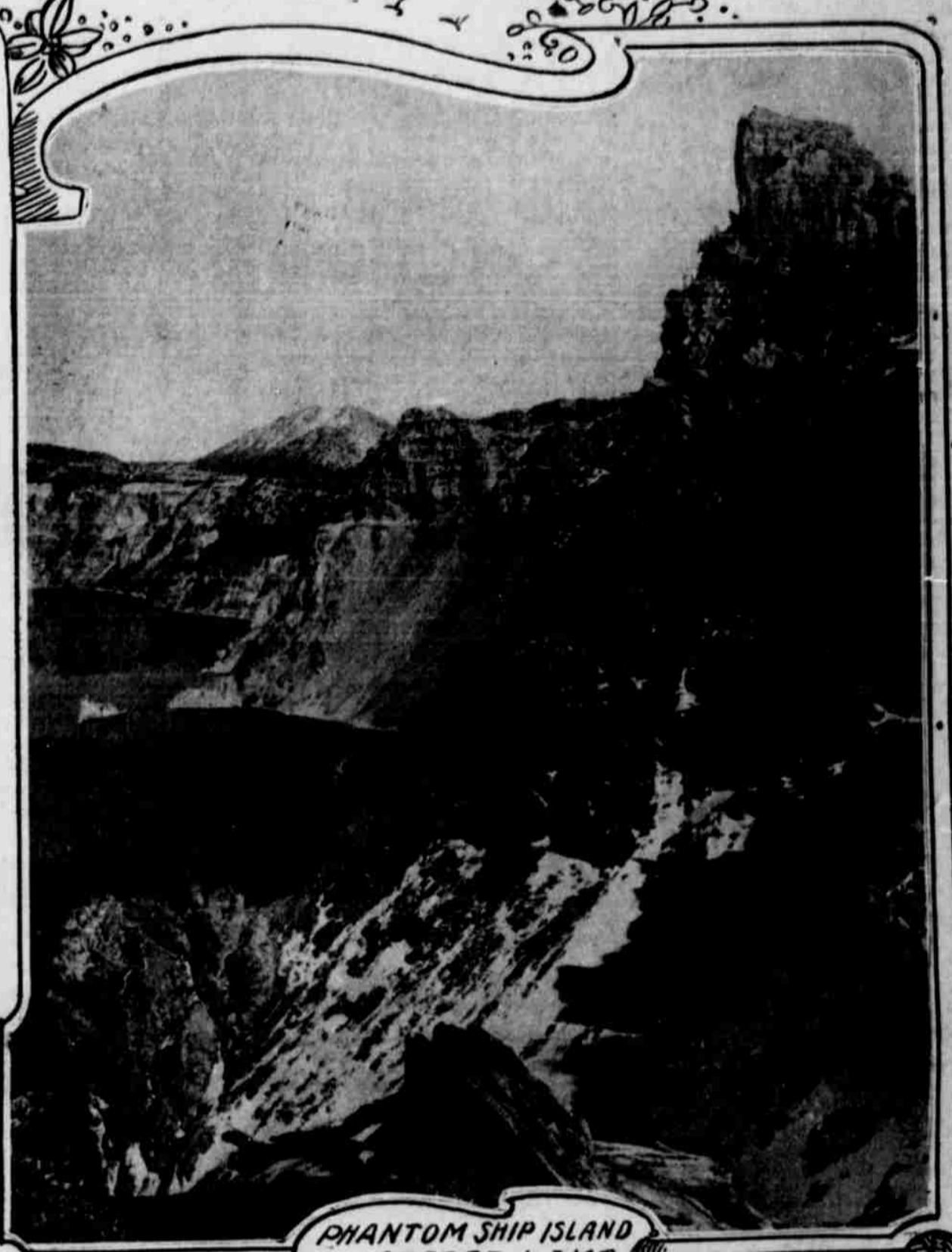


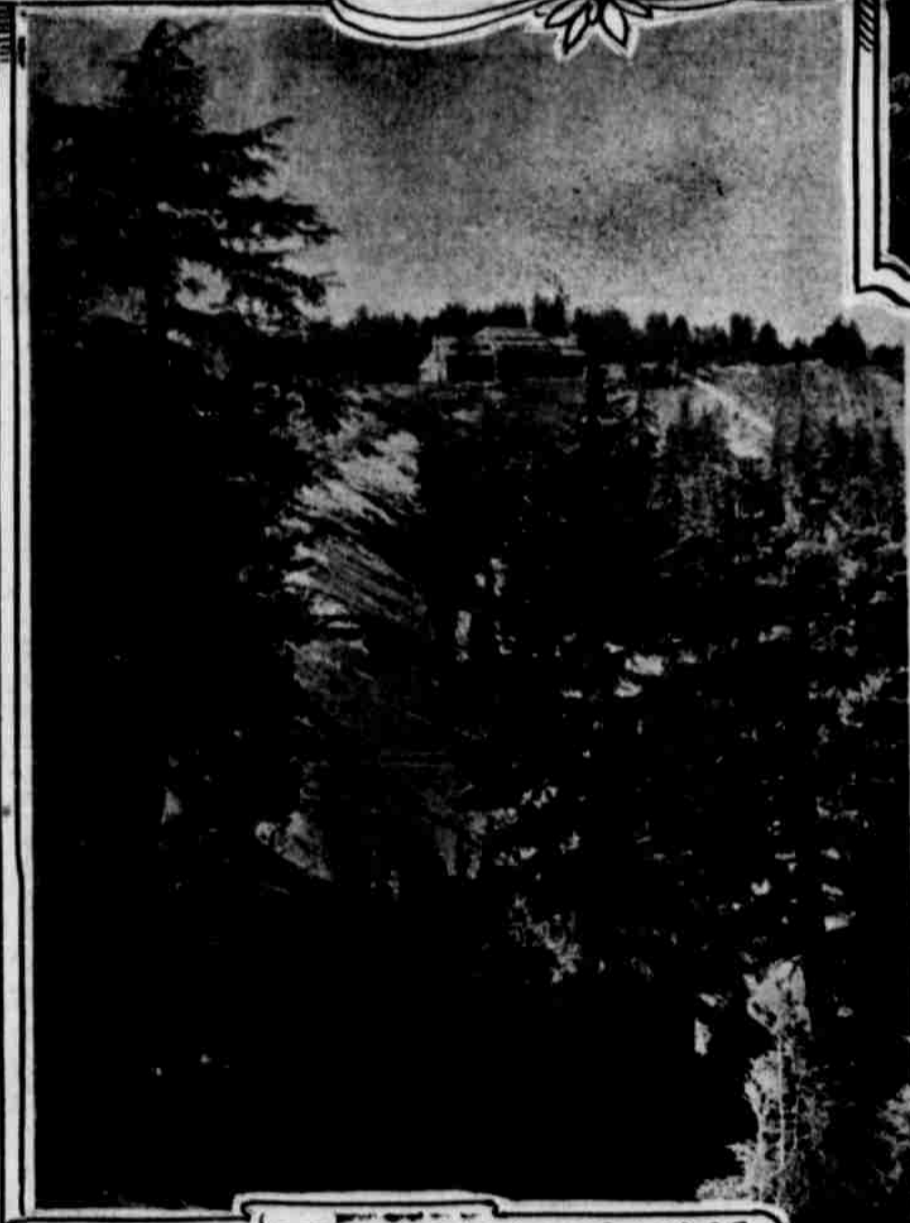
## Crater Lake, Oregon's greatest Natural Wonder



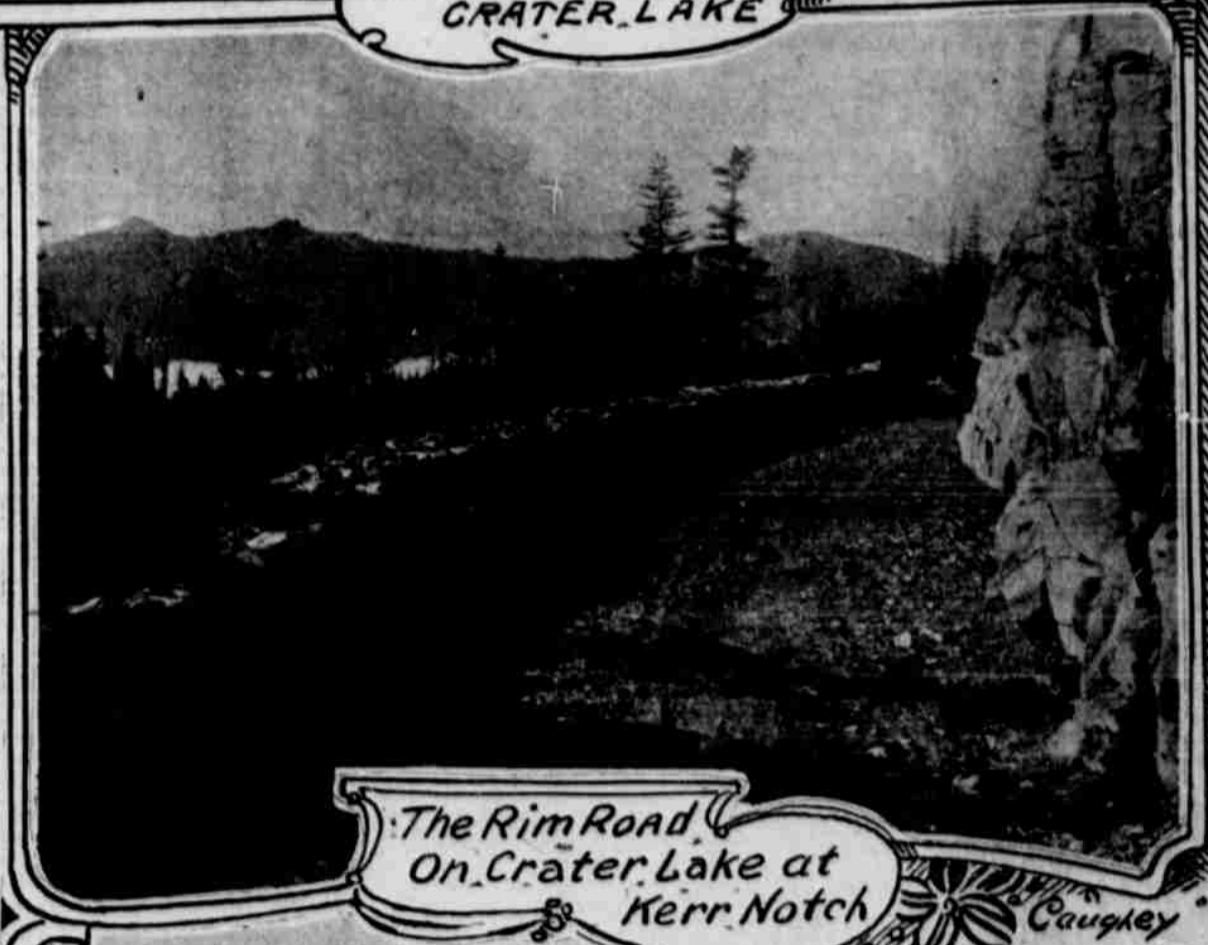
CRATER LAKE



PHANTOM SHIP ISLAND CRATER LAKE



FRONT VIEW OF CRATER LAKE LODGE SHOWING INNER SLOPE OF THE RIM OF CRATER LAKE.



The Rim Road On Crater Lake at Kerr Notch



CRATER LAKE LODGE IN WINTER.

Crater Lake National Park was created by act of congress, approved May 22, 1902, and contains 249 square miles on the summit of the Cascade mountains in southern Oregon, 66 miles north of the California state line.

The entire region is rich in wonderful scenery. There are many points of interest in the park, some not accessible until roads and trails are made. Chief among these are the Pinnacles, Garden of the Gods, Devile Canyon, Union Park and Mt. Scott.

Beautiful as Crater Lake is, it serves but to conceal the greater wonder, the mammoth volcanic crater within which it rests.

The rim of this crater is the visible wreck of Mt. Mazama, at one time a majestic peak rivaling and perhaps surpassing Mt. Shasta or Rainier. An ancient volcanic cataclysm blew its 6000 foot head off, and then sank into the bowels of the earth, leaving an irregular rim surrounding a caldera 4000 feet deep, and nearly six miles in diameter. Scientists claim that the volcanic eruptions extended over a long period, and estimate that 17 cubic miles of solid material disappeared.

Features—The final struggle probably former Wizard Island, a perfect cinder cone 763 feet above the surface of the lake, having also a crater 500 feet in diameter and 100 feet of water.

The only other island is called the Phantom Ship, a rough pinnacled monolith resembling a ship at a distance, the pinnacles representing the masts, and under certain atmospheric condition is difficult to locate, hence the name.

Features of Park Formation—Crater Lake has a surface area of 20 square miles, 6177 feet above sea level, a maximum depth of 2000 feet, and about half fills the crater. No inlet, no visible outlet. The body of water is the accumulation of rain and snow that falls within its area. The level remains constant with certain seasonal variations. Most of the precipitation is snow, which falls nearly every month of the year. On account of the high altitude and short summer the evaporation is less than the precipitation, so there are probably outlets miles distant, the route being so long and tortuous that the friction overcomes the pressure and issues as cold springs.

Fishing—Originally there were no fish in the lake. Twenty-five years ago Will G. Steele, now superintendent

carried young rainbow trout in cans 50 miles and put them in the lake, other plantings were made later and now the lake is well stocked with fine, gamey trout, weighing three to eight pounds. Visitors are allowed to fish with hook and line, (five fish being the limit.)

Accommodations at Lake Tourists from Portland coming up through the Willamette valley, over the Umpqua divide and into the Rogue river valley arrive at Medford, from here to Crater Lake is an easy day's run, with time to see the wonderful scenery along Rogue river en route. Those coming from San Francisco will find at the Oregon state line a scenic drive, hard surfaced, making travel a delight.

Accommodations—The new Crater Lake Lodge was completed this season and is prepared to take good care of all visitors. Launches and rowboats have been placed upon the Lake.

Leaving Medford you pass through a part of the valley's commercial orchards, follow Rogue river through miles of splendid forests, pass the great California-Oregon power plant at Prospect, Mill Creek Falls, Natural Bridge, and a constantly shifting panorama of beauty and grandeur.

Tri-weekly auto service maintained between Medford and Crater Lake, beginning June 15 to July 1, according to snow conditions at the lake.

In Indian story and tradition this Lake is "the abode of spirits," and the Indian will not look upon the waters. The awe with which the Indians regard these surroundings has its counterpart in the reverence with which the visitors of this and foreign lands behold for the first time, the immensity of this "gem of the Cascades." There is majesty everywhere. The waters are a blue nowhere else known, the mirror-like surface reflects perfectly the precipitous sides and the towering snow clad peaks on its rim.

### Rim Boulevard

"It is doubtful if any view existing in the world today is as impressive and at the same time as beautiful as the view of Crater lake from the rim," said Major Jay J. Morrow of the army engineering corps, in transmitting a report to the war department recommending the expenditure of \$642,000 for the construction of roads and trails in the Crater Lake National park.

Congress passed appropriations of \$135,000 for the beginning of this highway construction. An additional \$100,000 is recommended by the war department for this year and it is expected that \$100,000 yearly will be expended until the system of highways is complete.

About sixty-two miles of good roads and 100 miles of trails, in the opinion of Major Morrow, will enable the tourist to reach the most important spots in the park with facility, and, while the estimated cost is high, he believes the expenditure is fully justified, particularly as it is proposed to build the roads for automobile travel. Compared with the cost of building roads in the Yellowstone and Rainier national parks, where the topography is similar to

that in the Crater lake park, Major Morrow says the figures cited in his estimates are not excessive.

This boulevard will be unlike any other in the world. Not only does it look down upon America's deepest lake, lying like a blue amethyst in mystic beauty, and admittedly unrivaled among the world's natural wonders, but it affords a wonderful panorama of mountain scenery, of bleak hills and verdure-clad slopes, of snowy peaks—a bewildering multitude of mountain ranges stretching toward horizons in every direction as far as the eye can see. Mount Jefferson is plainly visible in the north, Mount Shasta in the south. To the east lie the lakes and green fields of the Klamath stretching like a fairyland into the sagebrush hills of the distance. To the west are the many ribbed slopes of the wooded Umpqua and the Siskiyou.

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