Portland for a year. The girl wanted to stay in U.S. with her boy friend.*
60 Clarks nutcrackers banded by Richard Brown.
Visitors for season - 499,375
Black bear spends two days on Wizard Island.

Early	1950's	Future Supreme Court Judge, Sandra Day O'Connor visits Crater Lake during the winter. Photos are taken of her playing in the snow with her college roommate.
Summer	1956	Photographer falls to his death while attempting to photograph the Phantom Ship at Sun Notch.
Summer	1958	Park visitor's small trout is grabbed by bald eagle as he tries to beach it. Eagle swallows fish and hook. Park ranger, on duty at the boats, catches the eagle and removes the hook.
September	1958	New Annie Springs Entrance station built, <i>with separate office & rest rooms.</i>
June	1960	"Information Building" changed to "Exhibit Building". Became "Visitor Center" twenty years later.
Summer	1961	Rock falls from cliff near Discovery Point completely destroying travel trailer being pulled by two lady school teachers.
June 28	1961	The <u>Mail Tribune</u> reports, "Reconstruction of Annie Springs road to Rim of Crater Lake set for completion this fall. Cost of project estimated at \$438,000.
Summer	1964	Woman driver, momentarily distracted by view of Klamath Lake, drives car 100 feet ^{suffering} over soft cliff above Munson Spring. Car is pulled with wire, only a flat tire.
Summer	1964	Brief riot on Rim. Chief Ranger Buck Evans knocked to the ground. Rangers are issued "riot" axe handles the following week. (just in case.)
August 5	1969	Doug Larson, lowers white Secchi Disc (one meter in width) 45 meters into lake - establishing a world's record for temperate lake visibility.
Early	1970's	The boat crew, led by Mike Peyton (Lodge owner's son) turns Crater Lake into their own private lake by water skiing behind the launches and fishing after hours around Phantom Ship.
Fall	1972	Marion Anderson, retires after serving the park for 30 years as personnel Specialist, mostly in the Medford office.
Summer	1975	Several young peregrine falcons successfully raised in the park. Nest not located.
February	1976	Large headquarters mantle photo (transparency) taken by John Davis and Superintendent Frank Betts from 16,000 feet.
Summers	1975-76	Lake water completely covers the permanent dock at Cleetwood Cove by 3-5 feet.
August 14	1977	Stolen van located at Rim Village.
Late Summer	1977	One Peregrine falcon seen in the park.

- August 29 1967 Old Wooden Ranger boat sunk near Wizard Island after knocking holes in the side and bottom with a sledge hammer.
- Winter 1967-68 Record low snow fall - 365 inches. Lake level falls .11 of one inch. First measureable decrease *during winter months.*
- Winter 1968 ^{new} Ranger boat slid down to lake north of Rim Village. Taken out by helicopter in 1972 and sold to Olympic National Park.
- Winter 1968 Sail plane from Seattle, ^{attempting} trying to set world's distance record, crashes 1/4 mile from rim near Cloud Cap. Air lifted out by helicopter to Fort Klamath several days later. Pilot rescued by rangers on snowmobile.
- April *Deleted* 1968 Ranger Ron Mastrogliuseppe proposes marriage to Joy Marden on a snow bank, at Discovery Point. *we prefer to keep this moment private.*
- June 16 1968 Elaine Davenport and Bruce Hanklen of Medford are married in the Community Building at the Rim.
- Two 17 year old teenage boys from Michigan are rescued by helicopter from a cliff 300' below Garfield Peak. Spent night on ledge before being airlifted off cliff the following morning.
- July 28 1968 First organized scuba dive by Douglas County Pelicans - dove up to 100 feet.
- July 1968 Nancy Jarrell and group investigate North Junction Cave. Nancy crawls and slithers 500 feet into the tube. After getting cold and wet, group turns around. Nancy reported the cave showed no evidence of ending. The road crew later plugged the entrance with a truck-load of rocks.
- August 30 1968 Body of murder victim found by campers stuffed in sleeping bag cover on Pole Bridge crusher pit road. Had been beaten and stabbed to death. Identified as George S. Mear of Florida. Still unsolved FBI felt the murder had taken place outside the park and the body dumped in the Park. Had eaten a Chinese dinner prior to death. His stolen car was later found outside of park, *in California.*
- December 27 1968 Sighting of Clark's Nutcrackers at Rim Village that had been banded July 30, 1950. This gives a world's record for longevity of at least 17 years, 4 months and 28 days, with additional unknown period from hatching to banding. Also sighted were birds with a minimum longevity 16 years, 9 months, and 17 days. (banded July 31, 1950) and 14 years, ten months and 17 days. (Banded August 1, 1952). The 3 birds were even more bold and docile than their neighbors.
- Season 1968 Campground experiment - Park campgrounds are turned over to concessioner for fee collection at \$1.50 per night. Following extreme and adverse public reaction and complaints, the campgrounds were returned to the Park Service the following year.

Season	1968	Larry and Lloyd Smith, seasonal rangers, begin compiling "Important event history" of Crater Lake.
		Richard Brown bands 14 Clarks Nutcrackers.
		Completion and first voyage of the "Paul Herron" boat. Work begun on the "Rudy Wilson." All material flown in by helicopter to the island.
		478,271 visitors
	1969	NPS acquires ownership to Crater Lake Lodge, when the Lodge Co. relinquishes ownership as the new 30-year contract is re-negotiated. Park service plans to tear the old lodge down and build new one in Munson Valley. Converting Steel Circle residents into Lodges is strongly considered.
June 23	1969	Klamath Falls Cluster office established with a General Superintendent, delegated the management of Crater Lake, Oregon Caves, the Lava Beds, and John Day National Monument. Donald M. Spalding appointed as General Superintendent. Paul Larson acting superintendent, or area manager.
Summer	1969	Annie Spring campground closed after being used for 100 years. Visitors - 544,932.
August 17	1969	Tina Bassett, 14 years old of Grants Pass, killed in fall while cutting trail on Cleetwood Lake Trail.
August 27	1969	Second major car clout in Mazama Campground.
Fall	1969	Stone fire hall torn down in Maintenance area. The building sat next to the "Nat Hall". The stones in the building were as big as a small car.
Summer	1969	Ranger staff manna ^s summer information desk at Park Headquarters until midnight for the first time.
Summer	1969	Ranger staff begins first 24-hour patrol of park.
September 6	1969	Hunter kills buck near Steel Circle. Arrested and spends night in jail.
September 9	1969	Rescue of man from Annie Creek Canyon. (Ole Van - taking pictures when he fell.)
September 11	1969	Third major car clout in Mazama Campground, total for season ^{of} over \$4,400.
September 12	1969	Man dies of heart attack in restroom behind Cafeteria.
Labor Day	1969	Mother bear and two cubs destroyed by Park Service near Arant Point. Mother had become too dangerous and bold.

October 24	1969	Pickup camper rolls into Annie Creek Canyon killing the driver and injuring passenger. Passenger spent night in canyon before accident was discovered. Cecil Armstrong, driver.
April	1969	Elva Michael of Portland, begins employment as Ranger Secretary and Information desk person.
June	1970	Crater Lake School closed due to decreasing enrollment. Consolidated with Klamath County Schools.
	1970	Row of old garages in front of Stone houses burned down for fire drill.
June 27	1970	Park Service campgrounds are now fee camps.
June 26	1970	First major car clout of season in Mazama Campground, netted over \$1,000.
July 11	1970	Chief Ranger Paul Larson transfers to Grand Coulee.
July 12	1970	Einar Johnson appointed as Crater Lake's 18th superintendent.
July 18	1970	VW rolls on Goodbye Curve. No injuries. Arrest of violators for speeding, reckless driving, stolen government property and underage drinking.
August 17	1970	Skull of F6F Hellcat pilot found by Seasonal Ranger David Panebaker 1/2 mile from crash site near Mt. Scott. Navy identified the Hell Cat's pilot as Ens. Frank R. Lupo, 22, of Newark, N.J.
Labor Day	1970	Fatal heart attack in Rim Village.
September	1970	Third major car clout in Mazama Campground for the season. Major extension of cafeteria front.
September	1970	Guy Hartell retires to Klamath Falls, from Maintenance Dept. at the age of 70 after working 20 years as equipment operator and on road repair.
Season	1970	534,962 visitors.
Fall	1970	Self service gas pumps installed at service station for year round operation.
		Fire roads closed to vehicle travel including Pacific Crest Trail. All roadless areas of the park proposed as Wilderness Trails.
	1971	Buck Evans (NPS 1929-1971) retires after serving 9 years as Chief Ranger at Crater Lake, and 20 years at Yosemite.
January 14	1971	Park Commissioner title changed to U.S. Magistrate.
March 28	1971	Nick Carlino of Grants Pass killed when carried over rim and into lake on an avalanche while snow-shoeing near Rim Village.
April 7	1971	Nick Carlino's body found in approximately five feet of water near the base of the fatal avalanche.

July	1971	Major extension begun on Cafeteria building, doubling floor area. Rim road turned into a one-way circle drive, starting at Rim Village Junct.
August 8	1971	John Wesley Hillman's great grandson visits the park and takes a boat ride.
August	1971	Sinnott's daughter visits the park. Large concentration of California Tortoise Shell butterflies passing through east side of Park.
August 10	1971	Four and a half acre fire two miles south of Annie Spring.
August 14	1971	Lodge Tour bus totaled in accident near Llao Rock after driver blacks out. Driver, Bill Elhart, sent to hospital with broken back, four broken ribs, broken nose and numerous cuts and bruises. Two elderly passengers sustained only bruises.
August 21	1971	Ranger boat sunk at Cleetwood Cove following small storm. Retrieved next day.
August 23	1971	Car with four Lodge employees rolls three times at North Junction. All four transported by ambulance to Klamath Falls.
August 28	1971	The "Rudy Wilson" officially added to the Crater Lake navy, replacing the venerable and 50-year old "Sparrow". The Sparrow was burned on the island and the name plate given to Sparrow's daughter in Medford
August 31	1971	Armed robbery at lodge. Man about 22 years old, held up at gun point, a park visitor in a lodge restroom. The take was about \$38.
Season	1971	Visitors - 557,958. Annie Springs garage torn down.
August	1971	All remaining sturdy log boundry patrol cabins razed by bulldozer because area was being considered for Wilderness classification.
March 5	1972	Value of government buildings in Park placed at \$479,610 in preparation of sale of Steel Circle to Crater Lake Lodge Co. Miss Jean Steel, daughter of Judge William G. Steel, passes away in Walla Walla, Washington. She had worked at Crater Lake as Park Commissioner.
May 22	1972	70th anniversary party for the establishment of Crater Lake National Park.
May	1972	Rangers Kaye, Crawford, Holcome and Panebaker involved in ^{fight?} conflict - gration with two brothers at Annie Spring. Jim Holcome's finger is broken. Brothers charged with assault on Federal officers, fined \$25.00.
July	1972	Donald L. Spalding, General Superintendent of the Cluster office, transferred to Buffalo National River in Arkansas.
July 9	1972	Two additional 60 passenger, \$30,000 (\$45,000) boats added to the growing Crater Lake Navy. Air-lifted to Lake by a Skorsky logging helicopter. The "Peyton" and the "Griffen" replaced the "Fisher" and the "Minn". Helicopter brought out Ranger boat (sent to Olympia <i>the "Griffen" is renamed the "Happel" in 1983,</i>

July 9 (Continued)	1972	and the O.S.U. Research boat. East entrance re-opened and fees charged for the first time in 14 years. Forest service spent \$10,000 and NPS over \$1,000 on road rebuilding.
Season	1972	Direct dialing telephone established for calling into Crater Lake. New Sleepy Hollow sewer system constructed to replace aging and failing septic tank system (\$43,000). Beautiful dark woodwork painted over in Administration Building after gracing the building for 38 years. Ordered by Regional director because the building looked "too dark and depressing". New Master Plan is approved. Mazama Sewer lagoons constructed, New Annie Spring reservoir and pipe and sewer lines for the campground and trailer village. (\$227,000). Reconstruction of Watchman overlook and parking lot. (\$84,000). U.S. Commissioners office abolished. U.S. Magistrate office established at Medford. Frank Van Dyke retained as Magistrate.
August 7	1972	Two year old female bear killed on South Road near Annie Creek Falls. \$300 damage to Toyota.
August 8	1972	Boat house destroyed by fire on Wizard Island. Rudy Wilson attributed fire to "faulty generator". \$50,000 loss in building and equipment. Forest fire covered 4-5 acres. Smoked for over a week, filling the caldera with heavy smoke.
August 9	1972	Pickup and camper destroyed by fire on the west road. Flames set road on fire.
July 1-Aug 15	1972	Fifteen bears removed from park during study to determine the effect on the bear's habits following the closing of the Park's garbage dump. One cub suffocated in garbage can that was being used for a cage and two bears taken from the park were killed by hunters.
August	1972	Herd of 30-40 elk estimated feeding in the Union Peak area.
August 9	1972	Lodge employee dorm construction begun between Rim Campground and the Lodge.
August 15	1972	Three young boys rescued from inside the rim at the Lodge.
August 16	1972	The newest tour boat, the "Peyton", breaks loose from its mooring at Cleetwood Cove during a snow storm. \$5,000 worth of damage caused when the boat hit rocks. (A 4-foot hole). West entrance cabin torn down.
August 16	1972	Underground power cable shorts out between Headquarters and Rim Village. No power, lights, or heat at the Rim and in the Lodge for the next 36 hours. Snow, rain, and fog at the Rim.
August 17	1972	George Weetman, Lodge Employee, was struck on the back of the head and robbed of \$7 while carrying a bag of linen to the laundry in the Lodge basement. At the time of the incident the basement was dark due to an electrical failure. Was unconscious for over one h

August 26	1973	Third Mazama Campground car clout. Thieves netted \$1200 in cash, travelers checks and cameras.
September	1973	Richard Sims appointed Crater Lake's 19th superintendent. Transferred in from Oregon Caves.
Winter	1974	Motor home stuck in snow on West road for two days. Rescue was made because of CB radio contact with Roseburg.
November 30 Friday 5 p.m.	1973	A record breaking snow fall and a fuel shortage combined to force the winter closure of the West Entrance road from Union Creek to Annie Spring. First such closure since World War II. The 7 mile closure saved 7,000-8,000 gallons of diesel fuel.
November	1973	Record month's snow fall totals 154.4 inches. Previous record was set in 1934 with 128 inches during November.
Winter	1977 or 74	John Day (in his 60's) of Medford, and Italian Olympic ski team ski around rim in 6 ½ hours. Claims snow conditions were so perfect if they hadn't had "old" John with them, the team could have done the 33 miles in 2 ¾ hours. A snowmobile broke tracks ahead of the team. <i>Free Ranger conducted snowshoe hikes begun.</i>
November	1973	Record precipitation for month of 24.16 inches.
June 26	1974	Armed robbery of two park visitors at the Annie Falls Picnic area. The two male victims were beaten and kicked. \$42 was taken by the six assailants.
June 30	1974	30 Youth Conservations Corps enrollees arrive for an eight-week camp and work program.
Summer	1974	Bob Ewing, a biology teacher from Portland CC and Portland Un. claims he swam Crater Lake.
	1974-75	Bear study following the closing of garbage dumps and the effect on Park bear. 11-12 bears killed during the study. Est. that 40-45 bear live in the park.
July 28	1974	Car with two teenagers (One a YCC) rolls over roadbank above Headquarters. Beer was found in the car. Large rock pins one youth to snowbank. Minor injuries by both parties.
July 28	1974	Two juveniles arrested at North Entrance by Affolter and Panebaker. Possession of stolen car from Washington. Transported to Klamath Falls County Jail for the FBI.
Summer	1974	The Forest and Wilderness Construction Company sues Crater Lake National Park for \$1,012. They claimed in court that the 14 bears that had been transported to a nearby national forest had damaged the company's trail camp near Four Mile Lake. The Judge ruled that the bears had not been transplanted in a negligent manner and the government was not liable for the damage they caused.

August 27	1972	<p>New boat house flown to Island in 15 pre-fab sections by helicopter. Replaced previous burned boat house built in 1962. Air-lifted out was the "Minn", named for Minnie Price, wife of the lodge owner (1921-1954). The Minn was trucked away by the Klamath Falls Sea Scouts.</p> <p>Also lifted out the "Fisher" which was burned at the Park's old garbage dump. Two Park Service chemical toilets (comfort stations) were air-lifted to the Island.</p>
September	1972	<p>A larger passive telephone microwave reflector replaced older and smaller reflector. Flown to the top of Garfield Peak by helicopter.</p> <p>Ninety buildings in park owned by the government with 75 constructed prior to 1935.</p>
Season	1972	Record visitor season - 594,343 visitors: Exceeded the former record established in 1962 by 2,000 visitors.
October	1972	Mazama trailer village, and campground development officially deleted from the Park's Master Plan.
November	1972	John Fulton, heavy equipment operator and B & U Foreman, retires. John holds the record as longest Crater Lake employee. Hired in April, 1946. (26½ years) He has continued to haul the park mail daily from Chiloquin and has worked in the Park for a total of 35½ years. (1981).
June	1973	<p>Environmentalists make a "cause celebre" of the Lodge's \$350,000 employee dorm on the Rim. F.O.E., Sierra Club, and the Wilderness Society feel the dorm should be built at Denton Park, one mile outside of the National Park Boundary.</p> <p>Construction begun on widening of 2.4 miles of the West entrance road from Pacific Crest to White Horse. Cost \$716,000.</p>
July 8	1973	Major car clout in Mazama Campground. 12 cars opened, estimated stolen loss at \$3,800. Mostly cameras.
July 12	1973	1200 acre fire at the Lava Beds National Monument. Fought by 400 men. Burned many trees in the headquarters area, but the buildings were saved along with the campground. Monument closed for three days.
June	1973	Roger Theison, seasonal Ranger, establishes a Cleetwood Trail record of 16 1/2 minutes with a walking cast on his left foot, following a day of skin diving in the lake.
August 1	1973	All user fees in Federal Campgrounds abandoned because of Congressional error. Daily \$2 fee changed to a flat 14-day permit at the entrance Station.
August 18	1973	Giant rock slide defaces the surface of Llao Rock. Approximately 100 cubic yards fell into Lake around noon.
August 19	1973	Lodge Trail Tractor, loaded with 350 pounds of scuba diving equipment and two Lodge employees loses its brakes and falls 50 feet into caldera. Two members of the boat crew receive leg injuries.

Summer

1974 New entrance signs installed at the North and West boundaries after tearing down the stone monuments.

Latest snow removal in memory. Snow remained on the Rim throughout the summer.

Park's Master Plan revised. Many expansion and construction plans are dropped or put off. Public hearings lined up in Portland, Medford and Klamath Falls.

Row boats removed from the lake.

Watchman no longer manned (or womanned)

Mazama Campground and the Rim Campground are placed on the nationwide Park Reservation System. 5% of the campers used the reservation system.

August 10

1974 Crater Lake Rim Road plowed and opened. Latest opening on record since 1945.

August

1974 Herd of 55 elk seen by Ron Mastrogio^{iu}seppe at Union Peak. Large number of Tortoise Shell butterflies migrating through eastern portion of Park.

Season

1974 Visitation for year down 3% from 1973 - 525,030.

Mid

1970's Dallas District Attorneys' investigator says he believes the body of Denison, Texas woman who may have been murdered is buried somewhere in Crater Lake National Park.

January 29

1975 Charles McCuller of Virginia, 19, last seen 15 miles north of Park while hitch-hiking into park to take pictures. Extensive search for 6 months turned up few clues.

February 26

1975 A blue Cessna 182 with 3 persons reported lost at 9:00 p.m. about 35 miles northeast of Klamath Falls. Could possibly have been lost over Park. Wreck has not been located.

March 25

1975 New record high of 6,179.34 feet for Lake level. 16 feet above 1942 level.

May 12-13-14

1975 Master Plan Public Workshops were held at Klamath Falls, Portland, and Medford, Oregon, respectively. Master Plan issues and alternatives were presented and discussed.

June

1975 Reconstruction of last 4 miles of West Entrance road. \$929,000 contract.

June 21

1975 Two visitors slip and fall several hundred feet down a snowbank at Wizard Island overlook. Transported to hospital.

Datsun pickup rolls below Rim village.

Elva Michael, after 5 years employment, leaves park for Eugene. *Corvallis*

Summer

1975 \$50,000 spent remodeling lodge kitchen.

July

1975 \$7,500 contract let to continue corrective work on Mazama lagoon.

June 21	1975	Cliff Stock and Burke Gurney slip on snow and fall 400 feet at Watchman overlook. Minor injuries.
June 23	1975	Park and Concession employees begin reporting in sick. Within 2 weeks, 90% of the Park's employees became sick.
June 30	1975	Report of first visitor becoming ill.
July 4	1975	State Public Health people arrived to investigate out-break of widespread illness.
July 10	1975	8:30 p.m. - Blockage by large rock discovered in Rim Village sewer line. Raw sewage had been flowing in the Park's water supply at Munson Spring.
July 11	1975	8:15 a.m. - Park is closed to all travel for the first time in Park service history. 24 hour supervision begins at Entrance stations. At noon a National Guard helicopter arrives so public health people can begin administering gamma globulin shots.
July 11	1975	ABC, CBS, and NBC TV news teams arrive in Park in preparation of National News program.
July 13	1975	North Entrance chained and closed to all travel. Numerous cases of illegal entries reported during the three-week closure.
July 17	1975	Water lines flushed with high concentrate of chlorine.
July 24	1975	Theft of 40 year old "Wizard Island" sign with old style raised lettering. (from Wizard Island overlook while park was closed.)
July 31	1975	Helicopter search of park for downed plane and Charles McCuller. Negative results.
July	1975	Waldo Nye, 198 Mill Creek Drive, Prospect, Oregon, grandson of Chauncey Nye and grandson-in-law of Supt. Arrant, visits the Park.
August 1	1975	Park reopens for visitors - water conservation urged. Lodge and Rim Campground remains closed because of lack of water.
August 3	1975	Kelsay E. Hinshaw, age 75, died of a heart attack after climbing Mt. Scott.
August 7	1975	Arrowhead emblem stolen from South Entrance sign. Kimberly Brown, age 9, falls from Mazama Campground into Annie Creek and is resued by Park personnel. Receives numerous bruises, cuts and a fractured skull.
August 18	1975	Mrs. Lois McLeary (??) dies of a heart attack at midnight in front of Administration Building.
August 29	1975	Volkswagen driven off road and into canyon one mile below Rim Village. Driver had been drinking.
September 9	1975	Rescue of two park visitors from below Mather overlook. Operation cost the government \$774.
September	1975	Completion of installation of new water line, from Annie Spring.

September (Continued)	1975	Munson Spring is abandoned as water source because of contamination. Full-time sanitarian and water control person hired.
October 9	1975	Frank Betts enters on duty as the Park's 20th Superintendent, from Grand Teton National Park.
January 18	1976	Chief Ranger Dan Sholly enters on duty from Yosemite and Viet Nam (Marine). This began a new ^{era} for Crater Lake.
January 19	1976	Bill introduced into Congress that would remove mining claims from most National Parks, including Crater Lake.
March 1	1976	Canteen Co. of Oregon completes purchase of Crater Lake Lodge Co.
March 6	1976	Forced entry into Rim Center discovered.
March 8	1976	Superintendent order prohibits cattle grazing within the park.
April 16	1976	Forced entry into Lodge dorm by four men seeking shelter from cold. They had been warned that accomodations were not available during winter.
June	1976	Ralph Peyton resigns as manager of Crater Lake Lodge Co. after 17 years.
June 8 or 9	1976	George Morrison, Chief Naturalist, spots a "Big Foot" creature crossing the south road at dusk, headed into Annie Creek Canyon. With four steps, the up-right creature crossed the road. Because of distance and tree shadows, a description was difficult. No footprints were located.
June 28	1976	Mrs. Aline Smith slips and falls on Garfield trail, breaking her hip. Dr. Lloyd Smith, son, assists in carry-out.
July 17	1976	Mr. Jack Jackman becomes separated from son while on hike and walks 15 miles north to Highway 138. Extensive search mounted.
July 18	1976	\$209 in tips stolen from Lodge Wine cooler. \$50 stolen from flight bag left behind Lodge desk.
July 19	1976	\$80 stolen from Lodge dorm.
July	1976	A year since the closing of the park. Law suits and tort claims continue to be filed against the government and Lodge Company. Over 1500 people had been affected by the sewer contamination. Costs and claims mount into the millions of dollars.
July 20	1976	Self-service pumps at service station damaged as vandals pull off covers.
August	1976	Wettest August on record - 5.94 inches. New headquarters area sewer lines installed connecting every building and residence. First Crater Lake Rim Run marathon. Even attracted 35 runners. This may be the highest elevation marathon in America. Winner - Frank Shields of Klamath Falls with a time of 3 hours, 28 minutes.
August 3	1976	Verbal threat of rape reported by YCC person, on the west PCT.

August 3 1976 Season Park Ranger Phil Hixson takes first horse over 5 miles of new PCT trail in southern portion of park.

August 8 1976 Arrest of James MacGregor for burglary of \$30 from cold water cabin. Larceny of car - \$225.

August 9 1976 Six inches of snow. Rim Drive is closed for 2 days.

August 1976 Rim Run winners: (First annual Rim Run)
 MEN: 6.5 Dave Ellison, Klamath Falls, Oregon 37.28
 13.0 Bruce Manboyl Crater Lake 1:21.25
 26.2 Frank Shields, Chiloquin, Ore. 3:28.21
 WOMEN: 6.5 Nancy Kurth, Klamath Falls, Ore. 52.46
 (49 runners participate.)

August 15 1976 Eight inches of snow falls at rim, closing Rim drive for parts of 3 days.

September 2 1976 \$300 vandalism to M_G convertible top.

September 4 1976 Rescue of two hikers from below the Watchman.

September 1976 Seasonal ^{Ranger} ~~Naturalist~~ John White runs from Park headquarters through Rim village to the top of Garfield and back again without stopping.

September 5 1976 Jacksonville man claims that he was offered \$1000 to go over the Rim Wall and retrieve a wallet containing \$2,000 that was dropped from Sinnott when the owner leaned over for a look.

September 6-7 1976 NPS Director Gary Eberhart and Deputy Director visit Crater Lake. News conference is held to discuss President Ford's announcement of a \$1.5 billion proposal for additions and up-grading of the National Parks.

September 11 1976 Brian Thomas, 26, commits suicide by leaping from Sinnott Memorial Overlook, while being pursued by several Lodge employees. He had previously announced his intention to jump. (During Refill)

September 19 1976 Four airmen, stationed at Kingsley field in Klamath Falls, arrested for stealing nine interpretive and informational signs valued at \$650. *The men spent 6 days in Jail + Each worked 40 hrs at the Park.*

September 25 1976 Prescribed burn of 250 acres, taking 5 weeks to burn in the panhandle.

October ~~17~~ 14 1976 Charles McCullar's body found by Rangers Marion Jack and David Lange (after being reported by a hiker) on the Bybee Creek drainage, four miles from Lightning springs. It is possible that McCullar could have walked from North Entrance on top of the 105 inches of snow on the ground at that time, using snowmobile tracks. How he got into the Bybee Creek ^{drainage} remains conjecture, as does cause of death.

October to June 1976 ^{ft.?} Lake level drops by 2.16, greatest on record.

December 9 1976 Second latest recorded seasonal snowfall. October 1 is normal for the beginning of the winter snow season.

December 31	1976	Supervisory Park Ranger Bruce Wadlington and family drive completely around Rim. The latest seasonal drive known in history.
Season	1976	Record visitation - 606,636 visitors. ^{2nd highest on record.} An increase of 179,384 over 1975. Good weather during the fall contributed to the increase. 81,606 more visitors than in 1974. Average snowfall at 650.66 inches or 16.53 meters. Average precipitation - 65.99 inches or 1.676 meters. One-way road system moved to Cleetwood Cove.
		YCC becomes a direct responsibility of the Park service, rather than being handled as a contract operation. Major re-routing of the Pacific Crest Trail at Pumice desert. Horse patrols begun in the back-country and at Rim Village. Stone pumphouse at Munson Springs torn down.
		24 hour operations moved from Headquarters building to Annie Spring Entrance station.
		Physical fitness standard instituted.
January 31	1977	13 inches of snow on the ground. Least recorded on this date.
January	1977	Master plan accepted for Crater Lake National Park. Plans call for keeping park as is, except for some improvement. Extension of Mazama Campground by 50 tent sites and the building of a camper store at Mazama.
		Removal of Rim Center, Exhibit Building and Lodge sleeping cabins. Re-routing of Rim Village traffic patterns and the restoration of the front portion of the parking lot to native plants. When funds become available, an all-weather Visitors Center will be built on the Rim in the former half of the Parking Lot. Thus the Visitors Center will become the center of visitor interest, rather than the Cafeteria and store.
January 16	1977	Jackson County Deputy Sheriff arrest three subjects on Highway 62 who had stolen a purse from a car at Rim Village. Turned out to be a misunderstanding.
April	1977	Mr. George Woodfield of Yakima, Washington, donates John Maben's collection of negatives, manuscripts, diaries and prints of Crater Lake to the O.H.S. John Maben was the first winter caretaker of Crater Lake Lodge. The collection was presented in memory of Alta Knips Woodfield, who was the niece of Maben and had done a great deal of research on the history of Crater Lake.
May	1977	Excessive rain and low snow pack causes extensive damage to the north road. In order to minimize shoulder damage, road crew removes boards covering entrance to North Junction Cave and allows 2 ft/3/sec of water to drain in for two weeks. Cave never did fill.
May	1977	Least yearly snowfall on record - 251.21 inches (21 feet), but one of the wettest months in history.
June 4	1977	North road closed because of hazardous washout conditions in the Red Cone area caused by heavy snow run-off prompted by warm temperatures, and frozen ground.

June 4 1977 Rescue of two young men from below Discovery Point.

July 4 1977 Steven Summerville of Wilmington, Delaware, age 14, falls to his death while attempting to climb down to lake from behind lodge. His brother Mike is rescued after failing to reach his brother.

July 1977 John Wesley Hillman's grand-niece, Pearl Verschoor of Medford, visits the Park.

July 23 1977 Four car clouters arrested by Rangers Lloyd Smith and Bruce Wadlington near Diamond Lake for stealing over \$600 from two vehicles parked at Cleetwood Cove. The four were brought back to the Park and eventually lodged in the Jackson County Jail.

July 1977 Barry Vogel, boat driver, ascends Cleetwood Trail in 10 minutes, 20 seconds. Sets his sights on Olympic competition.

July 30 1977 Two C.B. radios worth \$448, stolen from camper at Mazama through an elaborate confidence game.

August 1977 Lodge Company, with the help of Paul Herron (age 73) place new buoys at Cleetwood Cove and remove old anchors.

August 1 1977 Falling rocks on Cleetwood trail injures two women visitors.
New Park Master plan available for public inspection.

August 11 1977 Dr. Kenneth Cooper, the aerobics expert and writer, visits the Park and walks the Lake trail. Was impressed with the annual marathon run, and wants to involve some of his acquaintances. Dr. Cooper feels that people from all over the country would come to Crater Lake if they knew about the run.

August 12 1977 Second annual Crater Lake marathon draws 206 runners for the three distance events. Winner runs the 26 miles in 2 hours and 52 minutes. 18 seconds, Jeff Barrie, from Portland, Oregon. 25 completed the marathon. *One runner from Sacramento, age 63, completes marathon.*
Rim Run winners:
MEN: 6.5 Dave Ellison . . Klamath Falls, Oregon 34.36
13.0 Dean Erhard . . Corvallis, Ore. 1:20.27
26.2 Jeff Barrie . . Portland, Ore. 2:53.18
WOMEN: 6.5 Carol Kohlsheim, Crater Lake, Or. 59.25
13.0 Vickey Paddock, Klamath Falls, Ore. 1:51.14
26.2 Susan Thomas, Murdo, South Dakota 3:36.42

August 17 1977 Oregon State Health Department with the assistance of the Fish and Game Commission, place Cosmic radiation detection devices (thermo-luminescent dosimeters) on a nylon rope at 30 meter increments near the lake's deepest point. Buoy placed 30 feet below surface to allow for stretching. Will remain 5 years.

August 25 1977 Annie Spring flow drops to lowest flow on record of .4 cubic feet of water per second, or 200 gallons per minute. The lowest previous low for Annie Spring occurred in 1968 when it measured 1.43 cubic feet per second. Park contemplates drilling wells to help supply the 85,000 gallons per day the park consumes.

August 31 1977 Ranger Pat Allender rapells approximately 150 feet into Scoria Cone Cave hole without finding bottom.

September 1977 Unseasonally small snow pack allowed the Scoria Cone snow plug to melt enough to enable entry to the cone's volcanic vent for the first time. Pat Allender, Vic Affolter, and Phil Grant descended over 150 feet into the vent and discovered the "Ranger Room" cave, measuring 50 feet across with a vertical relief of 40 feet. A 10 inch piece of wood with an apparent sawn end was retrieved and identified as Douglas Fir.
(Several small explorations followed this initial search.)
The wood was badly degraded. This type of breakdown is caused by hot water and steam, so there is the exciting possibility that wood might have been in the vent at a time when it was still active. A further indication that the wood is old is the lack of any Douglas fir in the area around Scoria Cove today. Pat Allendar retrieved the wood from the lowest chamber of the vent.

September 19 1977 Scoria Cave descended 500 feet by Lange, Sholly, Mason, Dave, Dr. Stanley, Mertyman. Numerous new passages were explored.

September 2 1977 Rangers Sholly and Pat Allender rappell into Scoria Cave vent. Spent 8 hours investigating several long sloping vents. Many different rooms 50 x 20 x 20 high.

September 20 1977 First large scale exploration of the interior of Scoria Cone, with Dan Mason, Dave Lange, John Davis, Geology expert, Stan Mertzman, and Chief Ranger Dan Sholly. Sholly and Lange descended to a depth of 450-500 feet and explored two additional "chimneys" or conduits 12 x 25 feet with a vertical relief of 200 feet. During the arduous trek out, near midnight, the Chief was struck on the arm by a falling rock and injured.

September 20 1977 Mining no longer allowed within National Park areas except for those claims already approved.

October 14 1977 Old North Entrance employee cabin burned as a fire training exercise. (used to house 4 seasonal rangers).

Summer 1977 Two visitor vehicles burn to the ground.
Dutton Creek Trail re-opened, after many years of disuse.

October 1977 Contract awarded for installing a new PBX phone system.

1978 \$250,000 appropriated for re-roofing Lodge. Project doesn't begin until summer of 1981.

February 1978 Gary Dalesby, Hillsboro, winner 14 mile ski race in one hour and 54 minutes.
73 year old Pete Hedberg, winner of the 32 mile 1933 Crater Lake ski race, skis the 14 miles on his old-fashioned cumbersome wooden skis.

February 11 1978 First cross-country ski race since 1938. "B" Race of 16 miles won by Gary Dilesky of Hillsboro in 1 hour and 54 minutes.

February 11 (continued)	1978	"C" Race won by David Beck of Klamath Falls in 1 hour and 48 min. Mr. Nordeen, 88 years old, visits the ski race. (See 1929)
February 20	1978	Mail delivery suburban flips over on South Road.
March 29	1978	Six rangers lower rescue raft over rim and onto lake for a practice exercise. First recorded winter boating on lake.
March 31	1978	NPS reports the new Annie Spring Water system for the park costs \$452,596. A total of 1,617 tort claims were submitted against the government for a cost of \$398,614, with some still pending. The only lawsuit filed against the government was filed by Crater Lake Lodge to edemnify (?) them against claims.
Summers & 1979	1978	Three miles of West Rim Drive, beginning at Rim Village, are widened.
Season	1978	Total fees collected for year - \$207,621. (20% of total park budget.)
	1978	Annie Spring reported to issue 1,250,000 gallons per day. (410,000 gallons per day at its low.)
Season	1978	P.B.S. TV and filming crew in park to make documentary of role of natural fires in park. Car clouting in Mazama Campground, six cars entered. Cash and jewelry taken.
Summer	1978	Axle of old Lincoln that had fallen down behind Lodge years before is finally covered for view by erosion and pumice dust.
July	1978	Assault by park visitor, a Forest Service employee, on Rangers Hershell Henderly and Jim Donovan at Rim Village. Vehicle chased by many armed rangers to the west road, where the subject was subdued and arrested with force. Was released the next day by the courts and given a light misdemeanor sentence for a small fine.
Summer	1978	Rangers Marion Jack and Vic Affolter hear something large crashing through the forest at the old PCT entrance on the West road. A pine cone is thrown through the air and a strong odor is overwhelming
July 14	1978	Park visitor runs up and down Wizard Island in 18 minutes after forgetting his tripod at the top.
July 15	1978	Helicopter used to transport cement and supplies to Cleetwood for rebuilding dock. Comfort station flown to Wizard Island.
July 24 to September 21	1978	Large lightning storm sets several fires in park and surrounding area. Two fires allowed to burn. Sun Creek fire burns 1 1/2 acre. The Crater Peak-Gooby Fire eventually burns 540 acres and kills 8-10% of the large trees. Basically, it is a ground fire. Large animals, such as elk are seen in area as soon as it cools. Much brush and accumulated fuels are burned out. Named "Goodbye" fire because it was good-bye to the old fire management plan.

July 29 1978 John White, NPS Seasonal employee, runs from Headquarters to the top of Garfield Peak and back without stopping in 45 minutes.

August 1978 Lightning caused "Goodbye" fire on Crater Peak. Burns 530 acres. The slow burning fire signaled a shift in the park's policy of allowing, within certain restrictions, the natural caused fires to burn unsupressed.

August 1978 New water system and pipes installed in Lost Creek.

August 12 1978 Third annual Rim Run. 457 runners, 82 of which were National Park employees. 9 finished the full 26 mile run.

Rim Run winners:

MEN: 6.5 Greg Spruill . . . Springfield, Ore. 33.41
13.0 Darcy Burleson . . Phoenix, Ore. 1:13.11
26.2 Thom Burleson, . . Eugene, Ore. 2:37.29

WOMEN: 6.5 Carol Kohlheim, . . . Crater Lake 47.13
13.0 Darcy Burleson, Chico, California 1:39.24
26.2 Sally Edwards, Chico, California 3:33.49

August 13 1978 Large landslide scars face of Cloudcap and "Chief Red Cloud's face."

August 22 1978 NPS Director, Bill Whalen visits Crater Lake for two days.

August 24 1978 Massive air search conducted by National Guard and volunteers in search of Cessna 182 that crashed February, 1975 in the Crater Lake region with three on board. Search concentrated on 50 sq. miles of the southwestern portion of the park and northeast Jackson County. Results were negative.

August 27 1978 Jim Rouse, ^{Park's 21st} ~~new~~ superintendent, enters on duty.

September 8 1978 Gary Roden, 29, of Enumclaw, Washington, swims to Wizard Island with the idea of committing suicide by swallowing drugs, including cocaine. Roden had a change of heart and burned the drugs. He spent two nights in the Island crater, two nights under the trees and one night in the boathouse. Roden stated the water was too cold to swim, and waited until his rescue 5 days later.

September 8 1978 Tana Hill and Chief Ranger Dan Sholly married in Lodge. Marriage was to have taken place at Sun Notch, but inclement weather forced the ceremony inside.

September 28 1978 Prescribed burn of 3,000 acres set in the park's northeast corner. Fire spreads at a speed of 35 feet per hour. By October 22, 2,600 acres had burned. A thermal layer over the area sends smoke into the Rogue Valley.

October 1978 Prescribed burn of 3,000 acres, mostly in Ponderosa Pine, east of Timber Crater.

October 1978 Mrs. John Creaghan of Baton Rouge, LA., granddaughter of John Wesley Hillman, visits the Park.

~~Head of 30 program entitled *Teri Thomas*
Desert Creek Golf Course~~

~~October 2~~ 1978 ~~Male bear destroyed by Ranger Mark Forbes near Mazama Campground.~~

October 11 1978 Prescribed burn reaches 1,200 acres in the northeast portion of the Park. Two previous natural-caused fires allowed to burn.

October 18 1978 Superintendent James Rouse issues new pet policy allowing park residents and employees to own pets for the first time.

October 26 1978 80 people suing Crater Lake Lodge over water problems in 1975.

October 30 1978 Top one-third of a nearly dead mountain Hemlock tree breaks off during a wind storm, knocking four holes in the roof and walls of Stonehouse #28. One of the logs which pierced the bedroom ceiling shattered a new chest of drawers, sending plaster pieces around the room, scratching other pieces of new furniture. The larger log pierced above the window frame in the pantry, crossed the pantry and shattered one kitchen wall, narrowly missing Hank Tanski and Ron and Joy Mastrogiuseppe. Falling plaster drew blood from Ron's upper lip.

November 3 1978 Ashland Daily Tidings reports that the Civil Air Patrol notified Sheriff's Deputies that it had sighted a "Help" sign spelled out on rocks in the Trapper Creek area of Crater Lake National Park. Deputies reported an unsuccessful search of the area.

November 9 1978 Multnomah County Circuit Court jury awards \$19,000 in damages to Janice Joachim of McMinnville. \$4,000 in general damages and \$15,000 in punitive damages. Mrs. Joachim became ill after visiting Crater Lake Lodge in July of 1975. Suit was first of nearly 100 that are still pending.

December 17 1978 Porcupine discovered near Steel Circle, northwest of Power plant, with its underneath hollowed out and mountain lion tracks in the surrounding snow.

1979 A suit seeking \$8.6 million in damages is filed by Ralph Peyton and Crater Lake Lodge against the U.S. Government in Portland's U.S. District Court. Peyton seeks \$4,000,000 for alleged loss of business, physical damage to the property, medical expenses for his employees, loss of credit standing, and lost profits. The suit also seeks recovery from the government of \$4,616,180 to cover pending claims against the lodge. The suit claims that the National Park Service was responsible for sewage contamination in the water supply during the summer of 1975.

1979 FISCAL YEAR First time the Park's budget tops one million dollars (\$1.04 M)

February 1979 111 inches of snow falls during the last three weeks of February.

February 8 1979 Fire at Generator House. Minor damage.

March 18 1979 A seventeen year old operator drives his snowmobile over Caldera Rim, north of Merriam Point, near North Junction. Snowmobile fell 400 feet and stuck rear end first in soft snow, 800 feet above the lake. The young driver jumped off as the machine fell and slid down 10 feet before catching himself. A safety rope secured the snowmobile until the West Rim Road was plowed out and it was hoisted out.

April 1979 Nancy Jarrel and ski party observe and photograph mountain lion, in the snow, near Sun Notch.

May 27 1979 Jerry Civitts is killed and Sandra Goeiz is injured near the West Park Boundary. The motorcycle they were riding went out of control and struck a tree.

Summer 1979 Extensive studies begun on the lake, caldera and the surrounding volcanic landscape. Charlie Bacon of the U.S.G.S. begins exhaustive mapping of the Rim Wall. He estimates it will take ten years for him to update Mt. Mazama's story and to produce new topographic maps. First major geological studies of the park since Howel Williams major study over 40 years ago.

June 1979 The Exhibit Building's name is changed to the Visitor Center (V.C.) Previously in the 50's it was known as the Information Building (IB)

June 12 1979 Nancy Rohn, 21, from Chicago becomes first female patrol Ranger at Crater Lake.

June 13 1979 Baby boy born to Ken & Jeanie Newfield, YCC Director. Home delivery in Building 34. The new baby is temporarily named "Mazama Wizard". First recorded birth at Crater Lake. *but changed to Austin*

June 15 1979 Clay Miller and Dan Sobel, boat operators, pull tractor trailer up Cleetwood Trail in 2 1/2 hours.

Monday, July 9 1979 Susi Stricker, a seasonal ranger in fee collection, flew a 40 foot dragon kite from the top of Wizard Island. The kite was held aloft by winds from 30-50 mph and reached a height of 500 feet, which was the total length of the line. Note: "I almost lost the kite due to the high winds, couldn't pull it back."

July 14 1979 Extreme bright light seen over Crater Lake. Bright enough to have taken a photo by. Some claim the meteor could have been the size of a car. The flame trailing from meteor had some blue light, turning to green.

July 14 1979 Lakee-Looney marriage on Rim.

July 20 1979 Lodge girl struck by car while jogging near Discovery Point. Broken pelvis.

July 21 1979 Wayne Taylor Wedding (from Madison, WI) at Grouse Hill Picnic area.

July 23 1979 15 year old boy falls on Watchman while cutting trail. Slides full distance - concussion.

July 24 1979 Garbage truck rolls across parking area behind cafeteria and crashes into Sleeping Cottage - opening the whole front. Family had vacated the cabin only minutes before the accident.

August 1979 Rim Run Winners:

MEN:	6.7 John Powell.....Klamath Falls, Ore.	34.15
	13.0 Glen Jobe.....Alturas, California	1:22.43
	26.2 Martin Balding..Altaloma, California	2:55.29
WOMEN:	6.7 Wendy Roberts...Klamath Falls, Ore.	44.22
	13.0 Shelly Briggs, Eugene, Oregon	1:43.40
	26.2 Jeanne Ottoman, Klamath Falls, Ore.	3:52.41

August 24 1979 Seasonal Ranger Susi Stecker experienced an armed robbery while working the Entrance Station. Robbery was aborted by choice when the assailant discovered only \$35 in the till. The criminal sped away in a white Ford Pinto.

August 26 1979 Wayne Ruedz from Minn. rides bike through park on a 23,000 mile trip to the tip of S.A., and has traveled 8,000 miles so far from Alaska. (Began May 2). Doing trip on \$7.00 per day. Plans to take 18-24 months.

September 1 1979 22 Elk (3 bulls and several cows) observed at 5:30 a.m. on Pumice Flat below Rim Village. 16 elks are later seen at Vidae Falls.

September 2 1979 Vern Sumner, 34 Irving Road, Eugene, Oregon, copywrites disaster movie story about Crater Lake's west wall collapsing and destroying Diamond Lake and Roseburg.

Fall *Oct 2 ?* 1979 Bear killed by ^{insection} Ranger Mark Forbes in Mazama Campground. Bear had been caught several times in traps since 1972, even down in Union Creek. Killed because of bad habits. *Had been trapped at least once* ^{Permission from Super.}

October 8 1979 Two canoeists fined \$25 for launching canoe and camping on Wizard Island. Ranger Jim Donovan made contact with them at 9:00 p.m. after kayaking to island in his own kayak. Cleared the area at midnight. First midnight kayak operation on Crater Lake.

Winter 1980 A six month high-level study of Crater Lake's winter operations concludes that no changes in the operation are warranted.

Winter 1980 Emil Nordeen's 1931 Crater Lake ski trophy (38 in. high, of solid silver) comes out of retirement in Sweden as the first place prize of a 37-mile Kalutra skloppet race to be held in Northern Sweden. This is the first time the Swedens have lived up to their 1960 agreement.

January 1980 Park's Rescue raft slid ~~own~~ rim for a practice run to Wizard Island. 12 rangers camped in snow caves on the island. Night temperature at the Rim reaches a minus 7 degrees. It remained 31 degrees in the Island snow caves. The rangers climbed Wizard Island in moonlight.

January 13 1980 Wesley Stanfield, 54, of Central Point, died Sunday while skiing East Rim Road near the Wildflower Garden. The Chiloquin Ambulance, while transporting the victim, ran off the road near Ft. Klamath, moderately injuring the four attendants who were giving CPR.

January 28 1980 Congress asked for \$781,000 to reconstruct four miles of the West Rim Road, between the Watchman and the North Junction.

February 23 1980 Senator Mark Hatfield, following through on a promise, introduces legislature Wednesday to expand Crater Lake by some 23,000 acres. The bill would add Spagnum Bog and Thousand Springs, Desert Ridge, Boundry Springs, Timber Crater, Bear Butte and Sand Creek Drainage. Hatfield left some of the Diamond Lake area out, so snowmobilers would be able to continue to use it.

September 8	1978	(addition) Nights of 34° Ranger Hank Tanski discovered a postcard of Wizard Island in Gary Rodin's Pack (left unclaimed at the Visitor Center) saying, "I are on the island, and I'm not coming back alone." This note, plus the sighting of visitor movements on the island prompted Tanski and Rick Kirshner to attempt a rescue in the Zodiak Raft. As they arrived at the boathouse, the door opened and Rodin asked, "Are you looking for somebody?" He said he swam to the island from Hilman so he could play his silver flute in a quiet place. One of his first questions to Hank was, "Are there any fish in the lake?" It was later determined he was a mental patient from Salem.
	1978	Precipitation - 55.58 inches.
July & August	1978-79	Using 350 water samples, Dr. Doug Larson identifies 99 species of lake algae. Most were rare, only six or seven species were predominant.
August 10	1979	Carle Long, Official Court Reporter from the Dalles, Oregon, reports reading a court report several years ago that described a trial for several men accused of murdering a victim at Crater Lake in the 1920's.
Summer	1979	Oregon's only Peregrine falcon nest located on a ledge below a cliff overhang. Two fledglings were successfully raised. A third egg was found in the nest, but it failed to hatch. Tests showed a 15% reduction in shell thickness due to DDT.
	1979	Precipitation - 66.79 inches.
September 2	1979	Scott and Pam Burnett attempt to be married on Wizard Island. Bad weather and 1.20 inches of rain force the wedding to take place at Cleetwood Cove. The groom asks Ranger Mykal Ryan to be his best man.
Summer	1980	Oregon's only nesting Peregrine falcon lay 3 eggs, but they fail to hatch. Again determined that the shells were too thin.
October	1980	Remote signal seismograph installed at Tututni Pass.
	1980	Precipitation - 59.37 inches
Season	1980-81	281.3 inches of snow, 23.4 feet.
April	1981	Roger Rudolph enters on duty as the park's new Chief Ranger. Immediately he states, "I couldn't be happier. I think I have died and gone to heaven."
July	1981	Superintendent Jim Rouse spots timber wolf, about 120 feet distance just south of Lost Creek Campground.
Season	1981	Visitation - 536,719. Hilman Living history program cut because of budget problems.
<u>Winter</u>	Jan 5 1980	Famed geologist Howel Williams dies in California. As requested, Dr. William's ashes are deposited in Crater Lake.

March 1	1980	First annual Dutton Creek Cross-country ski race. Reider Petersen, age 40, wins in 39.0 min. (Former U.S. Olympic Team member). Brian Smith, age 10, wins youth division in 80:45.
March 15	1980	Ambassador and Mrs. Merwyn Norrish of New Zealand shown around the Park by Supt. Rouse.
March 16	1980	Portland Nordic Club ski race takes place on the Rim. (annual)
May	1980	Seasonal Ranger Rod Cranson publishes a geological story of Crater Lake entitled "Crater Lake - Gem of the Cascades". First geology book written about Crater Lake since 1951. (Howel Williams 1942 book)
May 18	1980	Destructive explosion and eruption of Mt. St. Helens, focuses added attention on Mazama's destruction 6,600 years ago.
Season	1980	Complete Interpretation crew are returning veterans. First time in memory that there hasn't been at least several new employees.
June 15	1980	Two floating docks airlifted by helicopter from Discovery Point to Cleetwood Cove by Helicopter. Foam floats bounced so bad, they were unstable. Presently being used as a gas dock.
June 18	1980	Prescribed burn of 1600 acres begins burning from Sharp Peak and the northeast corner of the Park.
June 23	1980	The Oregon Court of Appeals is asked by former Crater Lake Lodge owner, Ralph Peyton, to set aside the \$15,000 in punitive damages awarded to Janice Joachim in 1978. Her lawyer accused Peyton and other officials of a "massive cover up". The lawyer said there is evidence that most of the Lodge Staff was sick by June 30, and that Peyton allowed sick employees to serve food and that he didn't notify authorities of the gastrointestinal illnesses.
July	1980	Ten year-old Brian Smith runs up Cleetwood Cove trail, with a pack on his back, in 12 minutes.
July 7	1980	Thirty-five year old ultra-marathoner (100 mile runner) Warren Finke of 6917 S.W. 33rd Street, Portland, runs Cleetwood Lake Trail twice in 38 minutes, including a drink from the lake.
July 18	1980	Jonel Jack and John Todd married in Rim Center.
July 20	1980	Domesticated sheep found inside the Rim at Steel Bay. Two carcasses found in the spring on the East rim.
July 22	1980	Mrs. Stanley Service, sister-in-law of famous Alaskan poet, Robert Service (Poem - "Cremation of Sam Magle), visits the park.
July 28	1980	National Geographic editor, John Eliot, visits Crater Lake, doing research for a future article on Teddy Roosevelt's legacy in the establishment of National Parks, 75 years after.
August 8	1980	Rudy Luech, Box 333, Springdale, Utah, 84767, Ranger at Park from June 16, 1929 until June, 1936, visits the park. Was with Chief Ranger Godfrey, when he died in snowstorm on the south road.

August 9 1980 Fifth Annual Rim Run winners:

 MEN: 6.7 Pat Fox.....Beaverton, Ore. 34.42
 13.0 Dave Collins.....San Francisco, Ca. 1:20.11
 26.2 Al Glidden.....Klamath Falls, Or. 2:44.12

 WOMEN: 6.7 Kris Haeckeer....Grants Pass, Or. 43.35
 13.0 Shirley Sandrowski, Chico, Ca. 1:51.48
 26.2 Jeanne Ottoman...Klamath Falls, Or. 3:30.29

 Nearly 500 runners participate - warm day.

August 23 1980 Richard DeYoung, 4594 Paradise Knoll, Castro Valley, Ca., age 40, runs the complete 33 mile rim, starting at Headquarters, in 4 hours and 55 minutes. Richard used 2 1/2 litres of water, taken at half mile intervals. Started run at 6:15 a.m.

August 28 1980 Crater Lake experience its driest summer on record. A total of 0.53 inches of precipitation has been recorded since June 13. Emergency presuppression funds requested from Region.

August 31 1980 Scott and Pamela Burnett of Vancouver, Wa. are married on Wizard Island. The couple had attempted the ceremony Sept. 3, 1979, but stormy weather had cancelled the boat tours and they had to settle for a marriage ceremony at Cleetwood Cove. Judge Ken Odiorne of Chiloquin said "this wedding was the most unique he had ever performed." After failing to find any record of a previous Wizard Island marriage, the judge "entered their names in the Guinness Book of Records."

August 31 1980 Jeff Adams, maintenance superintendent, retires after 23 years of continuous work at Crater Lake. Mr. Adams then begins another career as Liaison officer for the contractors working on the lodge (his 24th year).

September 22 1980 A McMinnville woman who became ill after drinking contaminated water in the park five years ago is entitled to \$15,000 in punitive damages as ruled by the Oregon Court of Appeals. Crater Lake Lodge and Ralph Peyton, president of the lodge in 1975, had been ordered to pay Janice Joachim \$4,000 in compensatory damages and \$15,000 in punitive damages. Peyton had taken the matter to the appeals Court, contending the punitive damage award should not be allowed.

Winter 1980 Park Magistrate, Frank J. Van Dyke retires after serving the park for 27 years.

October thru Sept. 1980 Snowfall:

 Season 75/76.....505.7 in.
 76/77.....244.25 (lowest on record)
 77/78.....395.64
 78/79.....348.8
 79/80.....425.55
 80/81.....281.3 (second lowest)

October	1980	Research boat (African Queen) breaks loose and is destroyed on rocks at Cleetwood Cove.
November 15	1980	Attempt is made to place the "Old Man of the Lake" into world competition in the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's oldest floating log and the world's smallest officially closed area (3.9 sq. feet). Unfortunately the Guinness people do not have these types of categories.
December	1980	Public hearings held to determine the fate of Historic Crater Lake Lodge. Park service determines the building is worth restoring and asks Congress for \$6.5 million.
December 19	1980	President Carter signs Crater Lake expansion bill, adding 22,090 acres to the National Park. The legislation, proposed by Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, moved the boundary of the park to include scenic attractions on adjacent Forest Service land and Thousand Springs on the southwest side of the Park.
		Total
		acreage is now 183,180.
December 27	1980	Grants Pass Courier reporter calls Park Headquarters to check on story about "lava bubbling up in Crater Lake and that the water temperature climbed 30 degrees in one week." Officials at the park assured him the rumors were false and couldn't believe we'd swallow a yarn like that."
January 18	1981	Paul Heron, age 77, long time boat operator at Crater Lake, dies in Klamath Falls. Paul Heron began working at Crater Lake as an auto mechanic in 1933. He was placed in charge of operating the lake's boats two years later. Mr. Herron made "several thousand" hikes up and down the caldera wall during his 28 summers at Crater Lake. He retired in 1961 following a massive heart attack. Paul continued to work for the Lodge Company in an advisory position until his death.
January 21	1981	Over \$10,000 in jewelry stolen from cafeteria during midnight burglary. Seemed to be an inside job. Case still pending.
March 1	1981	Second annual Dutton Creek ski race won by Reider Petersen, age 41, in 31:55. (Brian Smith shaves 22 minutes off of his time.)
April 2	1981	Monte Hawk, 21, from South Dakota, found having committed suicide in the Ponderosa Pine Picnic area. Death by asphyxiation, CO poisoning. His death note stated that since public schools were interested in mixing prayers in schools, it was "time to throw in the towel." A quantity of porno magazines were found in his car. The vehicle was reported stolen March 21.
April 28	1981	Nuckolls Construction, Inc. of Roseburg, awarded a \$306,965 contract for interim rehabilitation work on Crater Lake Lodge. Work includes shingling on the lake side, construction of a south fire escape, rebuilding two others, and extension of a stairwell and inward swinging door. Fire retardant materials will be installed in the halls and the large chimney will be chinked to prevent smoke leakage. This will be the first replacement of shingles, some 60 years old.

May 2 1981 Stone house #24 damaged by first floor fire. Cardboard box placed on oil stove, catches floor on fire during attempt to beat the fire out.

May 5 1981 Crater Lake Lodge listed on the National Register of Historic places.

July 1981 The YCC program ended due to budget problems and was replaced by the Job Corps program.

July 8 1981 Ranger Lloyd Smith, physically arrests Lodge employee, Neil Neet of Eugene, Oregon, for disorderly conduct, public drunkenness and assault in the Lodge's dorm after he threatened the life of several employees. Mr. Neet was lodged in the Jackson County Jail.

July 11 1981 Ranger Marion Jack dispatches two domestic sheet found grazing at Cloud Cap viewpoint. Had been reported in the park for two years.

August 1981 Visibility studies of lake with 8 inch white disc - visible for 29.1 meters. In the 1930's and 1960's the 8 inch white disc was visible for 39 to 40 meters in depth. One meter white disc is visible down to 32.5 meters, while in the 1960's, the one meter disc was visible down to 44 meters (106 feet).

August 7-8 1981 Two consecutive days of 91° highs. This temperature set a new record at Headquarters. Local temperature in Medford was 114-115°.

August 8 1981 538 runners take part in the Sixth Annual Rim Run. Record heat of 91°
6.5 Pat Fox beats time from last year34:29.7
Karen Bushey of Klamath Falls.....45.47 (no. 47th overall)
13.1 Matt Doty of Merlin.....1:23.10
Eileen Clangus of Sacramento
26.2 Richard Stewart of Arcata, Ca.....2:51.26
(Bob Jones of Crater Lake Lodge.....2:52.03
Joan Reiss of Sacramento.....3:28.26 (new woman's record)

August 8-9 1981 The mean ~~temp.~~ temp. at the Panhandle weather station was 99°

August 10 1981 Following a period of record heat, Lake warms to new record highs near the Wineglass. Top inch - 19.4° C (66.72 F) One foot down 15.2° C and ten feet down - 14.2° C.

August 12 1981 Crater Lake Lodge's ex-manager Ralph Peyton wins \$1,082,205 lawsuit against the government and U.S. Park Service in Federal Court with U.S. Magistrate Edward Leavy issuing the award. The Lodge was sold in 1976 for 1.6 million, valued at 2.6 million. Leavy ruled "the Park Service was negligent in its design, location, construction and maintenance of the water system."

August 19 1981 Zoanne Olsen, PO Box 2022, Fremont, California, 94536, great-great granddaughter of Annie Gaines, visits the park and takes a boat ride. Annie Gaines died one month after giving birth to Mrs. Olsen's great grandmother.

- August 19 1981 A man caused fire (campers) spread to 1/8 of an acre near the Summit of Garfield Peak. Three men spent the night on the peak working to extinguish the blaze in a small grove of white bark pines.
- August 21 1981 Bob Hillman, Paso, Washington, great great great grand nephew of John Wesley Hillman visits the Park.
- August 22 1981 Roger Wade, age 33, 1245 W. Almas, Fresno, California, reports seeing a Sasquash, upright-type animal cross 50 yards in front of his car, 3 miles west of Annie Springs on the west entrance road. Roger witnessed an upright 6 foot, light brown, cinnamon colored animal cross the road from south to north (left to right).
- Statement from Ron Wade: I back-tracked to confirm this morning's 9:00 sighting of something running across Highway 62. I discovered what appeared to be large footprints. One of the prints seemed to give the impression of a middle toe being the longest, which is characteristic of Sasquatch. I marked off a couple prints with sticks and stones. While tracking through the woods, I found human footprints where someone had run down a hill. There is a pair of discarded blue jeans at the foot of this hill. I don't know whether this is significant or whether these two incidents are related. But here is the information anyway. The clothes are still laying where I found them 50 yards or so from the roadway (on same side as turnout). The large footprints are located near (15 yards before) the first turnout on 62 after you leave the park entrance and head toward Union Creek. (Just about exactly 4 miles from Park Entrance).
- August 27 1981 Jeep Wagoneer and travel trailer completely destroyed by fire on North Road between north Junction and Pumice Desert.
- August 27-28 1981 2800 acre Klamath Basin fire burns Park Transmission lines. Park on emergency power for two days.
- September 4 1981 Edmund Heintz, age 61, of Fremont, California, dies of a massive heart attack in Cabin F near the Rim Cafeteria. CPR was administered for 45 minutes on way to hospital, but to no avail.
- September 26 1981 Eleven year old Brian Smith runs up the Cleetwood Trail in 10 minutes flat.
- November 24 1981 Dennis Dalton of Klamath Falls pushes his 1980 Chevette auto into a 300 foot deep Annie Creek Canyon, 1 1/2 miles inside the south Park Boundary. Claiming it had been stolen earlier in the day, Dalton had hoped to obtain insurance payments because he had fallen behind in his car payments. A P P & L crew spied the car and it was recovered from the canyon.
- December 11 1981 480 acres of new park extension transferred back to Winema National Forest because of previous timber sale, prior to boundary addition. \$30,000 lake study funded in Congress to find out why Crater Lake is becoming ~~cloud~~ less visibility Congress adjourns before action is taken. Land swap still pending.
- September 1982 68 year old Glen Happel retires as General Manager of Crater Lake Lodge Co. after working 27 years in the Park.

	1981	Precipitation - 75.33 inches
April	1981	Renovating Crater Lake Lodge becomes number one on the list of jobs to be accomplished during 1983 in the northwest region. The plans call for gutting the building's interior and then rebuilding from the ground up with new fire-retardant materials, new plumbing and bigger rooms. Cost estimated at \$6.5 million. \$150,000 to be spent this summer on improving the fire alarm system.
May 10,	1981	A biologist from the Predatory Bird Research Group at the U of California, rappels to peregrine falcon nest and removes three eggs and replaces them with two newly hatched chicks. One egg died during incubation, but two hatched after the shells were protected by a special waxing process that thickened the shells. One female now "consorts" with a male from Yosemite.
July 27	1981	Second latest opening of Rim Drive. Snow allowed to melt out, rather than being plowed.
Summer	1981	Teri Thomas spots cougar droppings and tracks along Sun Creek, while studying her plant plots. Two years previously Teri collected cougar droppings near Lighting Springs. (Fire crew located cougar tracks along PCT summer of 1964 or 1965.
Fall	1981	Several wolf sightings in the park.
Season	1982	Snowfall - 623.5 inches (52 feet)
March 1	1982	Kei Yasuda of Glendale, Oregon, wins the third annual Dutton Ski race in 33:49 min. Brian Smith, 12 of Jacksonville sets a new Junior record of 46:10 min.
May	1982	Original, hand made metal chandelier, returned to Headquarters building lobby, ten years after the building was "modernized".
May 3	1982	The park's pair of nesting Peregrine falcons, begins incubation of three eggs.
May 13	1982	Two Peregrine falcon chicks are flown from California and replace three unhatched eggs. The chicken fledge successfully. Tests show that the three removed eggs had died a week earlier.
June	1982	YCC non-resident camp, based in Chiloquin, begins working in Park. Camping fee raised to \$5 in Mazama Campground. Snowfall of 52 feet.
June 19	1982	Earthquake registering 2 or 2.5 "rocks" park. First recorded quake since 1945.
Summer	1982	Dr. Charlie Bacon, USGS, geologist publishes a summary of his 4 years of geologic study titled, <u>Eruptive History of Mt. Mazama Cascade Range, U.S.A.</u>
July 1	1982	North Entrance road opens.
July 3	1982	Stan Diller 702 W. Casino, Everett, Washington, nephew of Dr. J.S. Diller, visits the park. Claims his is the first Diller family to visit Crater Lake since [unclear] [unclear] in the park in 18[unclear]

July 5	1982	A 70-mile high-speed chase begins on West Road when Ranger Tom Young attempts to stop a speeding Datsun pickup driven by Larry Alexander of Klamath Falls. Alexander was arrested and treated for facial cuts and a broken arm following altercation with police after colliding with a stop sign in downtown Klamath Falls. A Klamath Falls Police car was heavily damaged during the chase which involved five police agencies.
July 5	1982	Wreckage and three skeletal remains discovered by hiker near Huckleberry Campground, one mile west of Park. Plane had disappeared February 26, 1975, during a snow storm.
July 9-10	1982	Brian Smith (age 12) and Greg Tinseth (age 11) pull in 33 Kokanee salmon and one rainbow trout from Cleetwood Cove.
July 11	1982	Boat trips for summer begin. Latest opening in memory.
July 12	1982	Ralph Peyton and Crater Lake Lodge file additional \$117,515 suit against the National Park service, claiming the government was at fault for the 1975 outbreak of water-born illnesses in the park.
July 12	1982	Using six shots, Ranger Tom Young dispatches injured Beaver at North Junction. (Had been hit by car and blinded in one eye). The beaver could possibly have come up from the lake, National Creek, or Boundary Springs. First recorded sighting of a beaver on the rim of the Lake.
July 14	1982	Mazama Car Clout. Five cars - over \$1,000 in cash and goods taken.
July 19	1982	Second car clout of season - Mazama Campground - 7 cars. Over \$3,000 taken.
July 23	1982	The Square Knots Square-dancing club from Newberg, Oregon, dance two square dances of two squares on the dock of Wizard Island. First organized square dance inside the rim of Crater Lake.
July 23	1982	Two grand-daughters of Jim Sutton (the man who named Crater Lake) visit the park and take a boat ride. Kathryn Sutton Schultz, 24001 Muir Ave. #329, El Toro, Ca 92630 Wave Sutton White, 3233 Treat Circle, Tucson, Ariz. 85716
July 23	1982	Twelve year old Brian Smith catches 37 Kokanee salmon off Wizard Island in five hours.
August	1982	"Nat Hall" moved to downstairs of Old Ranger Dorm. New furnace installed. Snow tunnel built out to parking lot ensuring year-round use. Back country moved out of Headquarters into second story of Fire Hall (Old Nat Hall).
August	1982	In order to accomodate the combining of the Klamath Falls office with the Park offices, Resource Management (two offices) are moved to above the Fire Hall. Large "School room" in Ad Building is divided into three offices and all offices but the superintendent shifts up and down (a repeat of 1964 and 1969)

August 1982 Crater Lake's Story Behind the Scenery published.

August 20 1982 The Park's "Cluster office", "Klamath Falls group" "Crater Lake Administration office" is closed. Furniture and personnel are moved to the park.

August 2 1982 Second phase of the reconstruction of four miles of the west rim drive begun. Expected to take at least two summers.

July 30 1982 Eight deer are seen swimming single file, in the lake, below Sinnott Overlook, heading west.

August 7 1982 Snow melts off totally from Rim Promenade near old lake trail. One of latest melts on record.

August 7 1982 562 run in 7th annual Crater Lake Marathon, 78 run the full distance, 285 run 6.7 miles.
 Winners:
 Dr. Al Glidden, 38, of K.F., 2:48:10
 Jeanne Otteman, of K.F. 3:47:14
 Dave Hall of K.F., 1:19:41
 Cheryl Martin of San Diego, 1:48:38
 Tracy Garrison, 15, of K.F. 34:08
 _____ Mason, 16, of K.F. 41:12 (New Record)

August 7 1982 Monica Honz, 24, is separated from hiking and research party near Timber Crater, and wanders area for 27 hours. Spends night in tree after spotting four bear. Ground and air search launched, spotted and rescued by helicopter.

Sept. 19, 1982 New purchasing agent. ~~about 40, dies in~~
~~slap in house 31. He only worked at park for 4 days.~~
~~Live alone.~~

- August 9 1874 Members of the Peter Britt party reach Rogue River Falls and Britt photographs it.
- August 11 1874 Britt party arrives at Crater. Apparently they leave the wagon not far from the road side and pack the 200 hundred pounds of photo equipment and camping supplies to the lake's edge. The sky was overcast and it was raining intermittently. There was some snow on the ground. For two days the party shivers in the chilly weather, examining a lake lacking its famous blue.
- August 13 1874 Britts have been camping at the rim for 3 days. Britt was ready to give up and leave without a photograph when suddenly the clouds part, the sun shone and the first photograph is made. Cold and windy - 10 year-old son - Emil, had a cough. The party stays on for 2 days more and took more pictures, hiked and explored.
- August 14 1874 Peter Britt and son Emil of Jacksonville arrive on rim with 200 pounds of photographic equipment. The weather was drab and stormy. They waited several days to find conditions good enough to expose their wet plates. The plate had to be put into the camera wet and exposed and developed before it dried. Seven negatives were taken. (10 days were spent traveling to and from Jacksonville)
- August 16 1874 Peter Britt party leaves Crater Lake and heads for Fort Klamath.
- 1894-95 Last Grizzly Bear killed on Annie Creek near Ft. Klamath. Rancher used a Set gun because it had been killing his animals.
- 1896 J.S. Diller reports finding a broken off tree floating upright in 37 feet of water near Wizard Island. The trunk was broken off just above the water level and the roots at the base were seen through the clear water on the bottom as if the tree grew where it was standing.
- August 30 1896 John Muir arrives at Crater Lake with the National Forestry Commission - including Gifford Pinchot and Silas Diller. The sky was clouded, but the commission started for Wizard Island. Halfway over it began to thunder and white caps broke into the overloaded boat. The party was forced to turn back to shore where they built a fire to dry out their drenched clothes. After the rain, it was too late to reach the island so they headed back up to the rim. Heavy rain all night.
- August 31 1896 John Muir and party leave on a wet and drizzly morning, headed for Grants Pass. Muir reports finding "fire desolation nearly everywhere..."

- July 1901 Diller spots the same upright, broken off tree, floating in the lake, that he spotted in 1896. "Owing to the steep slope of the rim, a tree frequently slides into the water in an erect position, and the lower part becoming water-logged, it floats about the lake with only a few feet of the top projecting above the water and thus furnishes a spectacle curious enough to excite the imagination" - Diller wrote.
- May 1908 Owen Wilson reports in World Work Magazine, that while traveling to Crater Lake he saw some Indians that had "an air of dignified respectability!" Their bones were large, showing evidence of cross-breeding. Other Indians were camped in the mud and were still using doug-out canoes. "And at no time in the world's history could anyone have been dirtier, lazier, or more hopeless looking".
- January 1911 Benjamin Heidel, U.S. highway engineer, Martin Erickson, supervisor of the Crater National Forest and Harry Hicks of Rogue River Valley University Club at Medford set out for Crater Lake. "It is currently stated that no more than ten white persons have ever gone to Crater Lake in winter". Started walking at Eagle Point, because of deep slush on the roads. Camped the night at a contractor's camp at Florence Rock. Third night spent at Prospect (found only two trappers in the whole town). Snow depth requires the use of the snow shoes. Fourth night spent at Mill Creek Ranger Station. Slept the fifth night on 12 feet of snow east of Union Creek. Sixth night spent in the Superintendent's house at Annie Spring and the seventh night is spent at the Rim Hotel, sitting out a raging storm. Party discovers Barkowski's photography equipment, but no trace of the photographer. The 3 men sit out 3 days of gale force wind and falling snow. Finally, when the sun comes out, the team is able to take the first winter photographs of the lake. Complete trip takes about 18 days. Sunset, March 1912.
- July 20 1911 Eight men head for Crater Lake from Klamath Falls via automobile. Sixty mile trip takes 40 gallons of both gas and water, and 2 gallons of oil (gas was 47.5¢ per gal.) Claims trip to Crater Lake as "the most wonderful motor trip in the world". Crater Lake is only one of 3 National Parks that allow automobiles (Mt. Rainier and General Grant). Autos are only allowed to move between 6:30 - 10:30 and 3:30 - 6:30. The machine became stuck in a snow drift as it approached the Rim. Third car of the season, first one to make it unaided. "Indian guides will take you near the rim and await your return with their backs toward the mountains". Sunset, Oct. 1911.
- July 12 1914 The Mail Tribune reports that the Hall Taxi Co. will run a round trip to Crater Lake for \$13.00. "This is exactly what it costs", says manager Court Hall.

June 12	1924	Hotel at Rim opens and 800 people visit on first day.
July 27	1924	The <u>Medford Mail Tribune</u> reports that A.S. Rosenbaum and party make record auto trip: leave Medford in morning; breakfast at Crater Lake; lunch at Klamath Falls; return to Medford for supper.
July 23	1926	Willard Von Nome of the American Museum of Natural History becomes alarmed when he learns that the government plans to promote legislation to cut off the southwestern part of the park and place it where its forests will be opened up to lumbermen.
September	1929	New administration building authorized for Rim. Will be made out of native stone and logs.
April 10	1931	<u>Science</u> magazine reports that the Carnegie Corp. has donated \$5,000.00 for the furnishing and installation of equipment for the Sennott Memorial overlook. Congress appropriated \$10,000.00 for the construction of the overlook. The memorial will be developed with a twofold purpose: "To bring to the visitor to the park an adequate idea of the beauty of the picture presented and to furnish interesting scientific data as to the formation of the crater in which the blue lake lies and its geologic history".
Seasons	1932-38	16,304 people register on top of the Watchman fire lookout.
July 21	1935	Terrific hail storm - hail 6 inches deep on the Watchman - some 5/8 inches in diameter.
July 25 - Sept. 9	1935	Ranger-Naturalist John Eliot Allen makes 50 observations and found the "Old Man of the Lake" - moved 23.3 miles during the 46 days it was under observation. The average rate of movement was a half mile per day or 110 feet per hour.
July	1935	Five lightning storms in Park, starting 26 fires.
August 21	1935	Nine U.S. Army planes of the 31st bombing squadron circle the lake at 10:30 A.M.-"this is the largest mass flight over the crater in 6 years". The planes then head for Medford and a week of Bombing Training.
	1940	Burt Simmons, crew member, of 3209 Monmoth, Pleasonton, CA.- reports the landing of sea planes in Crater Lake as they practise hiding from Japanese attack. Sea planes landed in several different lakes. Story was kept very quiet for security purposes.
Season	1942	Visitation 100,000.

November 12	1945	<u>Time</u> magazine reports that 8 weeks ago a fire lookout on the Watchman Peak saw the calm blue water emit a giant belch. A cloud of smoke or dust filled gas billowed out of the deep water, and rose high in the air. Two days later, a second dust bubble broke from the surface. The third 2 weeks later, formed a cloud 300 feet wide. Tourists began to flock to the lake to watch. In late October, after the road was closed, the lake uttered yet one more eructation.
August	1958	Richard M. Brown, John Wirty and Warren Fairbanks took core samples from the "Old Man of the Lake" and determined that it was 273 years old when it fell into the lake.
Seasons	1961 & 1962	Susanne Twight, as the Park's only female Interp. Ranger, receives extra attention as visitors wonder if she is an airline stewardess. Frequently asked, "What are you?", left Susanne "feeling rather like a new species of insect which had just undergone examination and classification".
Summer	1964	Fire lookout, Roy Neuberger, reports in <u>National Parks Magazine</u> , Aug. 1965, that Mt. Scott Lookout averaged nine visitors daily, with a high of 81 hikers.
	1968	Phillipi and Van Denburgh study finds that the lake has a volume of $17.3 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3$. There is an annual supply of 11.1×10^6 with evaporation removing $3.1 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ (40%) and seepage loss is $7.9 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ (60%). This seepage annually removes $6.35 \times 10^9 \text{ g}$. of dissolved solids.
August 17	1969 Addition	Tina, daughter of state Senator, was walking down to the boats with an older woman. Upon hearing the engine running, Tina asks permission to hurry on ahead. Approaching two fisherman ascending the trail, the girl asks if there is a short cut to the boats. One of the men suggests that she cut on down along a rocky ridge directly above the dock. She soon falls to her death over a cliff in full view of the loaded launch. A State policeman is quickly to her side, but Tina dies of a broken neck.
June	1970	Victoria (Vicky) Nelson begins as Parks new Post Office attendant. Drives in each day from Chiloquin.
August 17	1970 Addition	David had become lost, while searching for the crash site. While sitting on a log wondering which direction to continue, he had a feeling something or somebody was looking at him. As he glanced about he discovered the skull "staring" at him from under a log.
Season	1973	Visitation 539,708
July	1974	Nineteen year-old maintenance worker falls out upper window of Sleepy Hollow House 53, after chug-a-lugging a fifth of Segrims 7 whiskey. Breaks his back.

August	1974	Ranger Tom Young and wife Betty spot cougar running across West Entrance Road.
October 18	1975	A wolf spotted near Sentinal Rock. Tracks measured 2½" wide and 3½" long. The animal had been digging for rodents when startled and it ran away.
Season	1975	Visitation - 427,252. Down 20% due to 3 week closure of the Park.
Summer	1976	Superintendent Frank Betts sights a wolf in the vicinity of Mt. Scott - Anderson Meadows.
June 10	1977	Senator Mark Hatfield visits Crater Lake and is hosted by the Concessioner for breakfast.
October	1977	A sick ground squirrel was captured in the N.E. corner of the park that was determined to have Sylvan plague.
Season	1977	Visitation 617,479 - new Park record.
June	1978	Freddy (Freda) the fox takes up residence along the Rim Village Rock wall; makes a living off of numerous ground squirrels - seen walking along the Rim with G.M.G.S. tails sticking out of its mouth.
August	1978	Older couple left on Island overnight. Light fire and are spotted from Rim. Rescued at first light. Promise to really stir things up in Washington "because of top connection". Superintendent treats them to breakfast at the Lodge.
October	1978	Thirty (30) prong horn antelope spotted by Teri Thorner at Desert Creek Golf Course.
November	1978	Greg Weidel and Sara Shapira begin operating the Crater Lake Ski Service (cross country). They live in a converted 1952 Blue Bird school bus parked in the parking lot. (Used Rim Cafeteria first year, Rim Center for the next 4 years and the V.C. in 1984).
Season	1978	Visitation 580,061. Total fees collected \$207,000.00
May 22	1979	A 28 foot U.S.G.S. research boat is lowered down a snow shute west of Rim Village. Promptly christened "The Queen".
June	1979	In a period of 5 days, Rangers twice drew their weapons in order to disarm violators. One case involved threats to a park maintenance employee at his quarters. The other involved 2 individuals hitchhiking in the park and wanted for questioning in Indiana on murder charges.
June 20	1979	Rim Road plowed and opened.
Season	1979	Visitation 446,397. Down 23%.

January	1980	James Stansbery, Diamond Lake snowmobile guide, cited for leading 5 other snowmobilers off the established route and was fined \$500.00 (\$400.00 suspended) and was restricted from further guided trips into the park.
April 1	1980	Klamath Falls Group (cluster) Office abolished and is moved to the Park in August of 1982.
June	1980	Massive search conducted for 2 teenage boys who become lost while playing in the snow below Rim Village. The boys become disoriented and end up walking 20 miles West to highway 230 where they are picked up by a trucker and are fed at Beckies in Union Creek.
December 15	1980	<u>Federal Register</u> lists the pumice grapefern (<u>Botrychium pumicola</u>) and Mount Mazama collomia (<u>Collomia mazama</u>) as candidate endangered and threatened species in the park.
Season	1980	Visitation 484,256. Sixty three (63) sesonal employees.
June 24	1981	Superintendent Jim Rouse and Reg. Hydroligist Don Barrett watch as a large wolf, near Lost Creek Campground, walks in front of their vehicle as they climb out attempting to photograph it. They were approximately 20 yards from it at 5:20 P.M..
Summer	1981	Chief of Maintenance, Marion Clark, observes a wolf on two occasions.
Summer	1981	Rather than scattering the ashes of famed geologist Howell Williams over Crater Lake, they are placed in a silver container and deposited in the Lake near the water gauge at Cleetwood Cove.
September	1981	Lloyd Smith "retires" from Crater Lake National Park after 21 seasons with the N.P.S.. Worked 4 years on Maintenance, 1 year at North Entrance, 1 year as Mazama Campground Ranger, and 15 years as Patrol Ranger. Sets park seasonal record of 11 summers in the same house.
	1981	Inclinometer installed on the Rim, near the Lodge. Reading did not indicate any significant movement of the Rim, but did indicate some movement - putting the Lodge in some danger of moving. Studies show that snow loads on structures in Munson Valley are calculated at up to 500 pounds per sq. foot.
Season	1981	Visitation 536,719. Entrance station and campground revenue \$181,00.00.
Season	1981	Park visitation -536,719. Studies indicate that 85% of park visitors remain in the park less than 8 hours and 65% less than 4 hours. 3,800 people pass through Rim Village daily. Less than 15% remain overnight and less than 5% stay 2 or more nights.

Fiscal year	1981	\$300,000.00 spent on fire and safety improvements on Lodge.
Winter	1982-83	Film maker Kevin Peers begins shooting and writing for news film about Crater Lake. Spends several days during a storm on the Watchman waiting for "just the right shots". Will replace 30 year old film - "The Crater Lake Story".
Winter	1982-83	Rim Center Building severely damaged during record snow fall at Rim Village (25 - 28 feet). Heaviest recorded snowfall in the state. Headquarters records 22 feet of snow.
June 30	1982	Car flips over one mile south of H.Q. and is totalled. Two males, who appear to have been drinking, are injured.
July 1	1982	North Entrance opens.
July 4	1982	Cleetwood Cove plowed out, trail opened and boats begin operation.
July 28	1982	Rim Drive melts out and is opened.
August 16- September 15	1982	Completion of a four foot widening and overlay of West Rim Drive from the Wizard Island overlook to the North Junction.
August 22	1982	Redwood Alliance releases balloons near the Humbolt Bay Nuclear Plant (Eureka, California), studying the airborne drift of radioactive steam emissions. Broken balloon and card found the following day on the South face of Wizard Island, near the top by a visitor and given to Ranger Larry Smith.
August 29	1982	Patrol Ranger Alice Siebecker attempts to stop slightly speeding 1982 Volvo on the South Road. The driver refuses to stop. After a brief chase, the Volvo suddenly exploded and ran off the road, flew through the air and hit a pumice embankment 500 feet from the highway. The driver, Amdris Merzejuskis, from Germany, was instantly killed. The body remained in the car for 4 hours until a bomb expert could check over the car. The explosion was a military hand grenade. Found in the car was a knife, a rifle, a pistol, in the driver's door, several sets of identification, and 2 California license plates. The Volvo was stolen. Merzejuskis was wanted in Texas for drug smuggling charges and had served time in prison. He had either planned to use the grenade against the Park Ranger or he committed suicide.
August 31	1982	The Federal Government agreed to settle out of court the \$90,000.00 suit filed by former Lodge owner, Ralph Peyton, due to the 1975 sewer/water problem. Peyton claimed he paid out \$81,989.00 in judgments to park visitors and \$35,525.00 in legal fees. Seventy six (76) claims have been settled and 2 more cases are still under arbitration.

September 8	1982	Congress enacts Public Law 97-250 giving back 480 acres of the new addition to the Forest Service because of a previous timber sale in the area. The law also required the Secretary to promptly instigate studies to determine status and trends of change in the water quality of Crater Lake and to immediately implement action necessary to assure retention of the Lake's natural pristine water quality. Every 2 years a report will be prepared, reporting the results of the studies. In anticipation of the Act's passage, a 26 foot Monarch boat was purchased and launched on the lake.
September 9	1982	100 acre prescribed burn in the Panhandle area.
Fall	1982	Klamath Indian shoots a cow elk in the Panhandle area.
October 20	1982	Ron Dirigar, park's new purchasing agent of only 4 days, found dead in Stone House 31. Died of an epileptic seizure. Had lived alone, except for his large dog.
December	1982	Heavy snow and winds topple 191 trees onto the West Entrance Road.
Season	1982	Visitation - 484,283 14,561 visitors ride the boats. 55 Seasonal Employees. 21 larceny theft incidents, resulting in a loss of \$9,109.00. Total revenue from the Entrance Station and Campground - \$200,272.00 1,748 Snowmobiles entered the park. Three lightning caused fires, burn 127 acres. New park folder written and printed, replacing blue mini-folder. Snow shoe walks - 949 visitors Don Morris, University of Cal., finds that the visibility in Crater Lake is about 2 times clearer than in Lake Tahoe.
Winter	1983-84	Sleepy Hollow cabin #43 crushed by the snow load. Houses #41 & 45 are heavily damaged and are abandoned. Research boat "The Queen II" was destroyed on the rocks and spread around Cleetwood Cove.
January	1983	Kevin Peers, free lance film maker, begins filming winter scenes for new major film about Crater Lake. Spends a week on top of the Watchman taking time-lapse photographs of storms passing over the lake. Writes major portions of the script. Returns during the summer for additional footage - including a staging of William Steel's Kansas School House lunch.
February 10	1983	Road to the Rim is closed by an avalanche.
March	1983	148 inches of wet snow is recorded.
April	1983	Snow pack of emergency proportions require that all able-bodied men shovel snow from the flat roofed buildings. Some had up to 252 inches of snow on their roofs. Many buildings suffered extreme damage.

April 3 Easter Sunday	1983	New snow depth record established- 252 inches of snow- 21 feet of snow on the ground at Park Headquarters. Broke the previous record of 18 feet. Seasonal accumulation was 635 inches (52.9 feet).
May 9	1983	The warehouse building is declared unsafe for entry because of snow damage.
June 17	1983	North Entrance Road opens, following record snow year.
June 20	1983	26 acre prescribed burn begun South of the Ponderosa Pine Picnic Area. The same unit was burned in 1976.
June	1983	Position of Assistant Superintendent reestablished. Road crew plows through 40 foot snow drifts on West Rim.
June	1983 & 1984	Two year experiment conducted by contracting out the operation of Mazama Campground to the Lodge Company- an attempt to save money. Camping fees are tripled to "match the priced of the private sector".
Summer	1983	A bacteriological survey of groundwater inflow to Crater Lake showed nitrate & fecal coliform levels. Study indicates there may be low levels of sewage entering the Lake. A cougar was sighted near the Watchman. Bear cub carcass found near Rim Drive. One "garbage" bear euthanized near park boundary.
July 8	1983	Steve Jonas, 29, of Moscow, Idaho, seasonal employee for the past 5 years, disappears near Annie Creek Canyon. His car was found precariously perched on the ledge of the canyon at the "Ole van" turnout. He was seen by a visitor near his car, but when Ranger arrived about 15 minutes later, Jonas was gone. A massive search with a helicopter crew, dog teams and 25 volunteers never turned up a trace. Jonas had done janitorial and maintenance work at the park. Friends said he had been in a depressed mood.
July 15	1983	Mazama Campground opens. Snow remains in the campground until August.
July 27	1983	Rim Drive opened.
August	1983	Crater Lake results. Marathon - Richard Stewart 2:53:35 Georgette Cooper 4:09:51 13.1 Miles - Ric Sayre 1:13:35 Nina Putzar 1:37:27 6.7 Miles - Tom Ansberry 32:38 Maria Gonzales 42:55

August	1983	Kent Schwarzkope conducts a study of the "Feeding of Golden-mantled Ground Squirrels" by park visitors on the Rim. The study found that a sign stressing the danger to humans of bubonic plague was twice as effective in deterring feeding as one emphasizing the welfare of the squirrel. Studies show that the Rim area supports 23 squirrels per acre, while only 5 survive per acre in the wild. With no sign, between 10-20 percent of the people on the Rim fed the ground squirrels. The study concludes that die-hard squirrel feeders aren't affected by attempts to deter them.
Season	1983	U.S.G.S. lake study finds a high level of lead concentrated in the Cleetwood Cove area of the lake. 13,630 visitors take the boat tours. 55 Seasonal Employees. Mazama Concession collected \$62,000.00. Campground fee increased to \$6.00 plus. 18,000 cross country skiers. Project begun to preserve, duplicate and properly store the Steel scrapebooks.
November	1983	The 17 foot Boston Whaler purchased for use in winter sampling of the lake and a floating boathouse were damaged and destroyed in a wind storm and the summer research boat was destroyed.
Season	1983	Studies indicate that spring water entering the lake from below Rim Village area contains nutrients (primary nitrates) which could affect clarity of the lake water. The leach field in the R.V. area is suspect.
Season	1983	Visitation - 429,586
Fiscal year	1983-84	Park Budget, not including rehab and restorative projects reaches \$1,883,000.00.
Winter	1984	\$800,000.00 programed to begin remodeling of Ranger Dorm to provide offices, curatorial space, visitor contact station and small auditorium. \$71,400.00 spent plowing access road from H.Q. to Rim. If year-round lodging and Interp. Activities were added at Rim Village the road clearing costs would rise to \$230,000.00 or more. Related costs of maintaining a year-round lodge at the Rim estimated at \$656,000.00 (all for 25-30 lodging rooms).
March 23,24 &25	1983	A 3 day search for overdue ski party (Finkbender, Walker) was conducted. The party was discovered N.E. of Mt. Scott and rescued by a helicopter from the 304 Air Rescue Squadron.
March	1984	Several public hearings concerning the future of Crater Lake Lodge. Previous public hearings had determined that the public desired to save the historic structure. The estimated \$8.6 million reconstruction projects caused the Park Service to reevaluate its position. Amendments proposed for the GMP to restructure and rebuild much of

Munson Valley and Rim Village. Overnight lodging given top priority. Government proposed the demolition of the Lodge.

Goodby area proposed for 32 housekeeping cabins and a central office/lounge. One and 2 story structures for use during winter proposed.

Group camping proposed for the old Annie Creek Campground.

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| March | 1984 | 80% of people surveyed want the old Lodge saved. In the meantime the cost of rebuilding the Lodge escalates to \$8.6 million.
New plans may doom the lodge. NPS proposes the building of accomodation onto the cafeteria building with an upper story viewing lounge, interpretive center and a 100 seat audiovisual room. Would also add 58 guest rooms. Much of the parking would be moved to new lots behind the cafeteria and the present lot turned into a pedestrian mall. |
| April 16 | 1984 | Robert E. Benton becomes Crater Lake's 22nd Superintendent. Transfers in from Bryce Canyon. States that "Crater Lake has been neglected too long. Our time has come." |
| April 17 | 1984 | A light plane from British Columbia crashes in 140 inches of snow, 1000 feet North of the northern boundary of the park. The pilot, Joseph Kemery, 26, and his wife Heather, 22, were both killed. Crashed in dense fog and drizzle. |
| April | 1984 | The U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals return the the Klamath Indians their ancestral hunting rights. The disputed area includes the eastern portion of Crater Lake N.P.. A test case is expected soon. |
| April | 1984 | "Nat Hall" and park library are moved from old Ranger Dorm to 2nd story of the Old Mess Hall
Sixth move in 18 years. |
| June | 1984 | Sierra Club officials express concern about proposed geothermal drilling near the eastern boundary of Park. Calif. Energy Co. filed for permission to drill nine test holes down to 4,000 feet. Holes would be 8 inches at the surface, narrowing to 2½ inches at the bottom. |
| Summer | 1984 | Contract of \$102,665.00 awarded to Baker Construction of Klamath Falls for the replacement of the comfort station at Cleetwood Cove. Will be "solar powered" and require less maintenance. |
| Summer | 1984 | Sharon Hackerott, 21, of Ashland, becomes first female boat driver on the lake. |
| June | 1984 | Forgotten Crater, between Hilman and the Watchman, is changed to Williams Crater by the Oregon Geographic Names board in memory of geologist Howell Williams. |
| June | 1984 | Park institutes a major P.R. campaign to encourage donations of people, money or equipment. |

June	1984	Seasonal Ranger Larry Smith sets Park record of living in 14 different houses, dorms and trailers at Crater Lake.
June	1984	A team of historical architects and engineers survey historic park buildings. A plan is formulated to plan uses and preservation of the buildings.
June 1	1984	Procurement division discovers over \$500.00 worth of Lost & Found property, including cameras and watches missing from storeroom.
June 20	1984	Harry Lee "Hawk" McGinnis of Dallas, Texas arrives in Park eyeing a new Guinness Record. Plans to be first person to have walked in all 50 states during one simple trip. McGinnis, 57, a retired minister, plans to complete the trip by his 60th birthday. Has completed 10 states so far. Plans to write 2 books about his travels.
July 5	1984	Boston Whaler boat and new aluminum research boat (Queen III), worth collectively, \$24,000.00, are airlifted into the lake from cafeteria parking lot. Several loads of wood are also delivered to the two lookouts. Took the helicopter 3 hours at a cost of \$1,000/hour.
July 12	1984	Vehicle flips and rolls 150 feet off road, below Rim Village. Female Lodge employee slightly hurt.
July 16	1984	Jolly Hillman, 62, of Walnut Grove, MS., collapses and dies of Acute Posterior Myocardial Infraction while attempting to climb Cleetwood Cove trail. An attempt to evacuate by helicopter failed because CPR could not be administered. Evacuation instead was by concession tractor.
July 27	1984	Lodge reports the theft of \$116.00 in tips, stolen from the Watchman Lounge.
August 10	1984	Chris Ellis, 27, of New York, visits Crater and takes a boat ride after riding cross country for six weeks on his bike. Plans to bike down the North California coast and then across Colorado, averaging 80-100 miles per day, for a total of 4,600 miles. Chris' greatest mileage was 408 miles in 4 days.
August 11	1984	Crater Lake's 9th Annual Rim Run. 6.7 miles - Bob Jones, Crater Lake - 35:36 Signe Harrange, Portland - 42:23 13.1 miles - Russell Morris, Portland - 1:18:31 Connie Reints, Bend - 1:36:07 26.2 miles - (Tie) Al Glidden, Klamath Falls - 2:40:51 Leonard Hill, Klamath Falls Kathy Parker, Georgia - 3:54:27
August 11	1984	Seasonal Ranger Larry Smith begins wearing new "Flat Hat" after wearing the same one for over 20 years.

September

1984

Seven Park children begin attending Prospect schools, rather than Chiloquin. Four day school week will cut down on commuting time.