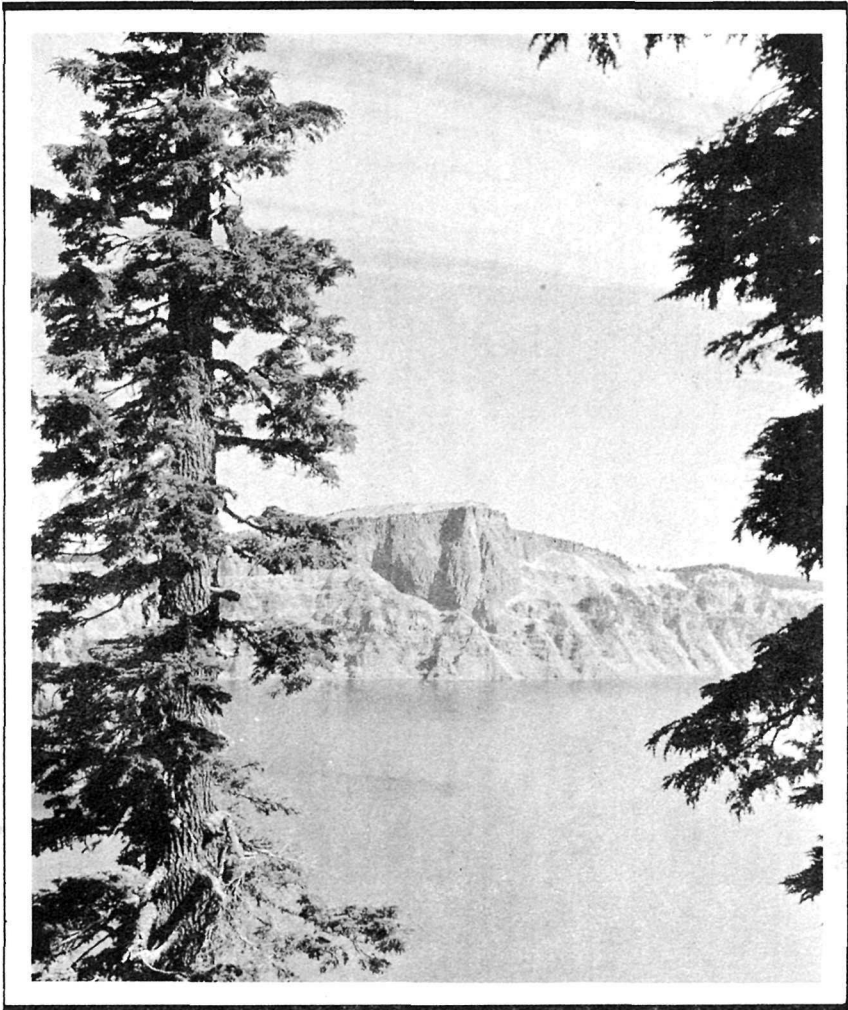


CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

✦ O R E G O N ✦



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director

CRATER LAKE
NATIONAL PARK
OREGON



OPEN EARLY SPRING TO LATE FALL

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The park regulations are designed for the protection of the natural beauties and scenery as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following synopsis is for the general guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist the administration by observing the rules. Full regulations may be seen at the office of the superintendent and ranger station.

Fires.—Light carefully, and in designated places. Extinguish completely before leaving camp, even for temporary absence. Do not guess your fire is out—know it.

Camps.—Use designated camp grounds. Keep the camp grounds clean. Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires, and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. Dead or fallen wood may be used for firewood.

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

Trees, Flowers, and Animals.—The destruction, injury, or disturbance in any way of the trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited.

Noises.—Be quiet in camp after others have gone to bed. Many people come here for rest.

Automobiles.—Careful driving is required at all times for protection of yourself and other visitors. Your car must be equipped with good brakes, horn, and lights. Passing on curves is prohibited. Obey traffic rules. A gasoline and oil station is maintained on the main highway at Government Camp. Gasoline and oils may also be secured at rim area. No other gasoline stations are available in the park. The fee for automobile permit is \$1.

Park Rangers.—The rangers are here to help and advise you. When in doubt ask a ranger. Rangers at the Information Bureau, Park Headquarters, and the several stations will be glad to help you plan your activity while in Crater Lake and to explain the regulations.

Warning About Bears.—Do not feed the bears from the hand; they will not harm you if not fed at close range. Bears will enter or break into automobiles if food that they can smell is left inside. They will also rob your camp of unprotected food supplies.

Fishing.—Five fish are the limit for a day's catch from the lake and 20 from streams in the park. No license is required for fishing within the park. Complete rules and regulations are available at Park Headquarters.

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CRATER LAKE HISTORY

1853. John Wesley Hillman and a group of prospectors discovered the lake and named it Deep Blue Lake.
1862. Chauncey Nye and party of prospectors, unaware of the previous discovery, accidentally visited the lake.
1865. Soldiers from Fort Klamath, without knowledge of the previous discoveries, visited the lake and named it Lake Majesty.
1869. Jim Sutton, accompanied by David Linn and family, of Jacksonville, visited the lake and named it Crater Lake.
1883. J. S. Diller, geologist, and Everett Hayden, of the United States Geological Survey, visited the lake.
1884. First photograph, a daguerreotype, taken of Crater Lake by Peter Britt.
1885. William Gladstone Steel, with Prof. Joseph Le Conte, Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, J. M. Breck, Jr., and others, visited Crater Lake. Mr. Steel suggested that a national park be established and a petition was sent to President Cleveland.
1886. The President issued a proclamation withdrawing 10 townships, including Crater Lake. Lake surveyed and sounded by the United States Geological Survey.
1888. First fish planted in Crater Lake by William Gladstone Steel.
1896. Mazamas visited Crater Lake and christened the ancestral mountain, of which only the caldera remains, Mount Mazama.
1902. Crater Lake National Park, created by congressional action, approved by President Theodore Roosevelt. First superintendent, W. F. Arant, appointed.
1907. First automobile driven to the rim of Crater Lake by Charles True, from Medford, Oreg. The *Wocus*, the first boat used in rendering a launch service to visitors, placed on the lake.
1912. First congressional appropriation passed for developing a highway system in the park. Crater Lake Lodge, the oldest structure now existing in the rim area, was built.
1916. National Park Service Act passed August 25.
1927. Crater Lake Ski Club organized and first annual ski races held.
1931. Sinnott Memorial completed and dedicated.
1932. The Watchman Observation Station completed. A combined fire lookout and museum on top of the Watchman.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

LOCATED in southern Oregon, on the very crest of the Cascade Range, Crater Lake National Park takes its place among the Nation's most unique scenic wonderlands. It is a gem of rare excellence, possessing unity of form and color. At Crater Lake visitors observe beauty in its truest sense and experience a profound inspirational appeal. With an air of mystery, tranquillity now prevails where once unfathomable power was displayed. It is a shrine before which all may, with an attitude of reverence, penetrate the veil of the unknown to meet the realities of nature. The park now embraces an area of 250.52 square miles, or 160,333 acres, and was established by act of Congress on May 22, 1902.

The lake rests in the very heart of a mighty mountain whose destruction resulted in the formation of a vast crater in which the waters accumulated. It is 6 miles wide, 2,000 feet deep, and encircled by lava cliffs 1,000 feet high. Mountain trails lead to the summits of high points about the rim and down a thousand feet to the shores of the sea of silence. At the water's edge, motorboats and rowboats are available for those who wish to see more of the lake or try their hand at trout fishing. Regular boat trips are planned to Wizard Island, the perfect little crater rising above the surface of the lake. For those who do not descend the trail to the water's edge there is a motor drive around the rim of the lake. Every turn presents a different view. The constantly changing color and the contrasts of lava cliffs and blue water are beautiful beyond description.

DISCOVERY AND HISTORY

Legend says that the Klamath Indians believed Crater Lake was once a weird, ghostly amphitheater where the gods were forever embroiled in conflict, sporting in its blue waters and dwelling on its rocky heights and in its mystic depths.

Pioneers came slowly to southern Oregon, its sparse population in the early fifties living in constant dread of Indian wars. Miles of mountain region had never been explored when a party of California prospectors came to the mining village of Jacksonville. This was the only settlement in the region and owed its existence to the discovery of gold nearby. The Californians while preparing a journey into the mountains remained secretive regarding their mission. The purpose of their trip, however, was betrayed

by a member of the party to a group of Oregon miners who learned that the strangers were searching for a "Lost Cabin Mine," believed to be near the head of the Rogue River. Without delay, the Oregon miners decided to follow the Californians into the wilds, despite persistent efforts of the latter to evade them. Later, when the food supplies of both parties were running low, John Wesley Hillman, leader of the Oregon party, succeeded in uniting the two forces, and the search for the mine was postponed in order to hunt for game.

Thus it was on June 12, 1853, that Hillman, who had gone on some distance ahead of the hunting group, happened to ride up a deep canyon which, judging from its depth and width, he thought would lead to a higher slope. Letting his mule pick its way upward, he kept peering through the woods for game. Then suddenly the animal stopped, halting at the very rim of a deep blue lake. As the rider looked down he beheld a scene of unsurpassed beauty. Other members of the party soon joined their leader, and they agreed to call the body of water Deep Blue Lake.

In the excitement of gold stories and Indian wars, Crater Lake was forgotten for several years. There were no more visits by white men until 1862 when a party of six unsuspecting miners, led by Chauncey Nye, happened upon the place while on a prospecting trip and believed they had made a new discovery, only to learn afterwards of Hillman's visit. A third "discovery" was made in 1865 by a party of soldiers from Fort Klamath. They called the body of water Lake Majesty. This name was changed to Crater Lake in 1869 by visitors from Jacksonville.

Some years later, in 1872, William Gladstone Steel came to Oregon. The story is told that when Steel was a schoolboy he had heard of the discovery of Crater Lake and had made a resolution that he would sometime see the western wonder. He spent 9 years in Oregon before he could find anyone who had heard of Crater Lake; several more passed before he found a person who had actually seen it. It was not until 1885 that he was able to visit the place which he found to be even more beautiful than he had anticipated. The result was that Judge Steel conceived the idea of setting aside the lake and the region thereabout as a national park. He began an immediate agitation for this. Though the task was not an easy one and there was much opposition from certain quarters, Steel was undaunted by the rebuffs and continued his efforts unselfishly and with personal sacrifice over a period of 17 years. Success crowned his work when the park was established by an act of Congress, approved May 22, 1902. Judge Steel thereafter devoted his life to the development of the park and became one of its first superintendents. Later he became park commissioner.



The Phantom Ship near shore of Crater Lake.

Soon after Steel's first visit, soundings were taken on the lake under the direction of Capt. C. E. Dutton of the United States Geological Survey. Over a month was spent in the work, with the deepest sounding recorded at 1,996 feet.

The first survey for a road system within the park was made in 1910 and 1911; 2 years later the entrance roads from Medford and Klamath Falls were built. Though these roads were very primitive when compared with those now developed, they served the needs of that time when travel was yet dependent principally on horses and wagons.

GEOLOGICAL STORY

Visitors to Crater Lake find that they have to ascend continuous pumice slopes, which rest on a vast lava plateau, in order to reach the rim of the marvelous lake. It is evident that a mighty mountain once stood where now rests a lake of unbelievable blue, 2,000 feet in depth, on all sides of which perpendicular lava cliff walls rise from 500 to 2,000 feet.

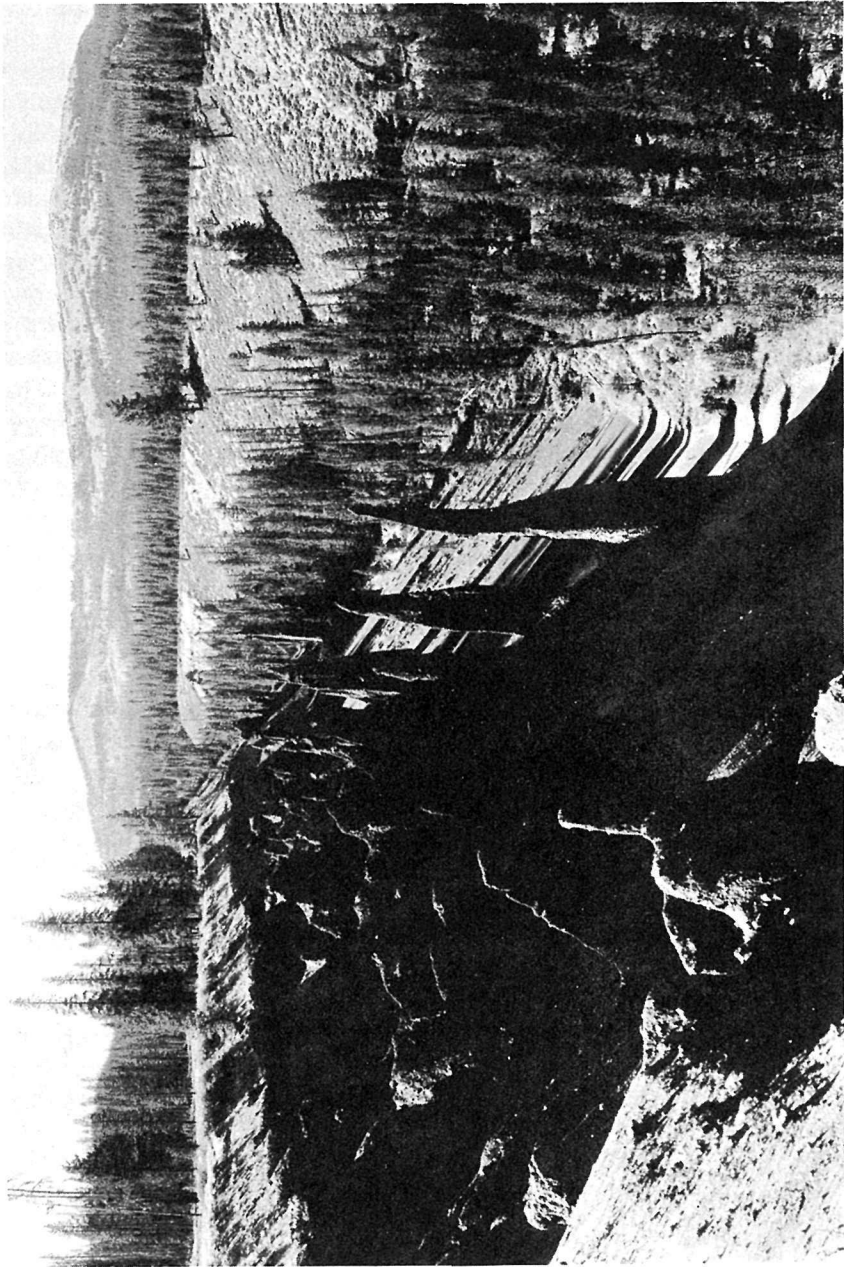
In 1896 the Mazama Club, a mountain-climbing group of Portland, Oreg., visited the lake, and, with fitting christening ceremonies, gave to the hypothetical mountain which no man ever saw the name of Mount Mazama. It is evident that the former mountain, and in fact the entire Cascade Range extending from northern Washington far south into northern California, is part of a series of tremendous lava flows. In late geological ages enormous flows of molten rock poured out over an area of more than 200,000 square miles, extending into Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, northeastern California, and northwestern Nevada. This vast lava plateau, the most extensive on the North American Continent, resulted from extensive fissure flows. The dominant trend of the great fissures or cracks is north to south, which accounted for the building of the Cascade Range on the plateau foundation along these lines. Those who have seen the Columbia River Gorge have noted the layer upon layer arrangement of the lava flows which form the plateau base.

As the volcanic cones of the Cascade Range, which include Mount Rainier (14,408 feet), Mount Adams (12,326 feet), Mount Baker (10,750 feet), Mount Shasta (14,161 feet), Mount St. Helens (9,697 feet), and Mount Lassen (10,453 feet) were being built by the extrusive forces of vulcanism, the mountain in the remnant of which Crater Lake now rests was formed. The extrusive lava flows, piled layer upon layer, supplied a foundation upon which pumice, volcanic ash, agglomerate, and successive eruptions formed the high volcanic peak. The radiating slopes of this peak are covered with a huge mantel of debris, transported by

moving glaciers and by streams. The adjacent gorges and canyons display spectacular exposures of water-sorted glacial deposits. Although the surface of the region has been changed by erosive forces, the cessation of vulcanism has been so recent that the remaining portion of the mountain and its radiating slopes must today appear very similar to the general outlines prevailing prior to its destruction and the development of the lake.

Crater Lake should be considered in relation to the mighty volcanic cone which was built by alternate stages of explosive emanations and quite extrusive flows during a long period of time. Upon examination of the cliffs bordering the lake we find layer upon layer of fragmental material. These walls with their bands of lava appear like sections of a layer cake. Although the layers seem to be roughly horizontal when viewed from the rim, they really slope gently away from the lake. This is true not only at one place but everywhere around the rim. The bands are neither uniform in thickness nor in character. One may be composed of andesitic lava, 5 to 10 feet thick, while the next one may be composed of pumice or volcanic agglomerate, 15 or more feet thick. These layers, 39 of which are visible at certain localities, represent successive periods of volcanic activity. Each accumulation means a new eruption or a new lava flow.

Molten lava may be spilled out as broad flows of melted rock, or forced upward by deep-seated forces within the earth. These latter extrusions may cause the volcano to break forth in new places on the mountain side. That this has happened to the old Crater Lake mountain is evidenced by the lava filling of the cracks or fissures which have formed resistant bands of lava rock, called dikes, which cut across the previously formed bands or layers. Molten rock is forced upward and outward, and as it cools it solidifies and develops masses of rock harder and more resistant to disintegration and decomposition than the surrounding rock material in which it discordantly rests. The forces of weathering and erosion attack the softer bordering material, leaving the resistant filling of the fissures as protruding ridges. There are many illustrations of such dikes to be seen within the rim of Crater Lake, the most spectacular of which is the Devil's Backbone. Removed from the rim of the lake, there are a number of adnate cones which grew upon the lower slopes of the old mountain. Timber Crater, Crater Peak, and Union Peak are a few of the more spectacular representatives. It is curious to note that these associated cones on the lower slopes are made of basic lava, and they afford a splendid illustration that additional fluid basic lava was pressed out from the central core of the parent mountain.



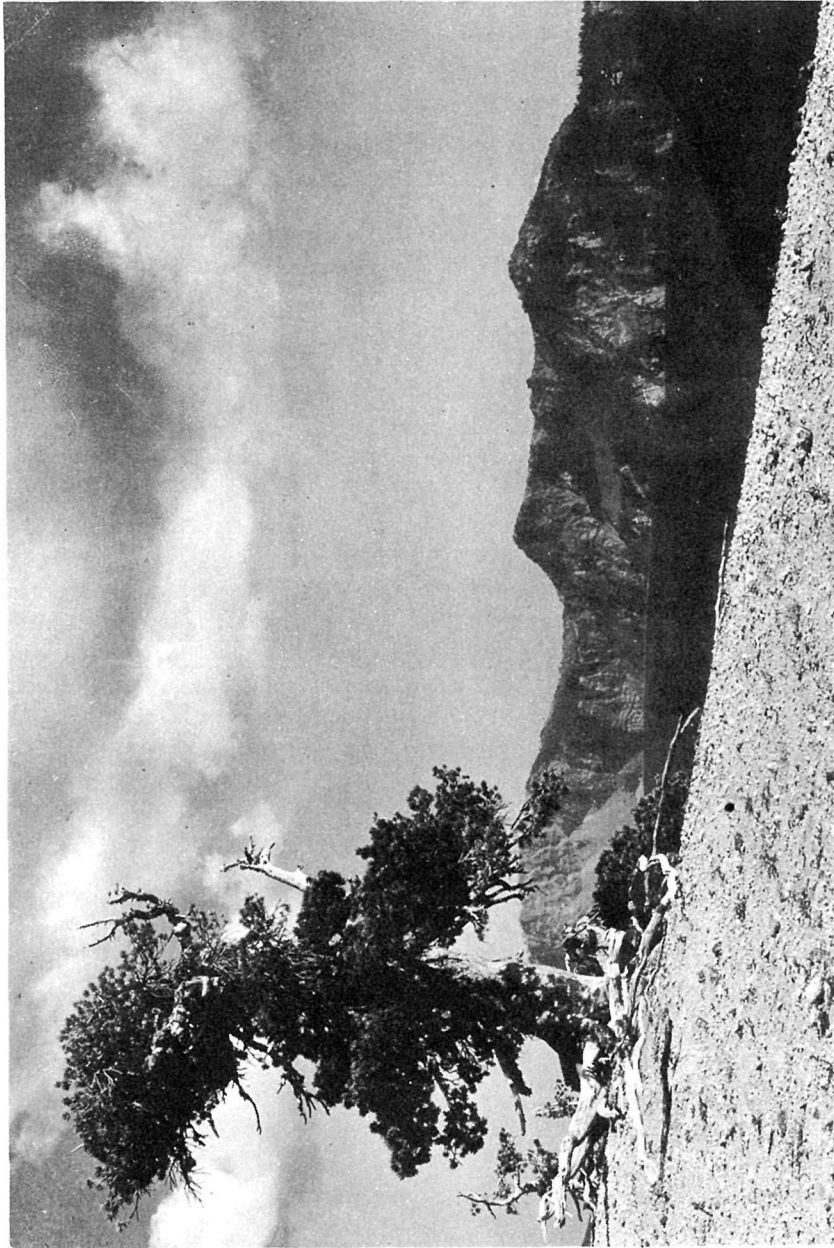
Pinnacle formations in Wheeler Creek Canyon.

With the exception of the dikes, the lava formations all slope gently from the rim of the lake. This indicates that there must have been a source for the material somewhere within the area now occupied by Crater Lake. The significance of this statement is paramount, for it suggests the existence of a volcano where Crater Lake now rests. The angle at which the layers of volcanic material slope away from the rim affords a method of estimating the former height of this mountain. By careful calculation geologists have arrived at a figure of between 14,000 and 15,000 feet for the elevation of Mount Mazama. This would indicate that the former mountain was on a par with the other mighty fire-formed peaks of the Cascade Range.

WORK OF STREAMS AND GLACIERS

Students of earth history have found unmistakable evidence of streams and glaciers which were present on the mighty mountain during the course of its building and also in subsequent time. In the layers forming the rim of the mountain there is evidence of wear by rushing water. In some places this is shown by the cutting of valleys; in others, by the accumulation of water-carried ash, pumice, bombs, and boulders.

In many places on the radiating slopes of the rim may be found exposures of polished rock, smoothed and planed by the scouring action of moving ice which carried with it sand, pebbles, and boulders. These evidences of glaciation are not to be confused with pseudoglacial structures, produced by flow structure in the fast cooling molten masses. At Discovery Point the protruding rock is polished and scratched. Parallel grooves, resulting from glacial flow, appear, and some 30 to 40 feet below there is another exposure of polished rock. The crest of the rim in many other places exhibits similar glacial characteristics. One who walks along the Path of Nature to Discovery Point has an excellent opportunity to read the story recorded in the rocks and to differentiate between the confusing structures. First, one sees glacial striae on the upper surfaces of many lava flows; next, a pseudostriation, produced by both flow banding and fracturing of the hot, molten lava mass. Farther along the trail Mother Nature has placed these two confusing structures alongside one another. The glacial striae are seen at right angles to the flow banding of the lava, and elsewhere within the same lava flow the striae are seen parallel with the banding. By studying the inner wall one finds that glacial accumulation and the resulting scour occurred during the building process, and that after the maximum accumulation ice formed on the surface of the mountain and wore down the sides, forming typical glacial, U-shaped valleys.



A gnarled white-bark pine on the Rim Trail.

The visitor, without examining the rocks in detail, may see clearly the effects of glaciation. From most points on the rim it is possible to look across the lake and observe the two giant, U-shaped notches which cut the rim between Garfield Peak and Cloud Cap. Kerr Valley and Sun Valley, both over a thousand feet deep, are smooth sided and exhibit the typical characteristics of glacial channels. The notches do not represent the headwaters of streams. They are cross sections of valleys which once extended much farther up the slope of the former mountain, having had their beginning in glacial feeding grounds which disappeared with the destruction of the central portion of the mountain.

What is the significance of these evidences of glaciation both on the rim and buried beneath the successive flows of lava? What part do they play in the story of Crater Lake?

In the first place, they definitely establish the existence of the theoretical mountain, called Mount Mazama. There unquestionably was a mountain on which the glaciers formed and down whose slopes the ice moved, gouging out U-shaped valleys and polishing the lava rocks. Furthermore, this was an intermittently active volcanic cone. Periods of glaciation were interspersed with periods of vulcanism. Lava flows descended the ice slopes, melting the glaciers and filling the valleys. As proof of this sequence of events, we find at Llao Rock a well developed U-shaped valley filled with lava. This is termed a "plugged valley" by students of vulcanism. It is believed that beneath the massive lava flow or plug, some 1,000 feet in thickness, will be found marks which a glacier always leaves, polished glacial boulders, and striated-rock surfaces.

RECORDS OF VEGETATION

In addition to the story of vulcanism and glaciation, the rocks of the inner rim and the radiating slopes disclose a record of former advances and retreats of vegetation. Some 20 miles both to the east and to the west of the rim of the lake logs, turned to charcoal, have been discovered, buried under 60 to 70 feet of volcanic ash and pumice. Hundreds of these charcoal specimens have been discovered buried in a prostrate position. Many display the presence of pitch, and pitch structures are found only in living or recently living trees. The vegetation advanced up the side of the mountain during a period of volcanic inactivity when conditions existed favorable for vegetative growth. The most significant discovery which has been made at Crater Lake was the finding of such a stump of a pine tree, in an upright position, within the present rim of the Lake, during the summer of 1933. The top portion of the stump was found to be carbonized, while the lower part and radiating roots were uncarbonized and

partially decomposed. This find in place substantiates the concept that forests grew on the slopes of the old mountain and that the pumice and ash hurled from the fiery crater fell, while still hot, on the slopes and covered the standing trees and preserved portions of them in a carbonized condition. The tree was growing upon a glacial surface, its roots penetrating a glacial deposit. Cool ash, pumice, and bombs tumbled down the slope from above and covered the roots and the base of the tree. At a subsequent time, hot volcanic ejecta, pumice, ash, and dust settled around the tree so fast that air was excluded, combustion was prevented, and carbonization resulted. Afterward glaciers ground down over the mantle of volcanic debris which had covered and carbonized the tree. The huge crater was formed at a later date, and it was widened in all directions by the breaking away of the inner lava walls. The resulting erosion of the inner rim slope has shifted the rim crest outward so that now the specimen is located within the crater rim. This fascinating discovery will be preserved as an exhibit in place.

Further search for previous existence of vegetation has revealed a thick soil zone with fine fragments of charred vegetal materials underlying some 50 feet of pumice just beneath the crest of the rim at Pumice Point. Above Cleetwood Cove vegetal remains are covered to a still greater depth by pumice and lava. The evidence is at hand to establish the fact that the intermittent volcano recurrently was clothed with vegetation, and that vulcanism, glaciation, and the retreats and invasions of vegetation played their roles in the interesting drama.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MOUNTAIN

It is evident that a great catastrophe has occurred, and a mighty crater remains where the top of the mountain formerly stood. Three theories have been advanced to explain the destruction of the mighty mountain and the origin of the lake.

Many geologists believe that the top was blown off by a series of terrific explosions and that the land surface in all directions was covered with successive showers of fragmental material, pumice, and ash. The mountain slopes are covered with a thick mantle of pumice and semisorted glaciofluvial material which indicates that extrusive volcanic debris was moved and sorted by the action of glaciers and running water. Others contend that the absence of huge blocks of andesitic material adjacent to the rim or scattered as erratics on the radiating slopes discounts the explosive concept. Adherents of the explosive concept present the idea that decomposition and disintegration have been very active and that much of the explosive material hurled down the radiating slopes has been

broken down and removed. They contend that the present land surface shows evidence of excessive weathering and erosion of the mountain slope.

The second theory regarding the disappearance of the volcanic cone suggests that the mountain collapsed or was engulfed. This concept presupposes that the molten rock within the earth-magma sank, and, as it withdrew, the top of the mountain was remelted and a yawning, bowl-shaped depression some 4,000 feet deep was left. Those who propose the collapse theory hold that the volume of the mountain top which has disappeared amounts to some 17 cubic miles, and that such a great mass, if removed by explosion, would have thickly covered the radiating slopes and produced a symmetrical, conical base.

Closely associated with the collapse concept is the third theory which holds that the seething, molten mass of lava in the crater of the volcano fused and undermined the walls and gradually produced the wide cauldronlike crater without tremendous explosions. In the volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands huge craters are constantly being enlarged by a similar caving-in process, and the lava lakes rise and fall sometimes more than a thousand feet. The walls are undermined, causing huge spawls to tumble in and contributing to the widening of the bowl-like depressions or craters.

It is possible to conceive that one of the above forces may have prevailed in the formation of the crater at Crater Lake, or that a combination of these forces destroyed the ancestral mountain. In any event, the rock layers inside the crater wall are clearly exposed, and have been sharply broken around the entire rim area. This fracturing and falling in of huge spawls resulted in the widening of the crater. The precise details of the story are not yet fully known, and remain a challenge to scientists. This feature causes eminent students of earth history from all over the world to travel far in order to examine this most unique laboratory of vulcanism, glaciation, and vegetative adaptation.

Whatever the cause, a huge crater developed, some 4,000 feet deep. Then, as the final gasp of vulcanism, the Wizard Island cinder cone grew in the base of the crater. The sounding of the lake in 1886 presented information which points to the existence of two lesser cinder cones which are now covered by water.

Shortly after the destruction of Mount Mazama and the formation of Wizard Island and the lesser cones, Crater Lake itself came into existence. The water of Crater Lake is derived from the rain and snow falling directly over the crater surface, and from snow blowing into the huge depression. The conditions of evaporation, seepage, and precipitation are in a state of balance which make possible this deep basin of water and the maintenance

of approximately a constant water level. A very fine adjustment of natural forces prevails, and the lake might never have been formed if any one of the significant events in the chain of circumstances had been materially different.

The mute display of power and the mystery concerning the origin tend to add an atmosphere of charm to the entire setting of the unbelievably blue water. Color is an outstanding characteristic of Crater Lake. Among spectacular lakes of the world no depth of color and brilliance of blue are more striking. The blue of the deeper water is brought out in contrast with the shades of green displayed in the narrow, shallow areas along the margin. The deep blue of the lake is believed to be caused chiefly by the scattering of light in water of exceptional depth and clearness. In addition, the water surface is walled around with sheer cliffs, rising from 500 to 2,000 feet above the water surface, and this prevents observation of the lake from a normal perspective. The color is thought to be due to the same cause that produces the blue of the sky.

The beauty of color and the unity of form possessed by Crater Lake present a vision which will never be forgotten. It is truly a place of tranquillity, born of the tumultuous forces of fire and explosion. But still the lake possesses its moods. One finds that the coloring and appearance change from hour to hour and from season to season as the angle of the sun's rays changes. To come to know this most marvelous lake is a cumulative experience. Its air of weird mystery and charm always prevail.

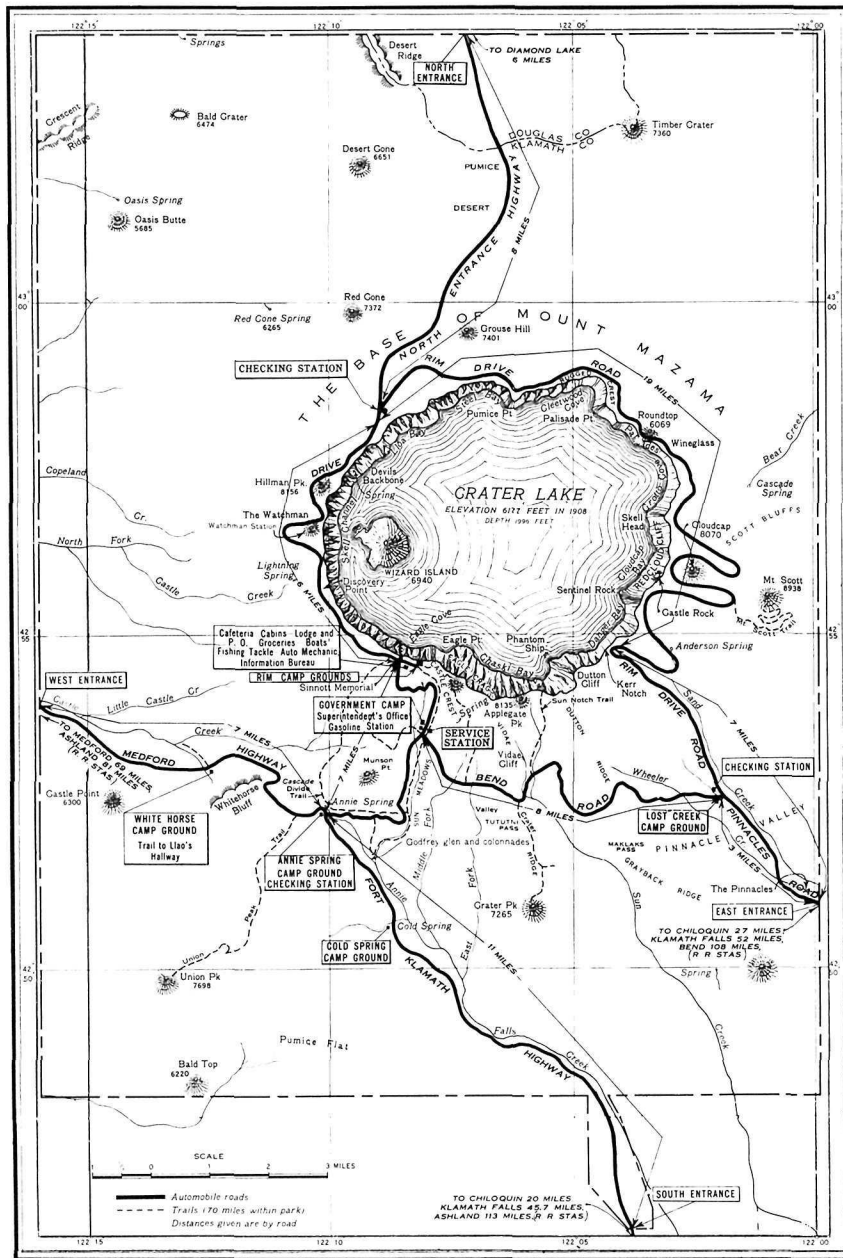
PLACES OF INTEREST

SINNOTT MEMORIAL

In recognition of great service to Crater Lake National Park and to the State of Oregon, Congress authorized by an act approved May 14, 1930, the construction of a memorial to Representative Nicholas J. Sinnott of Oregon. Following this recommendation an attractive stone building was constructed on Victor Rock, just inside the rim of Crater Lake. The structure, with its broad parapet looking over the lake, serves as an orientation point for all park visitors. High-powered field glasses are trained on the important features, helping the visitor to understand the geologic history of the lake and to appreciate the relationship between the scenic and scientific. The glasses are supplemented by numerous specimens of volcanic material on display in the exhibit room maintained in connection with the observation station. A large relief map of the Crater Lake region is located on the parapet. This particular feature of the Sinnott Memorial



Sinnott Memorial observation station.



Map of the park.

display is extremely popular in that it helps the foot traveler, as well as the autoist, to locate the places of interest he wishes to see. All those who come to Crater Lake should visit the Sinnott Memorial as soon as possible after their arrival in the park. It is located close to the lodge and camp ground and may be reached in a 2-minute walk from the highway.

RIM DRIVE

An interesting highway encircles the lake, and visitors in their own automobiles are invited to join the party conducted on the rim drive by a member of the park naturalist force. Stops are made at a number of ob-



Naturalist guiding a party of visitors over the Rim Trail.

servation points where ranger naturalists review the geologic history of the area and explain different features of the natural history. One of the stops is at Discovery Point, where John Wesley Hillman first saw Crater Lake, June 12, 1853. Other stops are at Liao Rock, the Devil's Backbone, the Wine Glass, Cloud Cap, and Kerr Notch. The starting time for the trip is announced by the park naturalist and posted on the Government bulletin boards. All trips leave from the Sinnott Memorial located on Victor Rock near the lodge and camp ground. The conducted Rim Drive is scheduled daily and requires approximately 3 hours to complete the 35-mile circuit.

WIZARD ISLAND

This is a symmetrical cinder cone rising 763 feet above the surface of the lake. The island may be reached by boat. A trail leads from the shore to the crater, which is approximately 100 feet deep and 400 feet in diameter.

GARFIELD PEAK

With an altitude of 8,060 feet, this peak is easily reached by trail from the lodge. From the summit there is a magnificent view of the lake and of the range to the eastward.

LLAO ROCK ¹

This is an object of interest chiefly as the fabled dwelling place of the Spirit of Llao. According to Indian legend, the shadow being of Llao, who could never be killed, dwells in the rock. He looks out over the lake and at favorable moments, when other spirits dwelling in the air or water are careless or off guard, he comes out of the rock and causes great storms on the lake where he once ruled. Llao Rock rises nearly 2,000 feet above the lake level. As mentioned in the geologic story of the lake, this rock was formed by a lava flow which descended the slopes of Mount Mazama and filled one of the large U-shaped valleys once occupied by a glacier.

THE WATCHMAN

On the rim, directly west of Wizard Island, is The Watchman. This peak, deriving its name from its use as one of the observation points during the sounding of the lake in 1886, is of interest not only because of its height, but because of the fire lookout and observation station on its summit. They may be reached after a 15-minute walk over a new trail from the rim road. A rare panorama of the park and surrounding country

¹ *The Indian legend.*—According to the legend of the Klamath and Modoc Indians the mystic land of the Gaywas was the home of the great god Llao. His throne in the infinite depths of the blue waters was surrounded by giant crawfish, his warriors, who were able to lift great claws out of the water and seize too venturesome enemies on the cliff tops.

War broke out with Skell, the god of the neighboring Klamath marshes. Skell was captured and his heart used for a ball by Llao's monsters. But an eagle, one of Skell's servants, captured it in flight, and a coyote, another of Skell's servants, escaped with it; and Skell's body grew again around his living heart. Once more he was powerful and once more he waged war against the God of the Lake.

Then Llao was captured; but he was not so fortunate. Upon the highest cliff his body was quartered and cast into the lake and eaten by his own monsters under the belief that it was Skell's body. But when Llao's head was thrown in the monsters recognized it and would not eat it.

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

may be viewed from this point which is 8,025 feet above the level of the sea and 2,000 feet above the lake.

CLOUD CAP

Possibly the most comprehensive view of the lake may be obtained from Cloud Cap, on the east rim. Its summit rises over 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and 2,000 feet above the lake. To the east is Mount Scott, and to the north and west wide vistas of the summit of the range. On a clear day, the shining surface of Klamath Lake may be seen far to the south, bordered with vast marsh lands and the dark timber at the foot of the range, while farther south is the crown of beautiful Mount Shasta. The strange coloring of Crater Lake is well observed from Cloud Cap. In the sunlight there is play of clouds and soft shadows upon the surface of the lake. Purple hues, delicate lavender with violet blue, and deep streaks of emerald shading to a silvered green along the shores present a variation of color and beauty one may never hope to see elsewhere.

MOUNT SCOTT

East of Cloud Cap is Mount Scott, easily climbed and affording fine unobstructed views. The peak is the highest point within the park, reaching an altitude of nearly 9,000 feet. A fire outlook is located on the summit.

THE PINNACLES

Located in Wheeler Creek, near the east entrance of the park, are the slender spires of volcanic ash and fragmental material. Some of the needles are 200 feet in height. In Sand Creek Canyon and Godfrey's Glen in Annie Creek Canyon there are additional spires and fluted columns carved out of the soft volcanic material by the erosion of water. The Pinnacles continue to grow in height and new ones are slowly being formed.

UNION PEAK

From the highway that mounts the Cascade Range west, one obtains a splendid view of Union Peak, 7 miles to the southwest of Crater Lake. It appears to have been placed on the top of the range to mark the burial place of a guide of Indian legendary lore. This strange towering peak is the remaining cone of what was once an active volcano which played its part in the building of the Cascade Range. It is a landmark of unusual form among the peaks, rising 1,400 feet above the crest of the range and nearly 8,000 feet above sea level. Trail trips to Union Peak are among the finest offered in the Crater Lake area.

MOUNT THIELSEN

This great clifflike formation, rising to an elevation of 9,178 feet, is to the north of Crater Lake and outside of the park. It is a picturesque sight when seen from the heights surrounding the lake and is often referred to as the Matterhorn of the Cascade Range. It is the wreck remaining of a great mountain. The sharp summit of the peak has been shattered repeatedly by lightning, producing fused glassy surfaces and tortuous opening of the nature of fulgurite formations. To reach its sharp heights is difficult and requires experience in mountain climbing. Near the foot of Thielsen lies Diamond Lake.

LLAO'S HALLWAY

The hallway, a gorge 125 feet deep cut through pumice material by stream erosion, is located on a tributary to Castle Creek just north of the White Horse camp ground on the Medford Road. There are numerous cave amphitheaters and narrow passageways along the trail which follows the bottom of the gorge.

WILD ANIMALS

The park abounds with the smaller game species that are of great interest to the visitor because of their friendly inquisitiveness. Members of the squirrel family have learned that they will not be harmed and so are numerous along roads and trails and at any place where people congregate, knowing that in such surroundings they will find a wealth of tidbits.

The larger mammals, with the possible exception of the bear, are fairly well represented but not numerous. Of the three deer species, the Columbia blacktail is most numerous. Also frequently reported is the larger mule deer, and occasionally a band of whitetail deer will be discovered in one of the grassy, watered meadows. Elk have been noted along the eastern side of the park as far north as the base of Mount Scott, the park's loftiest peak.

Bears, while they may be seen by the keen observer in many parts of the park, are most numerous around Government headquarters and may be seen at almost any hour of the day foraging in the garbage pit nearby. Excepting a few brown-colored individuals, they are the well-known black variety. The grizzly bear has become extinct in this section.

Sometimes as many as three cubs, attended by their mother, make their appearance. Visitors never tire of watching the antics of these little balls

of fur as they frolic and play. An occasional disciplinary cuff administered by a watchful mother always causes much merriment among the spectators.

In the interest of safety, it is prohibited to feed the bears by hand. Too many persons have been painfully clawed doing so. Also it is well to see that one does not get between the mother and her cubs.



A park bear greets an early visitor.

Others of the larger animals extant in the park, but seldom seen by the casual observer, are the cougar or mountain lion, the wolf, the coyote, Baird's yellow fox, and the red fox.

Most common and approachable are the friendly and gluttonous little golden-mantled ground squirrels. They stuff their cheeks with peanuts from the hands of visitors until they can hold no more. Then they scurry

away, hurriedly cache the supply for future use, and come scurrying back for more. Numerous also, but not quite so trusting, are the tiny chipmunks, easily distinguished from the golden-mantled squirrel. These little fellows seem charged with electric energy, darting to and fro, seemingly never quiet.

Basking on a warm rock or stodgily making his way among them, one will frequently see the marmot, whose kind is plentiful along all the roads and trails.

The hiker is constantly having his way challenged by the alert and exceedingly saucy little pine squirrel, who may be recognized by his very audacity. The porcupine is frequently observed as he waddles clumsily in his search for food, which consists chiefly of succulent bark from young pine trees.

His shrill note often heard on rocky slopes, but almost impossible to discover, because of his wonderful protective coloration, unless he moves, is the cony or pika. These tiny animals are commonly seen at the foot of the Crater Wall Trail.

Not quite as interesting perhaps, but often seen, are badgers, gray squirrels, and rabbits of both the snowshoe and cottontail variety. Other furry little denizens not so frequently seen are the mink, mountain weasel, flying squirrel, and marten.

In only one place in the park, and that far off the beaten paths, lives a colony of beaver. These are of the bank-beaver type and do not build the big lodge familiarly associated with the name.

BIRD LIFE

Great numbers of birds of many varieties have discovered that Crater Lake National Park is a sanctuary for them. There are now more than 70 varieties in the park. Bird notes are heard continuously, and the little creatures, especially the brilliantly colored ones, are often observed as they flit about amid the dark foliage of pine, fir, and hemlock.

The Eagle Crags have furnished nesting places for the golden eagle and the American bald eagle; Llaó Rock is the home of a falcon. Ospreys have been seen, and the horned owl forages nightly. California gulls visit the park and black cormorants are known to have nested and raised their young on the lake. There are ravens and half a dozen varieties of hawks. Canvasback and golden-eyed ducks frequent the lake, and the Sierra grouse the timber lands. Clark's crow, the camp robber, and California, crested, and gray jays make their presence known on the trails and around the camp grounds.

Smaller birds frequently seen are the mountain bluebird, Townsend solitaire, Sierra junco, pine siskin, creeper nuthatch, flicker, chickadee, and grosbeak. There are golden and ruby-crowned kinglets, robins, wrens, wood and green-tailed towhees, purple and rosy finches, chipping and other sparrows, several varieties of thrushes, and five varieties of warblers. Occasionally a humming bird is seen.

The most noticeable of the small birds of the park is the western tanager, a brilliant streak of gold as he darts and flits in the dark foliage, and equally remarkable in coloring when he rests on twig or branch, where his red head, yellow body, and black wings with yellow bars are unmistakable. The sweetest singer in the park is the hermit thrush—shy, difficult to locate, but making his presence known by his beautiful song.

FISHING

Angling amid scenes of towering, multicolored cliffs in heavily trout-stocked waters of deepest blue, fishermen are provided with an experience



Boating and fishing are popular sports.

unknown to any other spot, though search may be made in the far corners of the earth. Trout bite readily in Crater Lake and are caught in such numbers that even the most inexpert of anglers are seldom disappointed.

Crater Lake trout are not small nor do they submit easily after they are hooked. They battle desperately to regain their lost liberty, their struggles echoing in singing lines and whirring reels, as fishermen labor to land these coveted prizes. Trout as long as 36 inches have been caught. The average is around 2 pounds each.

The crystal-clear waters of the lake provide good fly fishing and experienced fly casters have reported success many times, using a wide assortment of lures. During certain hours of the day, fish jump lustily along the shore line, and here flies are placed to effective use. Trolling, however, is the popular method, with results satisfactory in most sections of the lake. Spoons or spinners are principally used, although plugs are occasionally a part of the tackle.

The limit of a day's catch is five per person, extending during the summer season. No fishing license is necessary.

Although today Crater Lake literally teems with rainbow and steelhead trout, in addition to a lesser number of silversides, German brown, and speckled trout, less than 50 years ago the lake was devoid of piscatorial life of any kind.

The first fish were planted September 1, 1888, by Judge William Gladstone Steel after a long and arduous task. While en route on one of his early visits to the lake, he stopped at a farmhouse along the way near the Rogue River. There two farm boys supplied him with minnows, 600 of which he placed in a bucket, which he planned to take to the lake by wagon, but rough road made it necessary for him to carry it by hand. He walked 47 miles, changing water repeatedly in the container at every mountain stream he passed. The fish appeared in good condition, and it was thought they would be transported safely, but when the lake was reached and the bucket was set down for a short time, most of the fingerlings were in a dying condition.

After another change of water apparently revived them, Mr. Steel hurriedly descended the steep crater wall and at the lake shore released them, but out of the 600 only 37 were able to swim slowly away. A few years later, a California minister succeeded in planting 200, but after that plantings were rare for many years. Since the park was established in 1902 annual plantings have increased until now they have reached an annual total of 200,000, assuring good fishing for years to come.

Food for the fish in waters where there is little vegetation puzzled park authorities for some time but a few years ago the problem was solved by planting fresh-water shrimp at places where it was thought they would thrive best. These crustaceans multiplied rapidly and are now providing

sufficient food for the trout. As a result, catches are in a wonderfully prime condition and constitute delicacies which have brought anglers back to the lake many times.

Rowboats may be rented at the boat landing at the foot of a wide, comfortable trail from the rim to the water.

THE FORESTS

Untouched by the hand of man and carefully guarded against the ravages of fire, the forests of Crater Lake form one of the park's principal attractions, not only from a scenic standpoint and their never failing interest for tree lovers, but also from their vast acres of magnificent stands. Visitors never tire of the melodies of breezes which float through branches far above nor of the lure of the solitude of woodlands rich in luxuriant undergrowth of shrubs and smaller trees. Without its forests, Crater Lake would be devoid of an important quality as a vacation spot and scenic attraction. There would be few wild animals and almost no birds.

There are many species of trees within the park, intermingling at the boundaries with species found usually at lower altitudes. Forests of yellow pine, Douglas fir, scrub oak, and madroña are superseded in the park by those species restricted mainly to higher altitudes.

The mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) is characteristic of the Crater Lake region, its stately trunks, drooping limbs, and evergreen foliage providing woodland beauty that is never forgotten. It is common to the inner rim of the lake, and seeks high altitudes on mountain peaks, where its growth is stunted and its limbs beaten down by storms. An imposing stand of this species greets the visitor at Annie Spring and grows on both sides of the highway to the rim, their large trunks suggestive of the hundreds of years they have been growing undisturbed in their mountain fastness. They grow along the road around the lake, enhancing the beauty of the Rim Drive, their trunks crowding each other for space beneath the shade of their lofty crowns. Their feathery foliage is a blue-green and their reddish-brown bark is always deeply furrowed and roughened.

Other outstanding trees of the park are the white bark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), short and stunted, and the western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), common in the 5,000- and 6,000-foot elevations. The largest western white pine in the park and believed to be one of the largest in existence is located along the middle fork of Annie Creek.

The lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), Alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), Shasta red fir (*Abies magnifica shastensis*), Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmanni*), and incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*) also are found within the park

boundaries. The lodgepole pine is the most prolific of the different species and can be seen in stands covering thousands of acres. The Shasta red fir has also been known as the Noble fir and has been the object of much discussion in the past. The silver fir, native to northern climes, finds its southernmost limit in the Crater Lake area, favoring spots where winds are the strongest and snow is the deepest.

Further enhancing the beauty of the park woodlands are several broad-leaf trees and a large variety of shrubs and undergrowth. Willows, alders, and dogwood fringe streams and marshy meadows in company with the Oregon yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), a small shrubby tree related to the cedars and firs. Huckleberry bushes are not uncommon and in their season are laden with toothsome purple berries. The timid aspens (*Populus tremuloides*) keep company with the larger members of the cone-bearing species, their small heart-shaped leaves trembling in mountain breezes. The black cottonwoods (*Populus trichocarpa*) also mingle with the firs and pines.

In the upper reaches of the park, shrubs are smaller and include mostly manzanita, buck brush, and huckleberry bushes, always lingering near forest growth. A creeping currant of restricted distribution often forms green carpets.

Many travelers visit Crater Lake, view the majestic splendor of the world-famed scenic wonder, and leave without realizing the beauties of the forest lands about them. A visit to the park is assuredly most complete after pleasant summer nights spent encamped under the spreading limbs of its stately hemlocks, pines, and firs. The sweet aroma of the woods, their heavily carpeted floors and rustling leaves add much to the joy of a visit to Crater Lake.

WILD FLOWERS

If one enters the park by the usual gateways and travels the beaten paths, he is likely to be disappointed in the flowers, especially when compared with the wonderful display to be seen in some of the other national parks.

The soil is chiefly volcanic and lacking in moisture, and so perforce the plant life must be limited to those forms whose peculiar structure adapts them to such environment. Whenever the highway enters the regions of the streams the eye is gladdened by the transformation due to water's magic touch, and if our interest leads us by winding trail to the mountain meadows beside the singing brooks there will we find a sight as "Fair as the Garden of the Lord."

Soon after entering, the attention is caught by a flash of red, oft repeated, which upon closer examination proves to be the funnel-shaped



Alpine fir along highway below Government Camp.

bells of the mountain gilia (*Gilia aggregata*). The plant is rather tall and loosely branched and occasionally has yellow flowers.

Under the evergreen trees hide the prince's pine, or chimaphila, a low plant with several dark green leaves oppositely arranged on the stem and a few waxy white flowers on a single stalk. A common associate of this is the tooth-leaf wintergreen (*Pyrola dentata*). The flower cluster resembles prince's pine, but the leaves form a rosette at the base. In the same locality are found plants without green foliage. One of these is creamy white with a few flowers of the same color, the pine sap; another, belonging to the orchid family and having a cluster of reddish green flowers, is the coral root; a third has a thick white stem streaked with red, the allostropa. These all are parasites or saprophytes and obtain their food at second-hand.

Just before reaching park headquarters is a meadow on the right of the road; here there are immense quantities of the mountain wild onion (*Allium validum*). They are rank growers, reaching a height of 1 or 2 feet, and are readily known by the strong onion odor.

At park headquarters is a veritable mountain garden, a riot of the red Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja*); the tall valerian (*Valeriana sitchensis*), with its flat-topped cluster of white flowers and root with the disagreeable odor of the medicinal valerian; and the false hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), the large elliptical leaves of which are marked with prominent parallel veins, resembling somewhat in form the wild plantain topped with a cluster of green flowers.

At the top, in loose volcanic ash, is the low lupine (*Lupinus minimus*). The beautiful blue flowers catch the eye, and the many-fingered leaves make its identity certain. Another earth-hugging plant is the pussy-paws (*Spraguea umbellata*). Its little leaves form a rosette from which the flower stalks radiate and bear crowded clusters of papery flowers ranging in color from white through pink or rose to purple. The sunflower family has several representatives: A purple aster (*Astercovilli*); yellow arnica, a low plant, with heart-shaped leaves; and the Senecio.

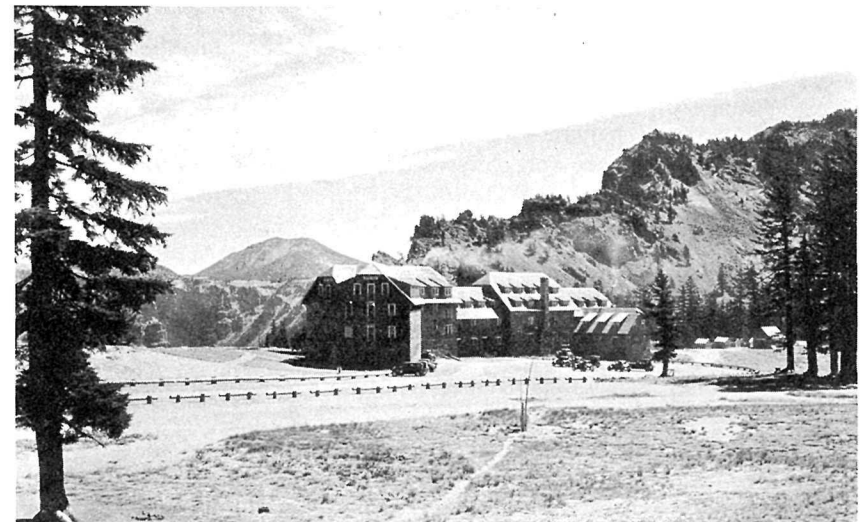
As one descends the trail to the lake one of the first plants to attract attention is the trailing raspberry (*Rubus lasiococcus*). Its leaves form a carpet in the shade, while scattered white blossoms, at a hasty glance, give the impression of a strawberry. In similar localities are found the one-sided wintergreen with its greenish flowers all on one side of the stem (*Pyroa secunda*), and often associated with it the dainty two-leaved orchid with its inconspicuous green flowers, the tway-blade (*Listera caurina*). Farther down, the crater's sides are ablaze with the yellow arnica and other

sunflowers, and at the very bottom the glory of the mountains, the purple monkey flower (*Mimulus lewisii*), its masses of flowers giving much the impression of the petunia beds of old-fashioned gardens.

Crossing to Wizard Island, near the landing is an abundance of the wild bleedingheart (*Bikukula formosa*). A little way up the trail one finds the elephanthead (*Pedicularis racemosa*), its common name suggested from the resemblance of the flower to the head of an elephant with trunk and ears. At the very top, sending its long root straight down toward the water supply, is the rough mountain dandelion (*Hulsea nana*). Within the cinder cone is a considerable variety, some of the most striking being red and yellow paintbrush and beardtongue (*Pentstemon*).

RIM VILLAGE

A large majority of visitors first reach the rim of the lake at the Rim Village. This is the focal point of park activities. Here are the lodge,



Lodge on the rim of Crater Lake.

post office, cafeteria, general store, studios, a rental cabin group, auto service, emergency mechanical services, ranger station. From the Rim Village a number of the most important trails take off, including the spectacular new trail down the crater wall to the lake shore, where launches and rowboats are available for pleasure trips and fishing excursions. This fine trail is 6 feet wide and on a holding grade of 12 percent,

permitting its use by people unaccustomed to much physical effort. For those who prefer not to walk, saddle horses and saddle mules are available for this and other trail trips. The trail to the summit of Garfield Peak, directly overlooking the lake and giving a magnificent panorama of the Cascades, also takes off from the Rim Village, as does the trail to The Watchman, and another trail to Annie Spring.

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

CAMPING

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

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

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

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

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

A camping place is located at Lost Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles inside the east entrance of the park. This camping place is at the junction of the highway entering the park and the Rim Road, near Sand Creek Canyon, with its strange pinnacles. It is about 10 miles from Lost Creek Camp Grounds to the rim of the lake, the road skirting the great heights south of the lake.

White Horse Camp, where there is fine water and an abundance of firewood, is situated 3 miles inside the park boundary and about halfway between the west entrance to the park and Annie Spring checking station.

At this point the trail to Lla'o's Hallway, one of the most uncanny and spectral volcanic chasms in the park area, leads from the highway. Except for the nearby road and the cutting of a few trees, the locality of White Horse Camp is as untouched as though one were stepping back to the days of Lewis and Clark and the Oregon pioneers. It is about 9 miles by highway from this camp to the rim of the lake.

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

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



Winter in the park. The window you see is the second story.

ADMINISTRATION

The park is administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, with a superintendent, David H. Canfield, in immediate charge. A naturalist and a force of rangers assist this official.

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

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

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY RAILROAD

The Great Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads serve Crater Lake National Park. On the east is the joint line over which the principal trains of both railways run through Klamath Falls, while the Siskiyou line of the Southern Pacific passes to the west through Medford. During the season, special tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates. Some of the finest trains on the west coast are operated over these routes, including the Cascade and the Shasta.

BY AUTOMOBILE

The automobile approaches to the park are exceptionally fine. The Pacific Highway, a splendid road through California, Oregon, and Washington, is the main artery of travel. Motorists traveling south should turn off at Medford and follow the 80-mile Crater Lake Highway through the picturesque Rogue River Canyon and the splendid Rogue River National Forest. This section of Oregon is a "fisherman's paradise", where steelhead, cutthroat, small trout, and salmon abound. Visitors from the east arrive over the Dalles-California high-speed roadway through Bend to the north and Klamath Falls to the south. Motorists entering the park by way of Medford usually leave by the southern highway through Klamath Falls, 62 miles distant. This is a good road, passing through Annie Creek Canyon, the Klamath Indian Reservation, and along the edge of Upper Klamath Lake. The scenery is equally as fine but entirely different from that of the Medford route.

BY AIRPLANE

High-speed, de luxe airplane service from all points in the United States to Medford is now available through the United Air Lines, which operates direct service to 19 States. For persons of limited time, this service affords a

splendid opportunity to see the park. For example, passengers may leave Los Angeles after breakfast, land at Medford, take a bus for the 80-mile drive to the park, and arrive in the afternoon. Leaving New York at noon, one may arrive in Medford in time for breakfast the next morning and drive to the park before lunch.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

The Crater Lake National Park Co. offers all of the accommodations for visitors in the park. Rooms may be obtained at the Crater Lake Lodge, a large, roomy hotel on the rim of the lake, for prices ranging from \$3 for two in a room to \$5.50 for one person, with half rates for children under 8 years. Housekeeping cabins at the village site on the lake rim cost \$2 a day. The building, which contains the cafeteria and store carrying needed supplies, souvenirs, novelties, pictures, and photographic supplies, is nearby.

Motor transportation.—Daily automobile service from Medford and Klamath Falls to Crater Lake Lodge is maintained by the Crater Lake National Park Co. The round-trip cost is \$8 per person, and if desired, a visitor may enter by way of Medford and leave by way of Klamath Falls, or vice versa. The trip requires 2½ hours from Klamath Falls and 3 hours from Medford. Automobiles may be hired at the lodge for special trips within the park. A 10-mile sunset drive to the summit of The Watchman, one of the high rim points, costs \$1 per person.

Launches and rowboats.—Rowboats may be hired for 50 cents per hour for one person and 25 cents for each additional person. Regularly scheduled trips are made daily by launch to the Phantom Ship and Wizard Island (about 15 miles) at a cost of \$2 per person. Hourly trips are made to Wizard Island for \$1 a person. Fishing-tackle may be rented at the boat landing.

Following the shore line of Crater Lake for a distance of 26 miles, a launch excursion around the lake, beginning at 9 o'clock each morning during the travel season, is a very popular attraction. Accompanied by a ranger-naturalist, the launch passes by points of geologic and historical interest, about which visitors are given complete information. The trip has been carefully planned and is available at the cost of \$2 per person.

This booklet is issued once a year and the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent and park operator.

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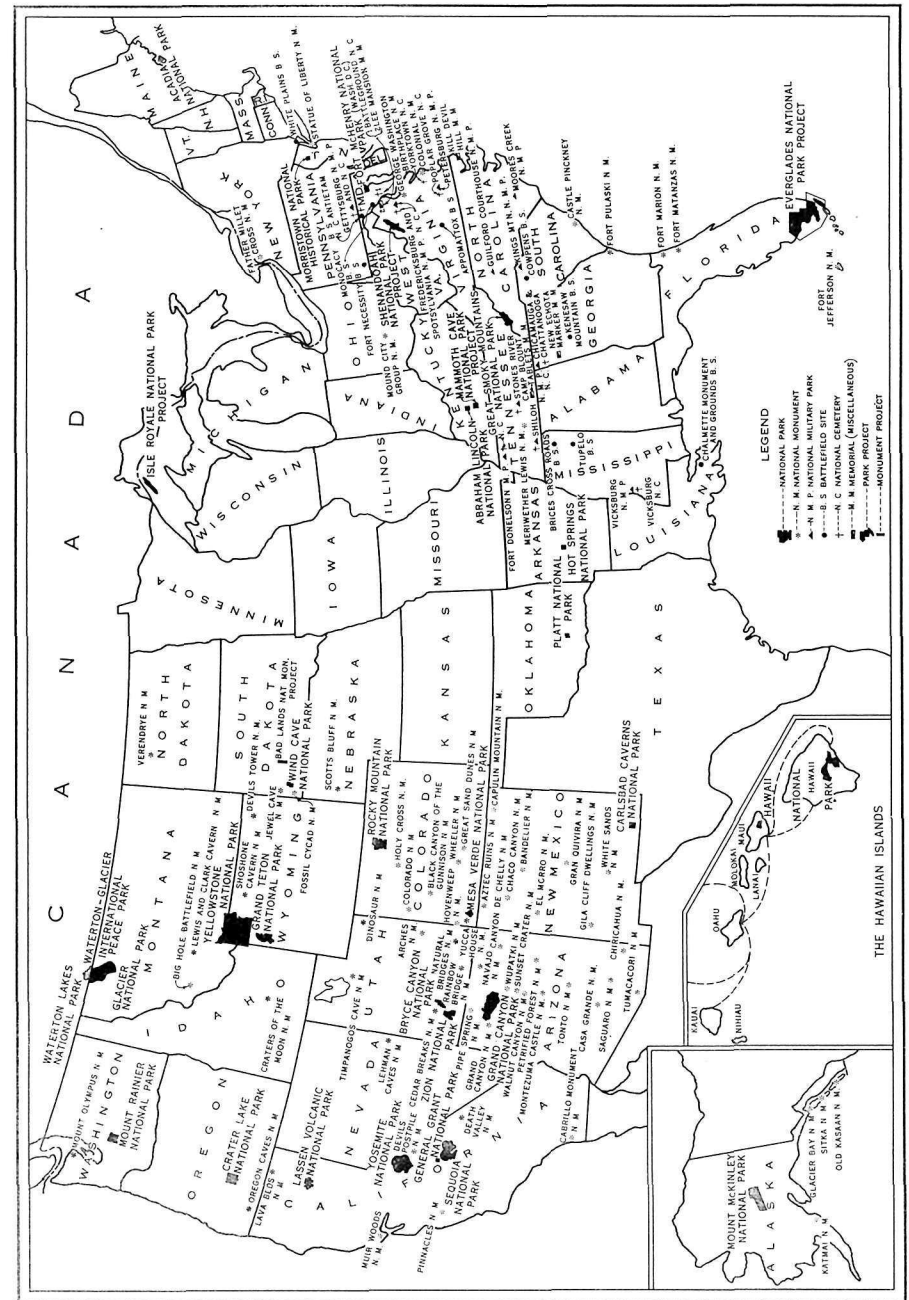
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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- Glimpses of Our National Parks.** An illustrated booklet of 92 pages containing descriptions of the principal national parks. Address the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Free.
- Recreational Map.** Shows both Federal and State reservations with recreational opportunities throughout the United States. Brief descriptions of principal ones. Address as above. Free.
- Forests of Crater Lake National Park.** By J. F. Pernot. 40 pages. 26 illustrations. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20 cents. (Always send the Superintendent of Documents cash or money order.)
- National Parks Portfolio.** By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound and illustrated with more than 300 beautiful photographs of the national parks. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.50.
- Fauna of the National Parks.** By G. M. Wright, J. S. Dixon, and B. H. Thompson. Survey of wildlife conditions in the national parks. Illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20 cents.
- Panoramic View of Crater Lake National Park.** 16½ by 18 inches; scale, 1 mile to the inch. Gives excellent idea of configuration of surface as seen from the air. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 25 cents.
- Map of Crater Lake National Park.** About 14 by 19 inches; scale, 1 mile to inch. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. 10 cents.
- Booklets about the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.
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| Acadia, Maine | Lassen Volcanic, Calif. |
| Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex. | Mesa Verde, Colo. |
| General Grant, Calif. | Mount McKinley, Alaska |
| Glacier, Mont. | Mount Rainier, Wash. |
| Grand Canyon, Ariz. | Platt, Okla. |
| Grand Teton, Wyo. | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| Great Smoky Mountains, N. C.-Tenn. | Sequoia, Calif. |
| Hawaii, Hawaii | Wind Cave, S. Dak. |
| Hot Springs, Ark. | Yellowstone, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho |
| | Yosemite, Calif. |
| | Zion and Bryce Canyon, Utah |

DO YOU KNOW YOUR NATIONAL PARKS

- Acadia, Maine.**—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 21.61 square miles.
- Bryce Canyon, Utah.**—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 55.06 square miles.
- Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico.**—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns believed largest in the world. Established 1930; 15.56 square miles.
- Crater Lake, Oregon.**—Astonishingly beautiful lake in crater of an extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.
- General Grant, California.**—Celebrated General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.96 square miles.
- Glacier, Montana.**—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 250 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,533.88 square miles.
- Grand Canyon, Arizona.**—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,009.08 square miles.
- Grand Teton, Wyoming.**—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.
- Great Smoky Mountains: North Carolina, Tennessee.**—Massive mountain uplift covered with magnificent forests. Gorgeous wild flowers. Established for protection 1930; 615,76 square miles.
- Hawaii: Islands of Hawaii and Maui.**—Volcanic areas of great interest, including Kilauea, famous for frequent spectacular outbursts. Established 1916; 245 square miles.
- Hot Springs, Arkansas.**—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.48 square miles.
- Lassen Volcanic, California.**—Only recently active volcano in United States. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.
- Mesa Verde, Colorado.**—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.
- Mount McKinley, Alaska.**—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.
- Mount Rainier, Washington.**—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Third highest mountain in United States outside Alaska. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.
- Platt, Oklahoma.**—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.33 square miles.
- Rocky Mountain, Colorado.**—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.
- Sequoia, California.**—General Sherman, largest and oldest tree in the world; outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.
- Wind Cave, South Dakota.**—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 18.47 square miles.
- Yellowstone: Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.**—World's great geyser area, and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,437.88 square miles.
- Yosemite, California.**—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.
- Zion, Utah.**—Beautiful Zion Canyon 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 148.26 square miles.



LOCATIONS OF 24 NATIONAL PARKS, 1 NATIONAL MONUMENT, 10 BATTLEFIELD SITES, 11 NATIONAL CEMETERIES, AND 4 MISCELLANEOUS MEMORIALS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

