



# MOUNT RAINIER

N A T I O N A L P A R K

*Washington*

# Mount Rainier

NATIONAL PARK  
WASHINGTON

OPEN ALL YEAR

## Contents

"The Mountain" . . . . .	6
Wealth of Gorgeous Flowers . . . . .	8
The Forests . . . . .	10
How To Reach the Park . . . . .	12
Administration . . . . .	14
Free Public Campgrounds . . . . .	15
Post Offices . . . . .	18
Communication and Express Service . . . . .	18

## Events OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

- 1792 May 8. Capt. George Vancouver, of the Royal British Navy, first white man to record sight of "The Mountain"; named it Mount Rainier in honor of his friend Admiral Peter Rainier.
- 1833 September 2. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie entered northwest corner of what is now the park. First white man to penetrate this region.
- 1857 July 16. Lt. A. V. Kautz, of the United States Army, and four companions made first attempt to scale Mount Rainier but did not reach summit.
- 1870 August 17. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, of Olympia, Wash., made the first successful ascent of Mount Rainier via Gibraltar route.
- 1870 October 17. Samuel Franklin Emmons and Dr. A. D. Wilson, of the United States Geological Survey, made second successful ascent of Mount Rainier via Cowlitz Glacier-Gibraltar route.
- 1883 August. Longmire Mineral Springs discovered by James Longmire on third successful summit climb, made with G. B. Bayley and P. B. Van Trump.
- 1884 James Longmire, aided by sons and grandsons, built the first trail from Sukotash Valley (now Ashford) to Longmire Springs.
- 1885 August. Visiting the alpine meadow for her first time, Mrs. Elcain Longmire named the area Paradise Valley.
- 1890 August 10. The first woman, Fay Fuller, reached the summit of Mount Rainier.

Medical Service . . . . .	18
Gasoline Service. . . . .	18
What To Wear . . . . .	18
Trails . . . . .	18
Fishing . . . . .	20
Mount Rainier Summit Climb . . . . .	20
Accommodations and Expenses . . . . .	21
Ohanapecosh Hot Springs . . . . .	23
Horseback Trips and Guide Service . . . . .	24
Transportation . . . . .	24
Principal Points of Interest . . . . .	26
References . . . . .	30

- 1899 March 2. Mount Rainier National Park established by act of Congress.
- 1909 Regular (horse-drawn) stage service was started between Ashford and Longmire.
- 1912 October 8. President Taft visited the park.
- 1913 Government surveyors of the United States Geological Survey established the elevation of Mount Rainier as 14,408 feet above sea level.
- 1931 March 24. Mather Memorial Parkway established.
- 1931 July 15. Yakima Park first was opened to the public
- 1933 September 2. New Mowich Entrance dedicated



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE  
INTERIOR - - - Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Arno B. Cammerer, *Director*

## AN ALL-YEAR PARK

Mount Rainier National Park may be fully enjoyed throughout the year. The summer season extends from early June to early November; the winter ski season from late November well into May. All-year roads make the park always accessible.

Nisqually Road is open to Paradise Valley throughout the year. During the winter months it is open to general traffic to Narada Falls, 1.5 miles by trail or 4 miles by road, to Paradise Valley. From here, stage service only is maintained. White River Road to Yakima Park and the Carbon River Road are open from about June 1 to about November 1.

Adequate hotel, lodge, or cabin accommodations are available all summer except in the Carbon River District. Paradise Valley accommodations are maintained all year.

*Note.*—Opening and closing dates of park roads are dependent upon snow conditions. Write the park superintendent, Longmire, Washington, for exact dates each year.

### WHAT TO DO

When planning hikes review tables on pages 26 to 29, inclusive, listing principal points of interest reached from Paradise Valley, Yakima Park, Longmire, West Side Road and Ohanapeosh. You may choose the exact trip you wish to make—long or short; easy or difficult; to lakes, streams, peaks, snow fields, or flower meadows.

*Saddle-horse trips.*—See page 24. *“Tin pants” sliding.*—See next page.

*Camping and picnicking.*—See page 15. *Fishing.*—See page 20.

*Hot mineral baths.*—See page 23.

### WINTER SPORTS

Excellent skiing conditions are available on the vast unobstructed ski grounds at Paradise Valley from December to May. Snow conditions afford beginners ski runs at Longmire from the middle of December to the middle of March.

Ski classes are held daily under competent instructors. For those who desire, a tow is operated from the Guide House to Alta Vista, a distance of 1,300 feet.

### NATURALIST SERVICE

*Lectures.*—During the summer season interesting programs on the natural history of this national park, illustrated with motion pictures and colored slides, are offered nightly at Paradise and Yakima Park, and nightly except Sunday at Longmire. Programs start at 8 p. m.

*Museums.*—The park museum, headquarters for educational activities and office of the park naturalist, is located at Longmire. Natural history displays are maintained in the Paradise Valley Community House and Yakima Park Blockhouse.

*Wild-flower displays.*—Wild-flower displays are maintained at the Park

Museum, Longmire, Paradise Community Building, and Yakima Park Blockhouse.

*Hikes from Longmire.*—Free hikes requiring 1 day for the round trip are conducted by ranger naturalists from the museum to Van Trump Park, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, crest of Gobblers Knob (fire lookout station), Klapatche Park, and other points of interest. Not scheduled daily, these trips are conducted if parties of 10 or more request such service. Shorter hikes may be arranged to the beaver dams, crest of Rampart Ridge, and other interesting places. Make arrangements with ranger naturalists at the museum.

*Hikes from Paradise.*—Free short hikes (approximately 2 hours) start twice daily from the Community House at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. under leadership of naturalists. Schedule of hikes is posted in the Community Building and announced at the lectures.

*Hikes from Yakima Park.*—Free hikes of varying distances, including short nature walks as well as longer trips, are conducted daily by ranger naturalists from the Blockhouse. A schedule is posted at the Blockhouse and announced nightly at lectures.

*Nature Trails.*—Visit the “Trail of the Shadows” at Longmire, “Snout of Nisqually Glacier” at Glacier Bridge parking area, “Nisqually Vista Trail” at Paradise, and “Emmons Vista” at Yakima Park. Along these trails, trees, flowers, and points of interest are labeled for ready identification, and on the trail to the glacier snout a ranger naturalist is on duty daily, except Monday, to explain features of interest.

### GUIDE SERVICE

*“Tin pants” sliding.*—“Tin pants” sliding down the steep snow slopes on Paradise Glacier affords a different summer sport that is great fun for everyone. Pants are “tinned” with paraffin to provide a gliding surface and to resist snow. Guided trips are made twice daily from Paradise Valley, and full equipment is provided at nominal rates.

*Guide trips.*—The Rainier National Park Co. guide department at Paradise Valley rents complete hiking and climbing equipment and conducts parties each day onto Nisqually Glacier, to Paradise Glacier for “tin pants” slides, and to other places of interest. Summit trips are conducted as desired.

*Saddle-horse trips.*—Daily saddle-horse trips are conducted by Rainier National Park Co. guides to Paradise Valley and Yakima Park. Special guide service is available for trips to all sections of the park.

*Fishing trips.*—A complete supply of fishing tackle and bait may be procured at the Paradise Guide Department or at Reflection Lake. Especial attention has been given to guide-conducted parties which include hiking equipment, fishing tackle, and a boat.



SNOW  
CONTOURS  
NEAR  
NISQUALLY  
GLACIER



**M**OUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK was established by act of Congress and approved by President McKinley March 2, 1899. By a subsequent act, January 31, 1931, the eastern park boundary was extended to the summit of the Cascade Range, the boundary recommended by the original bill. Including the 53.1 square miles added at that time, the park now contains 377.78 square miles (241,782 acres).

#### “THE MOUNTAIN”

Mount Rainier, sometimes called “the mountain that was God,” rises 14,408 feet and is the fourth highest mountain in the United States. It is

approximately 11,000 feet above its immediate base and covers 100 square miles, one-fourth the area of the park.

From Tacoma or Seattle, Mount Rainier appears to rise directly from sea level, yet the ridges about its base average 3,000 to 4,000 feet above their valleys with the altitude of their crests generally 6,000 feet. Thus, for example, Nisqually Valley is 2,003 feet, while Mount Wow, immediately to the north, is 6,030 feet.

Unlike cone-shaped Fujiyama, Mount Rainier is a broadly truncated mass resembling an enormous tree stump with spreading base and irregularly broken top. Its crowning snow mound, once supposed to be the highest in the United States, bears the proud name of Columbia Crest.



Mount Rainier's life history is unique. Like all volcanoes its cone was built by its own eruptions—with cinders and steam-shredded particles, lumps of lava, and occasional flows of liquid lava that have solidified into layers of hard andesite rock. Judging by the steep inclination of the lava and cinder layers visible in its flanks, it is thought to have once attained an altitude of 16,000 feet. In subsequent explosions, the top 2,000 feet was destroyed, leaving a vast 3-mile crater surrounded by a jagged rim. Within this small cinder cones were built up, forming the dome now constituting the main peak, and rising 300 feet above the old crater rim. Prominent among these are Point Success (14,150 feet) and Liberty Cap (14,112 feet).

No eruptions of Mount Rainier are known in historic times, but steam vapors still issue from fissures in the crater rim.

Mount Rainier has more glaciers than any peak in the United States proper. Five, the Nisqually, Ingraham, Emmons, Winthrop, and Tahoma, originate at the top, while others, born of snows in immense cirques, merge impressively into the glistening armor of the great volcano. Most notable are the Cowlitz, Fryingpan, Carbon, Russel, North and South Mowich, and Puyallup.

The main glaciers, comparable in magnitude and beauty to those of the Swiss Alps, with one exception, are from 4 to 6 miles in length. Mount Rainier's glacial mantle totals more than 40 square miles.

"Live" glaciers are replenished every winter by vast quantities of snow, but lose more substance, comparatively, by melting in their lower courses. Nisqually, measured since 1918, moves a daily maximum average of 16 inches, but melts back, on the average, 70 feet per year. There are also many inactive "dead" glaciers.

#### WEALTH OF GORGEOUS FLOWERS

In glowing contrast to glaciers are the multicolored wild flowers. Almost 700 species of flowering plants, in addition to hundreds of ferns, mosses, and fungi, are found in Mount Rainier National Park. Adapted to the shade of the dense forests between the 2,000 and 5,000 foot levels are such plants as the prince's pine or pipsissewa, Canada dogwood or bunchberry, the fragrant twinflower, the spectacular devil's club, salal, trillium, forest anemone, several species of pyrolas, and several saprophytic plants such as the many-flowered Indian pipe. Ferns abound in the heavily forested regions of the park; where a change in vegetation is noticeable, such plants as the fool's huckleberry, white rhododendron, and many others are found.

From about 5,000 to 6,000 or 6,500 feet are the highly spectacular and colorful flower fields of the alpine meadows, the most noted of these areas being Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, Paradise Park, Van Trump Park,

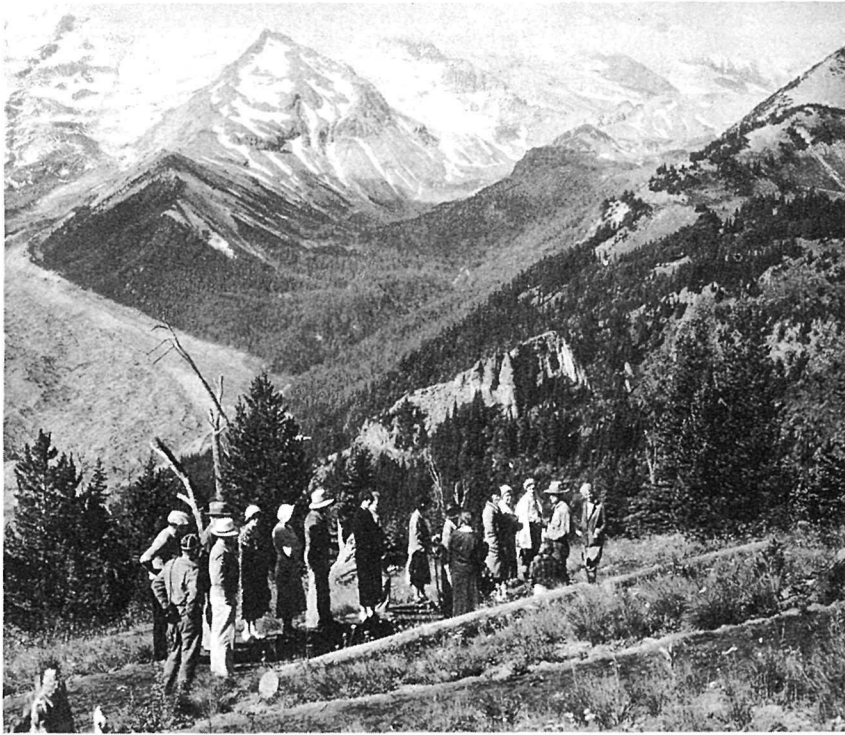
*Mount Rainier National Park . Washington*

Summerland, Spray Park, Berkeley Park, and Klapatche Park. A great variety of colors is represented. In red are such plants as the Indian paintbrush, Lewis' monkeyflower, red heather, rosy spiraea, red pentstemon; in white one finds the valerian, white heather, mountain dock, avalanche lily, western anemone; blue is represented by the speedwell, lupine, gentian, and polemonium; among the yellow flowers are the arnica, senecio, glacier-lily, buttercup, potentilla, yellow mimulus, yellow heather, and mountain dandelion.



*Rainier National Park Co. photo*

AVALANCHE LILIES IN INDIAN HENRYS HUNTING GROUND



*Grant photo*

#### NATURE GUIDE PARTY AT YAKIMA PARK

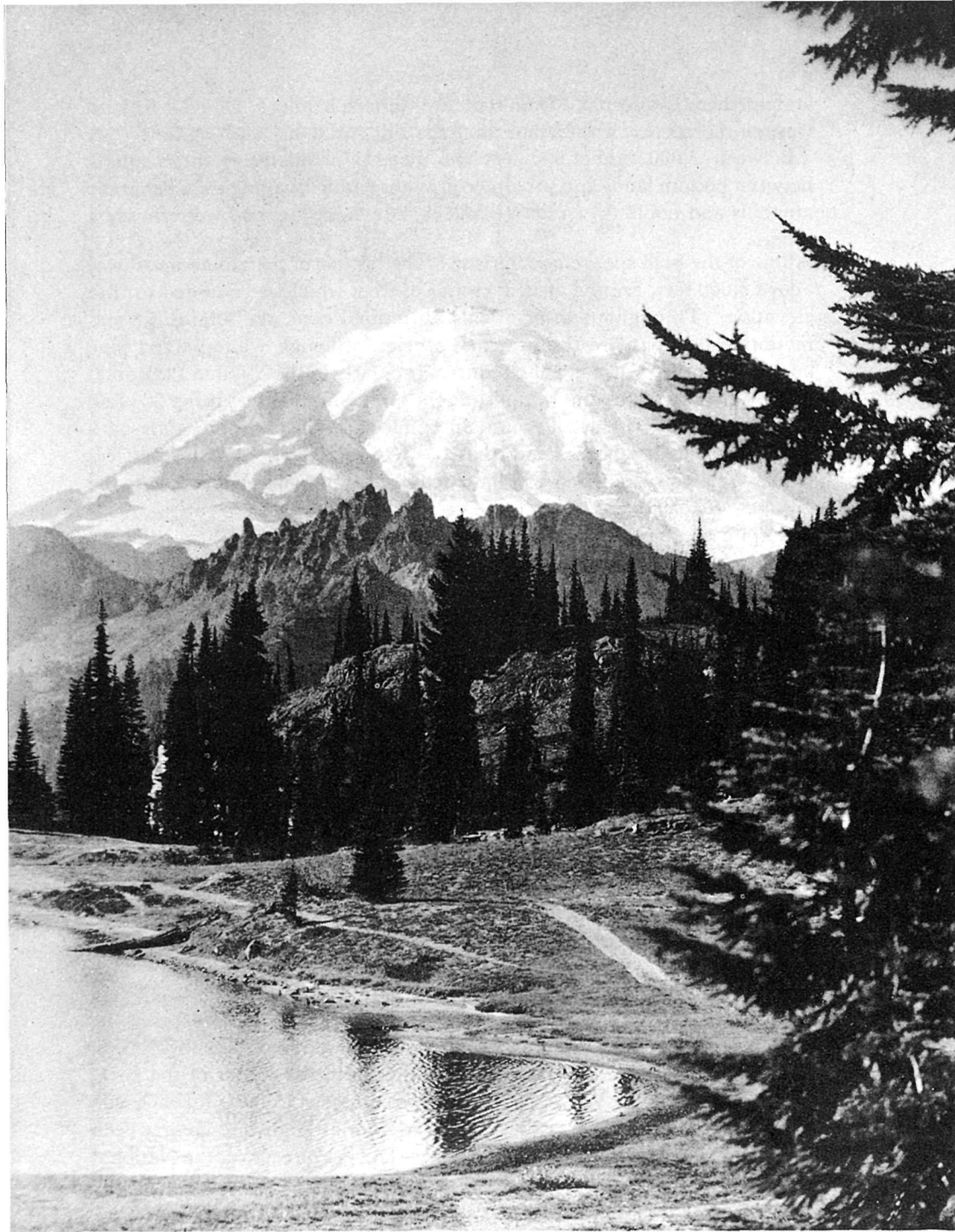
The principal plants at or above timber line are mountain phlox, golden aster, Lyall's lupine, and smelowskia.

Park visitors will find flowers in abundance throughout the summer. Ordinarily the height of the flower season, insofar as variety of species and color is concerned, is the last week of July and the first week of August, although seasonal conditions modify this to some extent from year to year.

#### THE FORESTS

Distribution of species, mode of growth, size, and the density of the stand of trees are determined primarily by the altitude in Mount Rainier National Park. Dense evergreen forests characterize the lower slopes along the main rivers. Favored by warm, moist and equable temperatures, the trees are perfectly proportioned and grow to a great height. The forest varies in age from the seedling to the veteran 4 to 8 feet in diameter and over 600 years old. Up to the 3,000 foot elevation Mount Rainier forests bear species common to the western parts of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon,

*Mount Rainier National Park . Washington*



MOUNT RAINIER IN AN ARTISTIC SETTING

and northern California. Dominant are western hemlock, Douglas fir, and western red cedar. Others are amabilis fir, grand fir, and western yew.

Between 3,000 and 4,500 feet the general character is intermediate between bottom lands and subalpine growths with prevailing trees being the amabilis and noble fir, western hemlock, Alaska cedar, and western white pine.

One of the high spots characteristic of the beauty of the alpine meadows, above 5,000 feet, are the artistic groups of trees which are adapted to that elevation. Throughout most of this altitudinal zone the alpine fir and mountain hemlock are the principal species, although white-barked pine and Engelmann spruce are also found particularly in the Yakima Park area. As elevation increases, size diminishes, the largest alpine trees being 50 or 60 feet tall. Small patches of mountain hemlock, alpine fir, and white-bark pine grow, weather-beaten and stunted, up to 7,000 feet. Above 7,000 feet trunks are prostrate and crowns flattened mats of branches lying close to the ground. The extreme limit of tree growth is 7,500 feet.

Despite the short summer season, some subalpine forests have suffered from fire. Reforestation is slow in high altitudes, so that it will take more than a century to replace the beautiful groves destroyed by the carelessness of some of the first visitors to the mountains.

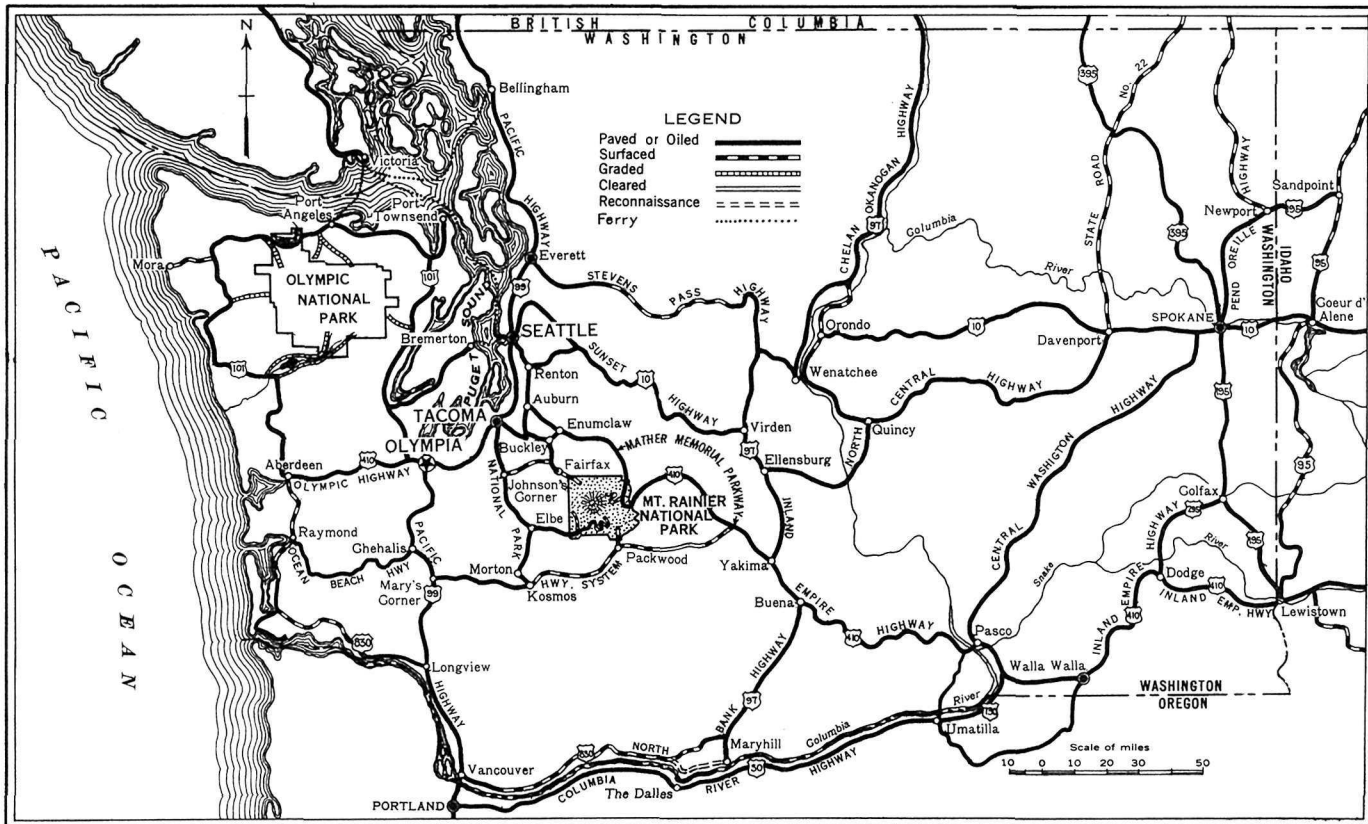
## HOW TO REACH THE PARK

### BY AUTOMOBILE

*Paradise Valley and Southwest Section of the Park.*—A 56-mile paved and oil-macadam road leads from Pacific Highway at Tacoma to the Nisqually Entrance of the park. Motorists coming from Oregon may turn east at Mary's Corner, 86 miles north of Portland. Over this paved and oil-surfaced route, it is 74 miles from Mary's Corner to Nisqually Entrance. A 20-mile oil-macadam road continues from the entrance, through Longmire, to Paradise Valley.

*Yakima Park (Sunrise) and Northeast Section of Park.*—Motorists may approach this section of Mount Rainier National Park either from Enumclaw, west of the Cascades, 42 miles from the park checking station at White River, or from the city of Yakima, east of the Cascades, 76 miles from the entrance station. State Highway No. 5, which connects the two cities, crosses Chinook Pass and leads through the northeast corner of the park. Fifty miles of this highway, extending approximately 25 miles on each side of the summit, is known as the Mather Memorial Highway, having been dedicated in honor of Stephen T. Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service. The entire highway, as well as 14 miles of road from the White River Checking Station to Yakima Park, is oil macadam.





APPROACH ROADS TO MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

*Carbon River and Northwest Section of Park.*—The northwest corner of the park is reached by highway from Enumclaw, 22 miles from Carbon River entrance station. Throughout the summer a passable road is maintained 6 miles within the park to a point 2½ miles from Carbon Glacier. Trails lead to various scenic spots in this "wilderness area" of the park.

*Ohanapecosh Hot Springs and Southeast Section of Park.*—Approach to Ohanapecosh is made on paved and oil-surfaced roads via Kosmos, 65 miles southeast of Tacoma and 115 miles northeast of Portland (via Mary's Corner). A 42-mile oiled and gravel road continues east from Kosmos to Ohanapecosh Entrance. Waters from the hot springs are piped into a bathhouse on the bank of Ohanapecosh River. Visitors may use the hot mineral waters for a nominal charge.

Auto permits, costing \$1, are required at the Nisqually and White River Entrances.

#### BY RAILROAD AND BUS

The three gateway cities to Mount Rainier National Park, Yakima, Seattle, and Tacoma, are reached by three transcontinental railroads. Northern Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; and Great Northern. The Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Canadian National Systems serve Seattle and Tacoma. Seattle is also served by several bus lines, including the British Columbia Motor Transportation, Ltd., North Coast Transportation Co., and Washington Motor Coach Co., Inc.; Tacoma by the North Coast Transportation Co.; and Yakima by the Washington Motor Coach Co., Inc. The park is reached from Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima by Rainier National Park Co. stages.

For information concerning stage service from these cities to the park, see Transportation, page 24.

#### BY AIRPLANE

High speed, de luxe airplane service from all points in the United States to Seattle and Tacoma is available via United Air Lines and Northwest Airlines. Direct overnight service is available from eastern and mid-western cities. Leaving New York at noon, one may arrive in Tacoma or Seattle in time for breakfast the next morning and drive to the park before lunch.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in charge of the park is the superintendent, Owen A. Tomlinson. A force of rangers assists this officer in protecting the reservation. Exclusive jurisdiction over the park was ceded to the United States by act of the Washington Legislature, dated March 16, 1901, and accepted by Congress by act approved June 30, 1916 (39 Stat. 243). Edward S. Hall is the United States Commissioner.

#### FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

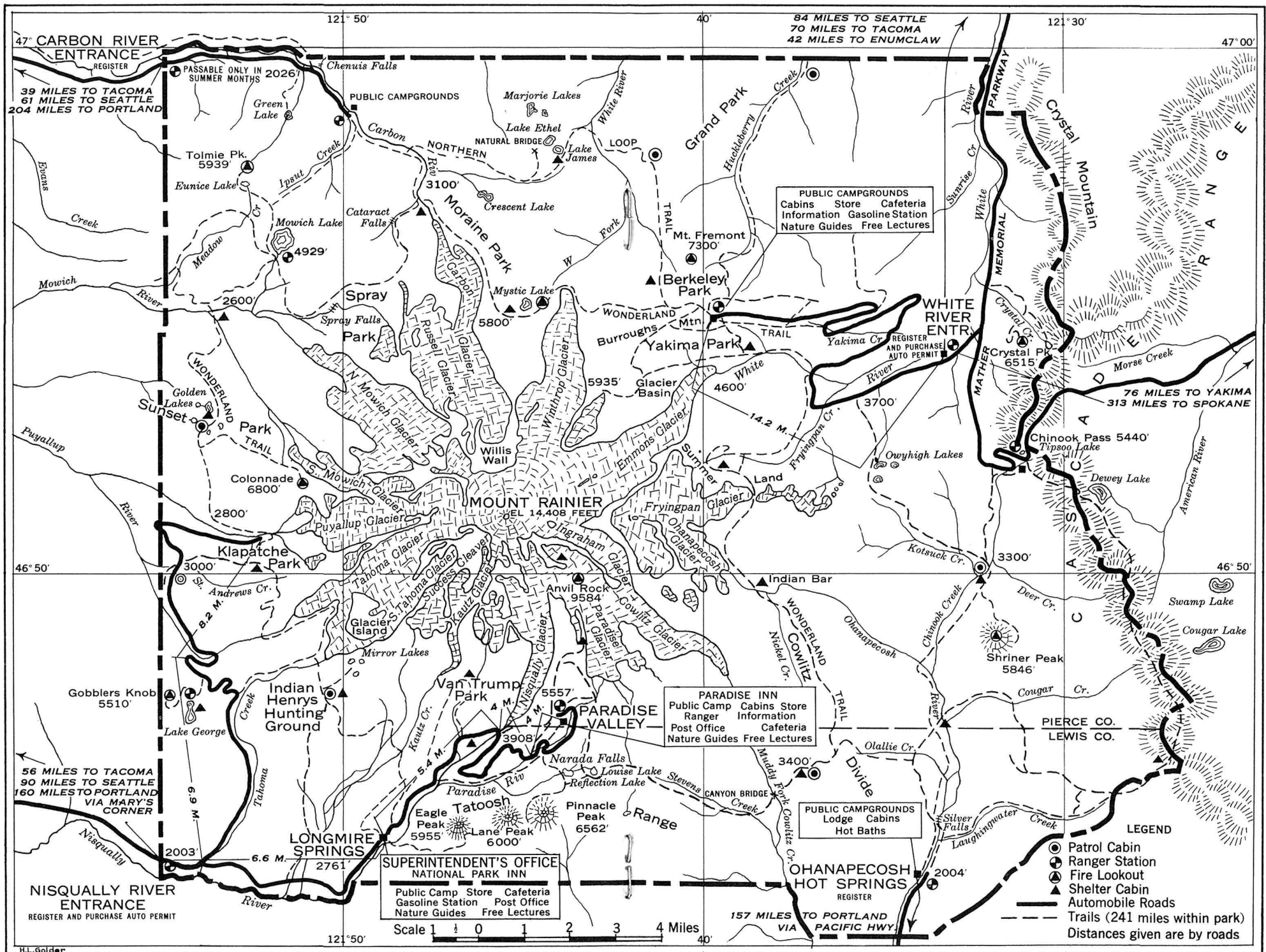
Comfortable campgrounds are maintained throughout the park. Those at Longmire, Paradise Valley, Yakima Park, and Ohanapecosh are equipped with stoves, wood, tables, water, and sanitary facilities. Camps at White River, Tahoma Creek, and Six Mile Creek at Carbon River, although less developed, have similar facilities. At Tahoma Creek water must be taken from the stream.

Food supplies may be purchased at Longmire, Paradise Valley, Yakima Park, and Ohanapecosh, but campers must bring their own tents, bedding, cooking utensils, and other provisions.



*Rainier National Park Co. photo*

HOUSEKEEPING CABINS AT PARADISE VALLEY



GUIDE MAP SHOWING ROADS AND TRAILS IN MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK



#### POST OFFICES

Post offices are maintained at Longmire, Wash., all year, and at Paradise Inn, Wash., and Sunrise Lodge, Wash., from July 1 to Labor Day.

#### COMMUNICATION AND EXPRESS SERVICE

Telephone communication to all sections of the park is available from hotels, ranger stations, community houses, and Longmire Park Headquarters. Long distance telephone and telegraph services are available from hotels, Longmire headquarters, and Yakima Park Blockhouse.

Arrangements for express shipments may be made at hotels.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE

During the summer season a trained nurse, employed by the Rainier National Park Co., is stationed at Paradise Inn and at Yakima Park, and first-aid facilities are maintained at Longmire. A physician, having offices near the Nisqually Entrance to the park throughout the year, may be summoned. In cases of accident, illness, or serious injury park rangers assist visitors in contacting the doctor.

#### GASOLINE SERVICE

A gasoline service station is operated at Longmire throughout the year and at Yakima Park during the summer season. Mechanical service is available at Paradise, Longmire, and Yakima Park.

#### WHAT TO WEAR

*Summer.*—For full enjoyment visitors should prepare for hiking and saddle-horse riding. Reasonably warm clothing with preparation for sudden weather changes is advisable. Medium weight hobnailed footwear is preferable for tramping, but calks are required for ice work.

Arrangements for guides, clothing, and equipment can be made at the Paradise Guide House.

*Winter.*—A moisture-resistant outfit, preferably a wool ski suit, is most practical. To prevent burn from snow and sun glare, lotions should be applied, and dark glasses are needed. Complete ski outfits and accessories may be purchased or rented at Longmire or Paradise Valley.

#### TRAILS

The most spectacular scenery and fascinating natural features are reached by trails leading from roads and developed areas. Inexperienced hikers may take many interesting trips on well-maintained trails with complete safety. Park rangers will gladly furnish information and help plan trips to suit the individual's time and ability.

*Mount Rainier National Park . Washington*



*Rainier National Park Co. photo*

MOUNT RAINIER FROM THE RIM OF NISQUALLY GLACIER

Wonderland Trail, a 95-mile circuit of the peak, affords great pleasure to those who wish to enter remote areas. Overnight shelters are provided along the trail. (See map in center of pamphlet.)

#### FISHING

No license is required to fish in the park.

Moderately good fishing may be enjoyed in park lakes and streams where fish of the following species have been planted: Rainbow, native cutthroat, Montana black spotted cutthroat, steelhead, eastern brook, and Loch Leven. Flies may be used with good results toward the end of the season when high water has subsided. Streams of glacial origin, with the exception of the Ohanapecoh River, contain too much sediment for good results during July and August but are good fishing in the spring and fall months. Lakes are open to fishermen from June 15 to September 30, inclusive, and streams from May 1 to October 31, inclusive, unless posted as closed. A complete supply of fishing tackle and bait may be purchased at Reflection Lake, near Paradise Valley. Boats may be rented on Reflection Lake.

#### MOUNT RAINIER SUMMIT CLIMB

To insure safety, all prospective summit climbers must register with a district ranger before and after the climb; must give evidence that they are physically capable and have had experience in similar hazardous climbing; and must have proper equipment and supplies.

Mount Rainier is not an easy climb, being dangerously crevassed and having ridges of treacherous crumbling lava and pumice. Therefore, the need of a competent guide to show the way, care for exhausted persons, or control rest periods is imperative.

Paradise Valley (5,557 feet), 9 miles from the summit, is the logical starting point. Guides and necessities may be secured there. Parties leave Paradise Valley in the afternoon, reaching Camp Muir, 4 miles away, before dusk. At this 10,000 foot elevation a shelter and simple accommodations are provided. After a few hours' rest, climbers start the last 5 miles of the trip about 1 or 2 a. m. From Camp Muir the climb is arduous and long, first crossing the Cowlitz Glacier, then dropping approximately 500 feet to pass below Cathedral Rocks before continuing to the summit up Emmons Glacier. Usually the south crater rim is reached about 8 or 9 a. m. and ascents recorded in registers within metal cases. Those wishing to continue may go on to Columbia Crest, highest summit of the mountain. Return to Paradise Valley is made in from 6 to 8 hours. Ascents from other starting points are only for the most experienced mountain climbers.



*Rainier National Park Co. photo*

SUNRISE LODGE AND HOUSEKEEPING CABINS, YAKIMA PARK

Special mountain-climbing equipment is indispensable to the safe ascent of Mount Rainier. Heavy boots with calks are necessary for the rock work and crampons are needed for the climb over ice. Ice axes, ropes, and first-aid kits are essential. Grease paint, amber glasses, and warm woolen clothing are needed for protection from the weather. Proper equipment may be rented from the guides at Paradise Valley.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

Throughout the summer season in Mount Rainier National Park every type of accommodation is available in Paradise Valley, Longmire, Yakima Park, and Ohanapecoh Hot Springs. During the winter cabin and hotel facilities are available at Longmire, hotel accommodations at Paradise Valley, and cabins at Ohanapecoh Hot Springs.



Rainier National Park Co. photo

SKIERS ENJOY THE BROAD OPEN TERRAIN ABOVE PARADISE VALLEY

This booklet is issued once a year and *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.

#### SUMMER SEASON

At Longmire the National Park Inn offers rates ranging from \$2 in the cottage annex to \$2.50 and \$3.50 in the inn. At Paradise Valley rates are from \$2 for cabins, without linen, to from \$6.50 to \$9, American plan, at Paradise Inn, with intermediate accommodations at Paradise Inn at from \$3 to \$4. Housekeeping cabins for from 1 to 4 persons are available at Yakima Park for \$4. A 10 percent discount is allowed for a stay of 1 week or longer.

Cafeteria service is provided at Longmire, Yakima Park, and Paradise Lodge, and campers' supplies may be purchased locally.

#### WINTER SEASON

A wide range of services and accommodations is available throughout the winter season in Paradise Valley, the center of skiing and other winter sports activities.

On week ends and holidays American plan rates are offered at Paradise Inn, ranging from \$7 to \$8 per day, single. Midweek service is European plan with rooms from \$2.25 to \$3 each for two or more. Single meals are \$1.50 (breakfast \$1.25) with cafeteria service available at the Lodge on week ends or holidays.

At Longmire, European plan rates are from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, single, with charges of \$1 to \$1.50 for each additional person. Rooms in cottages are \$2 per day, single, with \$1 for each additional person. Dormitory accommodations may also be procured.

Detailed rates are contained in a folder on winter sports in Mount Rainier National Park. This folder may be obtained also from the Seattle or Tacoma offices of the Rainier National Park Co.

#### OHANAPECOSH HOT SPRINGS

Lodges, cabins, and other facilities are provided at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs by the Bridge Clinic, 744 Market Street, Tacoma, Wash. (Summer address, Ohanapecosh Lodge, Packwood, Wash.)

Accommodations may be obtained at Ohanapecosh Lodge at \$4 a day per person, including meals, and \$17.50 a week. Breakfast and luncheon are 75 cents each and dinner \$1. Housekeeping cabins are operated at prices varying, according to the number in the party, from \$1.25 a day to \$15 a week.

During the winter season, housekeeping cabins are operated at prices prevailing during the summer, but food supplies are not available.



*Mineral baths.*—Modern bathing facilities are available all year under supervision of a trained attendant for those desiring to use the hot waters.

#### HORSEBACK TRIPS AND GUIDE SERVICE

The Rainier National Park Co. maintains saddle- and pack-horse service suited to park trail conditions. Saddle horses and equipment cost \$5 for from 5 to 8 hours' service, plus a guide fee of \$2.50. Pack horses on the same basis are \$5. Several short trips are scheduled at \$3.50 and arrangements may be made for any trip desired, including the Wonderland Trail trip of approximately 100 miles, which ranges from \$16 a day for one person to \$10 a day each for seven or more persons. This includes all expenses.

Competent guides may be engaged at the Paradise Guide House at reasonable rates and arrangements made for trips, clothing, equipment, etc., including the summit climb, with prices ranging from \$35 for one person to \$17.50 each for three or more. Illustrated talks are given in the Guide House Auditorium by guides.

#### TRANSPORTATION

##### TO THE PARK

The Rainier National Park Co. operates auto stages from Seattle and Tacoma to Longmire throughout the year. In the summer daily service is maintained through Longmire to Paradise Valley. In the winter when the road is closed by snow at Narada Falls, 1.5 miles by trail or 4 miles by road from Paradise, stage service is available to that point.



COMMUNITY HOUSE AT PARADISE VALLEY

Grant photo



HORSEBACK PARTY VIEWS "THE MOUNTAIN"

Contingent upon snow conditions in the spring and ending on Labor Day, stages are operated into Yakima Park, via White River Entrance, from Tacoma, Seattle, and Yakima.

##### WITHIN THE PARK

"Between station" service is made in either direction on regularly scheduled rates. Touring cars for parties of six, or busses for more, when available, may be obtained for private parties at the regular rates for bus service, plus a car charge of \$2.50 an hour. Touring cars may be rented for short trips in the vicinity of the hotels and lodges at \$6 an hour.

During the winter season the Nisqually Road is kept open for general traffic as far as Narada Falls, 1.5 miles by trail or 4 miles by road from Paradise Valley. Owing to the great depth of snow and lack of parking space, private cars are not permitted beyond Narada Falls. From here bus service is operated, and visitors may avail themselves of this service at moderate rates or use the trail as preferred.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST

REACHED FROM PARADISE VALLEY

[Best reached on foot]

Name	Distance and direction from Paradise Valley	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
Nisqually Glacier . . . . .	1.2 W . . . . .	5,500	Largest glacier on south side of Mount Rainier.
Glacier Vista . . . . .	1.2 N . . . . .	6,300	Wonderful view of entire Nisqually Glacier and mountain.
Panorama Point . . . . .	1.8 N . . . . .	6,800	Panorama of Paradise Valley and Nisqually watershed.
Alta Vista . . . . .	.6 N . . . . .	5,800	Fine view; marker to identify all peaks and prominent points.
Stevens Monument . . . . .	1.5 NE . . . . .	5,900	Where Chief Sluiskin, Indian guide waited return of first summit climbers.
Golden Gate . . . . .	1.5 NE . . . . .	6,500	Where Paradise Glacier and Skyline trails cross.
Reflection Lakes . . . . .	1.5 SE . . . . .	4,861	Beautiful clear lakes on bench north of Pinnacle Peak, Tatoosh Range.
Bench Lake . . . . .	2.0 SE . . . . .	4,500	On lower bench overlooking Stevens Canyon.
Pinnacle Peak . . . . .	3.0 SE . . . . .	6,562	Sharp peak on Tatoosh Range. Easy trip from Paradise Park.
Stevens Peak . . . . .	4.0 SE . . . . .	6,511	At east end of Tatoosh Range.
Unicorn Peak . . . . .	4.7 SE . . . . .	6,939	Highest peak on Tatoosh Range.
Sluiskin Falls . . . . .	1.2 NE . . . . .	5,900	First fall of Paradise River below Paradise Glacier 300 feet high.
Paradise Glacier . . . . .	1.5 NE . . . . .	6,500	Clear ice glacier. Source of Paradise River on east side of Paradise Park.
Stevens Glacier . . . . .	1.7 NE . . . . .	6,000	Glacier draining into Stevens Canyon.
Stevens Canyon . . . . .	2.2 NE . . . . .	.....	Below Stevens Glacier. 4 miles long, ½ mile wide, 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep.
Fairy Falls . . . . .	2.7 NE . . . . .	5,500	Falls 700 feet high at head of Stevens Canyon.
Mazama Ridge . . . . .	1.0 SE . . . . .	5,900	Noted for abundance of beautiful wild flowers.
Faraway Rock . . . . .	2.5 SE . . . . .	5,300	Excellent panorama of Tatoosh Range with lakes in foreground.
Lake Louise . . . . .	2.5 SE . . . . .	4,500	Beautiful lake. Good fishing.
Cowlitz Glacier . . . . .	3.0 NE . . . . .	4,500	Largest glacier on southeast side of the mountain.
Cowlitz Rocks . . . . .	2.5 NE . . . . .	7,457	Ridge dividing Paradise Glacier from Cowlitz Glacier.
Granite Falls . . . . .	3.5 NE . . . . .	.....	Large volume of water with sheer drop of 350 feet.
Cathedral Rocks . . . . .	3.2 N . . . . .	8,262	Lofty spires between Cowlitz and Ingraham Glaciers.
Cowlitz Chimneys . . . . .	8.0 NE . . . . .	7,607	Large chimney-like peaks on divide between Cowlitz River and White River.

REACHED FROM PARADISE VALLEY—continued

[Best reached on foot]

Name	Distance and direction from Paradise Valley	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
McClure Rock . . . . .	3.1 N . . . . .	7,384	Flat rocky platform overlooking Paradise Glacier.
Anvil Rock Fire Look-out Station . . . . .	3.5 N . . . . .	9,584	Sharp crest halfway between McClure Rock and Camp Muir. The trail leads over snow fields.
Camp Muir shelter hut . . . . .	4.0 N . . . . .	10,000	Saddle at foot of Cowlitz Cleaver, up which the trail to the summit of the mountain leads. To this point the ascent is easy. Mostly over snow fields.
Beehive . . . . .	5.5 N . . . . .	11,033	Pinnacle on Cowlitz Cleaver. Its shape resembles a beehive.
Camp Misery . . . . .	5.5 N . . . . .	11,033	Above the Beehive.
Gibraltar Rock . . . . .	6.0 N . . . . .	12,679	Large rock mass at head of Cowlitz Glacier, along west ledge of which the ascent is made, often with the aid of ropes. Divides the feeders of 3 glaciers—Nisqually on the south, Cowlitz on the east, and Ingraham on the north.
Register Rock . . . . .	7.8 N . . . . .	14,161	First point reached on rim of east crater.
Columbia Crest . . . . .	8.3 N . . . . .	14,408	Highest summit of Mount Rainier.
Point Success . . . . .	8.5 N . . . . .	14,150	Most southern summit. About 250 feet lower than Columbia Crest.
Liberty Cap . . . . .	8.8 N . . . . .	14,112	High summit near the north end of mountain.
East Crater . . . . .	7.8 N . . . . .	14,100	Main crater on east side of Columbia Crest about 1,400 feet in diameter.

REACHED FROM YAKIMA PARK

Sourdough Trail . . . . .	2.5 N . . . . .	6,500	Easily accessible trail to Frozen Lake and Dege Peak. Wonderful view of Mount Rainier.
Burroughs Mountain . . . . .	2.5 W . . . . .	7,000	Panorama of Mount Rainier and surrounding ranges.
Frozen Lake . . . . .	1.3 NW . . . . .	6,700	Water-supply reservoir. Barren region.
Glacier Basin . . . . .	5.8 SW . . . . .	5,939	Old Mine, view of mountain. Beautiful alpine flora in season.
Berkeley Park . . . . .	2.8 W . . . . .	6,000	Beautiful alpine park, wild flowers.
Dege Peak . . . . .	1.8 NE . . . . .	7,006	On Sourdough Trail. An easy climb to good view of other Cascade peaks.
Clover Lake . . . . .	3 NE . . . . .	5,728	Good fishing, wild flowers.
Shadow Lake . . . . .	1 SW . . . . .	5,800	Small lake near picnic ground. No fishing permitted.

REACHED FROM YAKIMA PARK—continued

Name	Distance and direction from ranger headquarters	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Old White River public camp.	3 S.....	4,500	Quiet protected campgrounds near terminus of Emmons Glacier.
Grand Park.....	5.5 NW...	5,700	Largest mountain park on north side. Excellent views.
Summerland Park.....	9.5 S.....	5,900	Alpine park amid rugged peaks.
Emmons Glacier.....	4.2 SW...	4,719	Largest glacier in continental United States.
Lake James.....	12 NW....	4,370	Beautiful lake set in dense forest. A 2-day trip.
Owyhigh Lakes.....	9.8 SE....	5,200	Alpine lakes and flower fields on East Side Trail.
Natural Bridge.....	15 NW....	5,500	One of the natural wonders of the parks
Winthrop Glacier.....	5 W.....	5,100	Second largest glacier on mountain. On trail to Mystic Lake.
St. Elmo Pass.....	6 SW.....	7,415	High pass above timber line overlooking both Emmons and Winthrop Glaciers.
Mystic Lake.....	8 W.....	5,700	Alpine lake and flower fields.
Steamboat Prow.....	8 SW.....	9,500	Upper end of cleaver dividing Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers.
Camp Curtis.....	6.5 SW...	9,000	Protecting rock used as shelter for overnight camp by hikers to summit.
Columbia Crest.....	10 SW....	14,408	Huge snowdrift on northwest side of east crater. Highest point on Mount Rainier.
Mount Fremont.....	2.5 NW...	7,200	Fire lookout.

REACHED FROM LONGMIRE

Eagle Peak.....	3.5 E.....	5,955	West end of Tatoosh Range. Magnificent view of mountain and surrounding country.
River Trail.....	1.2 NE....	3,100	Easy trail through fine timber. Cross Nisqually River on log and return via opposite side of river for round trip.
Public campgrounds..	0.5 E.....	2,700	Free auto camp, community house, where lectures are given by a naturalist.
Beaver dams.....	2.3 S.....	2,500	Interesting beaver workings.
Glacier Bridge.....	3.8 NE....	3,908	One-half mile from snout of Nisqually Glacier.
Narada Falls.....	3.7 NE....	4,572	Principal falls on Paradise River with sheer drop of 150 feet.
Paradise Valley.....	5.2 NE....	5,557	Camps, hotels; base for mountain climb.
Van Trump Park <sup>1</sup> ....	2.7 N.....	5,500	Beautiful alpine meadow. Take trail at Christine Falls on Paradise Valley highway 4 miles above Longmire. Mountain goats often seen here.

<sup>1</sup> Distance is from road.

REACHED FROM LONGMIRE—continued

Name	Distance and direction from Longmire	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Trail of Shadows.....	0.5 N.....	2,761	Deep woods, mineral springs, home-stead cabins.
Ramparts Ridge.....	4 N.....	4,080	Good view of Mount Rainier and Kautz Creek Valley.

REACHED FROM WEST SIDE ROAD

Lake George <sup>1</sup> .....	1.5 NW...	4,232	Beautiful lake, good fishing. Trail starts from Round Pass.
Gobblers Knob <sup>1</sup> .....	3 W.....	5,500	Fire lookout. Excellent view of Mount Rainier from west side. Trail starts at Round Pass.
Mount Wow <sup>1</sup> .....	1.5 W....	6,030	Hard climb. Mountain goats often seen.
Klapatche Park <sup>1</sup> .....	2.5 E....	5,500	Alpine meadow. Mountain goats often seen. Trail starts from St. Andrews Creek.
Indian Henrys Hunting Ground <sup>1</sup>	4 NE....	5,700	Beautiful alpine meadow famous for flower fields. Trail starts at Tahoma Camp.
Sunset Park <sup>1</sup> .....	4.5 NW...	5,300	Alpine meadow. Trail starts at end of West Side Road.

<sup>1</sup> Distance is from road.

REACHED FROM OHANAPECOSH

Silver Falls Loop.....	1.2 N.....	2,000	Beautiful falls on Ohanapeosh River. Follow new trail on north side of river and return via old trail on south side. Good fishing.
Twin Lakes.....	6.5 NE....	5,000	Two picturesque lakes on Cascade Crest Trail, reached through heavy timber.
Tipsoo Lake.....	18 N.....	5,400	Via Cascade Crest Trail, 18 miles, or via Cayuse Pass and East Side Trail, 12 miles.
Cowlitz Divide.....	4.5 NE....	4,770	Good view at summit, reached by a trail through a deep forest. Junction with Wonderland Trail to Indian Bar, Ohanapeosh Park, and Panhandle Gap.



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## NATIONAL PARKS IN BRIEF

- ABRAHAM LINCOLN, KY.—Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Established 1916; 0.17 square mile.
- ACADIA, MAINE.—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 26.01 square miles.
- BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 56.23 square miles.
- CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns. Established 1930; 15.75 square miles.
- CRATER LAKE, OREG.—Beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.
- FORT McHENRY, MD.—Its defense in 1814 inspired writing of Star Spangled Banner. Established 1925; 0.07 square mile.
- GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.—General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.98 square miles.
- GLACIER, MONT.—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,537.98 square miles.
- GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,008 square miles.
- GRAND TETON, WYO.—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.
- GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 683.75 square miles.
- HAWAII: ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.—Interesting volcanic areas. Established 1916; 248.54 square miles.
- HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.54 square miles.
- LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Established 1916; 163.48 square miles.
- MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 60.2 square miles.
- MESA VERDE, COLO.—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, WASH.—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.
- OLYMPIC, WASH.—Forests of unusual density; rare Roosevelt elk. Established 1938; 1,012.5 square miles.
- PLATT, OKLA.—Mineral springs. Established 1906; 1.32 square miles.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO.—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.
- SEQUOIA, CALIF.—Outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.
- SHENANDOAH, VA.—Outstanding scenic area in Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 282.14 square miles.
- WIND CAVE, S. DAK.—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. Established 1903; 19.75 square miles.
- YELLOWSTONE, WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area; an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,471.51 square miles.
- YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.41 square miles.
- ZION, UTAH.—Zion Canyon 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 138.04 square miles.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Briefed]

REGULATIONS are designed not only to protect the natural beauties of the park but to aid visitors in the full enjoyment of this scenic area. You are requested to assist the park administration by respecting both the simple rules and the rights of others. The following synopsis is for your guidance; complete rules and regulations may be seen at the superintendent's office at Longmire or at all ranger stations. Park rangers are here to help and advise you as well as to enforce the regulations. Consult them freely.

*Fires.*—Build fires only in designated places; always extinguish COMPLETELY before leaving camp. Do not guess your fire is out—KNOW IT. Do not throw burning tobacco or matches along the sides of roads or trails.

*Keep park clean.*—Keep your camp clean. As far as possible, burn garbage in your campfire; place cans and residue in containers provided. If no container is provided, bury the refuse. Do not throw lunch papers, wrappers, or other trash along roads or trails. Carry the material until you can burn it or place in receptacle.

*Trees, flowers, and animals.*—Within the park the destruction, injury, or disturbance in any way of trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited. However, dead and fallen trees may be used for firewood, except in campgrounds where wood is provided.

*Automobiles.*—Drive carefully and obey park traffic rules. Secure entrance permit; fee \$1. Weekdays park gates are open from 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., Sundays, holidays, and days preceding holidays, from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m.

*Dogs, cats, firearms.*—Dogs, cats, and firearms are not allowed within the park. Firearms may be checked at entrance ranger stations. Dogs and cats will be cared for at nominal rates at kennels near park entrances.

*Warning about bears.*—Feeding bears in campgrounds and populated areas is prohibited; the animals are wild and may bite or strike. If not molested the bears will not harm you. They will break into camps or automobiles for odorous food. Supplies, placed in a box or sack, should be suspended between two trees at least 8 feet above the ground. Bears are especially hungry in the spring and fall, and serious damage may result if food is left accessible to them.

*Lost and found articles.*—Lost or found articles should be reported to park headquarters at Longmire or to any ranger station. Persons should leave their names and addresses so articles not claimed within 60 days may be returned to the finders.

*Suggestions and comments.*—Suggestions, complaints, or comments regarding any phase of park management, including the operation of campgrounds and hotels and the attitude of employees, should be communicated immediately to the superintendent.