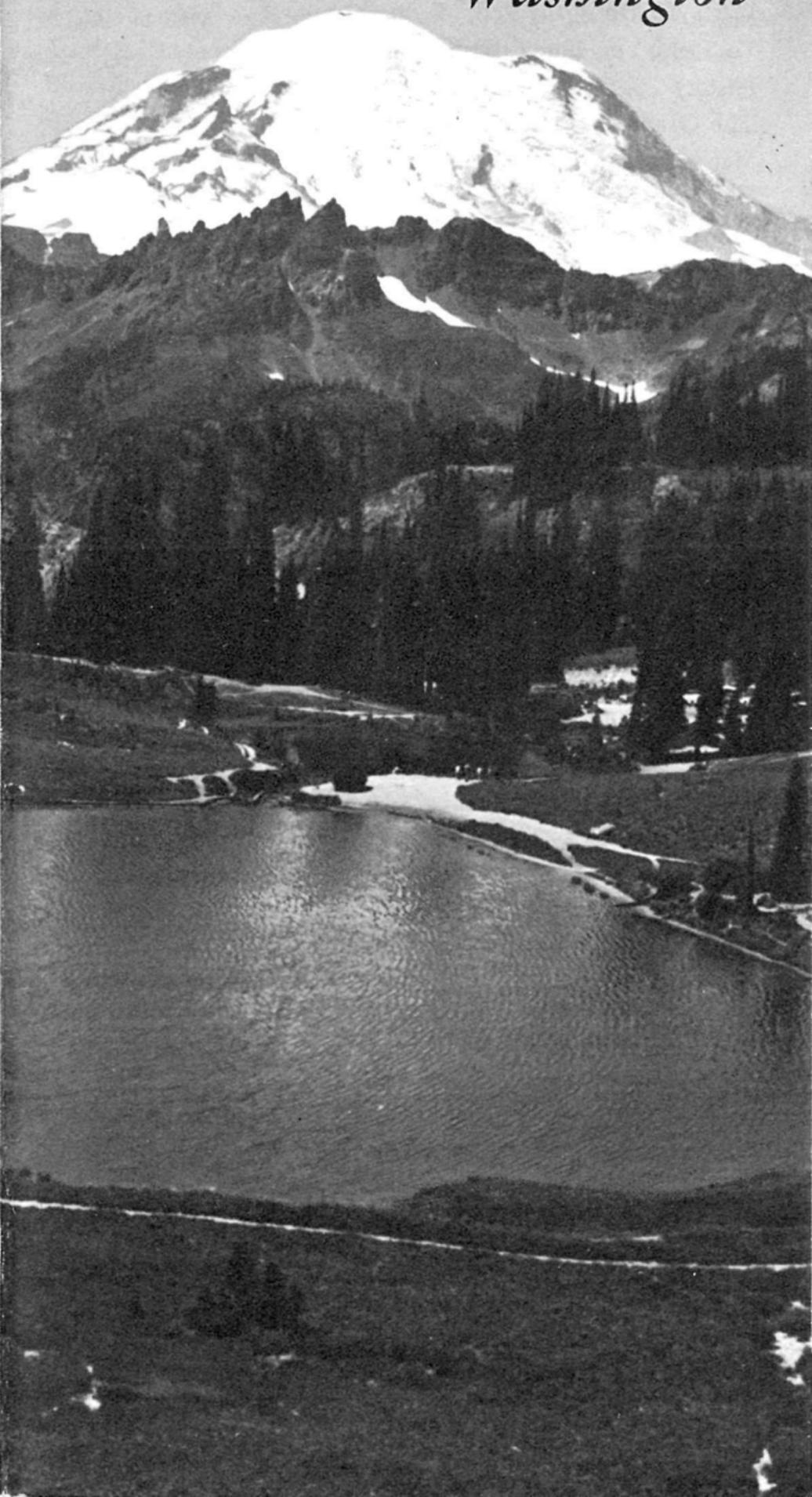


Mount Rainier

NATIONAL PARK

Washington



Mount Rainier

NATIONAL PARK

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Your visit to Mount Rainier will be rewarding. The memories of your trip and the scenes you capture on film will long remain a stimulating source of inspiration. We, of the National Park Service, are here to help you see and understand these landscape treasures, and we are here to preserve this park for all other visitors to see and enjoy as you have. You can help us protect your park and all that it contains so those who visit in the years to come will find it as beautiful as it is today.

Mount Rainier was established by an act of Congress on March 2, 1899, as our fifth National Park. It contains nearly 380 square miles of some of the most spectacular scenery and primitive wilderness in the Cascade Range.

Mount Rainier, a towering, ice-clad, dormant volcano, is the primary feature of the park. It lies a few miles west of the Cascade Range crest and rises 14,410 feet high, making

it the most superb landmark of the Pacific Northwest. It is made doubly impressive by the mantle of glacial ice that conceals all but the most rugged peaks and ridges. In delightful contrast to this bold and forceful landscape are the delicate flower-covered mountain meadows and the deep forests. The mountain occupies about one-fourth of the park; the rest of the area provides the foreground for this scenic setting.

WHAT TO DO IN THE PARK

Along the Trails

There are more than 300 miles of trails inviting you to know the park intimately. Most of the park is accessible by these trails, which lead from all campgrounds and other developed areas. The trails are well marked and maintained, and they will take you to the beauty spots of this mountain wonderland. Many of the trails will also take you into truly primitive wilderness areas, through alpine meadows, past waterfalls and placid lakes, alongside the glaciers, and atop high peaks and crags with ever-changing views of Mount Rainier.

Without doubt, a hike into the wilderness will be the highlight of your trip whether it be to a glacier, through the mountain parks, or to a point where you can capture a sunrise reflection of Mount Rainier on film. Trail trips range in length from 15-minute walks over self-guiding nature trails to hikes that may extend over a period of several days.

The Wonderland Trail is one of the most unique and fascinating single trails in any of the National Parks. This around-the-mountain route crosses snowfields; skirts glaciers; winds through dense forests; and crosses countless streams, some muddy, some clear. It is almost entirely in primeval, virgin forest areas. It reaches many lakes, passes through high mountain meadows, and up into the rocky regions above tree line. It drops down into deep and shadowy canyons, climbs again to the next ridgetop, and offers a new experience.

If you are looking for adventure, this is it. It is a dream come true for the lover of wilderness country and an accomplishment worthy of any outdoorsman. The feeling of freedom from the normal routine and worries develops as soon as you leave the trailhead. New experiences lie ahead, so take plenty of film.

Along the Wonderland Trail there are shelter cabins at Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, Klapatche Park, Sunset Park, North Mowich, Mystic Lake, Summer Land, Indian Bar, and Nickel Creek. The shelter cabins are open on one side, and are equipped only with outdoor fireplaces; bring your own sleeping and cooking gear. Campgrounds along the route are at Ipsut Creek, Yakima Park, White River (closed for the 1962 season), and Longmire. You can reach them by automobile, so you will not have to carry food for the entire trip. To

lighten your load you can have someone meet you at a campground with additional supplies for the next part of your trip.

We suggest that your goal for each day be about 9 miles. Maybe you believe you can hike farther in a full day; but remember, this is rough country; to enjoy it thoroughly you should take some time to look around and explore. Ten days after hitting the trail you will have hiked 90 miles and completely encircled Mount Rainier; and you will have had an experience that will need no embellishment for your grandchildren.

Parts of the Wonderland Trail afford excellent 1-day hikes for those who are short of time. The trail intersects the road system at several places. For a selection of short trips along this trail, see the map on page 11.

Other trail shelter cabins are located at Van Trump Park, Berkeley Park, Lake James, Deer Creek, and Lake George.

Show that you are an experienced hiker; learn and observe the rules given below.

Be extremely careful with fire. Hikers must obtain fire permits in advance. Observe strictly the fire rules on page 22.

Stay on the trails. If you have the urge to leave the trails, control it. The trails were built as avenues leading you to the scenic areas of the park, and if you stay on them, you will not

become confused and lost. Dogs and cats cannot be taken with you on the trails or on cross-country trips.

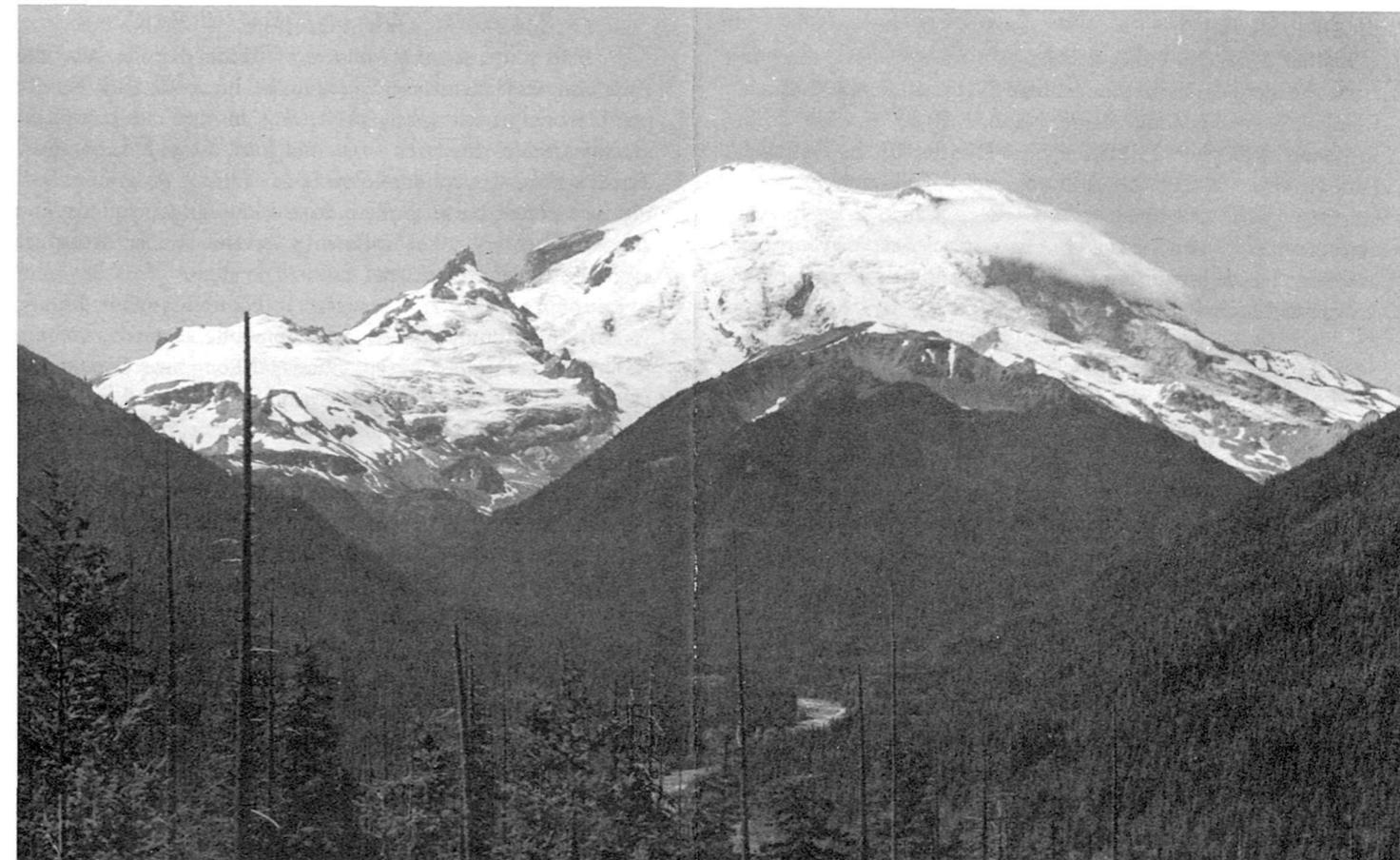
Be a good camper. Mount Rainier was established for its scenic natural beauty, and the disturbance in any way of trees, flowers, or birds and other animals is prohibited. Green boughs must never be cut for beds. *Leave a clean and sanitary camp wherever you are.*

A Guide to the Trails of Mount Rainier National Park, which gives further information on hiking, is available for sale at all visitor centers, or it may be obtained by writing the Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash. It describes each trail in the system.

By Road

The road system in Mount Rainier provides spectacular views which are representative of the park. It has been said that these roads do not follow the most direct routes; but you see magnificent scenery along the way. The roads from Nisqually Entrance to Paradise and from the northeast boundary to Ohanapecoh are open all year, although snow conditions may cause the roads to be closed for short periods. Tire chains are required for part of the drive during the winter.

Mount Rainier.



The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.



Another face of Mount Rainier.

Stevens Canyon, White River-Yakima Park, West Side, Carbon River, and Mowich Lake Roads are closed for the winter after the first heavy snowfall, usually about November 1. Park roads closed in winter are ordinarily opened for travel between June 15 and July 1.

Mather Memorial Parkway, U.S. 410-State Route 5, extends from the boundaries of Snoqualmie National Forest through Chinook Pass and Mount Rainier National Park. It was named in honor of Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service. Along this road you see magnificent mountain scenery; swift, tree-lined streams; deeply shaded evergreen forests carpeted with ferns and mosses; glacier-carved canyons; and lakes beside broad meadows of alpine flowers, as at Tipsoo Lake and Chinook Pass.

Fishing

The glacial streams and high-altitude lakes do not generally provide good fishing, but the more remote lakes and some of the clear streams yield fair to good catches. In Mount Rainier, no license is required. Unless posted as closed, lakes are open to fishing from July 4 through September 30. You may keep 10 pounds and 1 fish in any 1 day, if your total catch does not exceed 10 fishes, but you may not possess more than 1 daily limit. The minimum length must be 6 inches in all park waters. The season for streams conforms to that of the State of Washington and changes from year to year. You may obtain complete fishing regulations from the Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash., or at any ranger station.

Mountaineering

Climbing Mount Rainier is no easy task. It is a difficult route over ridges of crumbling lava and along inclined and deeply crevassed glaciers and icefields, yet about 400 climbers are successful in reaching the summit each year. Independent parties may climb the mountain between May 30 and Labor Day when the routes are officially open, provided they have qualified and experienced leaders. In the interest of safety, all summit climbers must register with a park ranger at the time of starting and upon returning. Climbers must give evidence that they are physically capable, have proper equipment, and have had experience in similar hazardous climbing. Rules and regulations for summit climbs may be obtained from the office of the park superintendent.

The route up the Ingraham Glacier is the most popular, since it is almost entirely over ice and snow. The ascent is made in 2 days, with the first night being spent at Camp Muir, a rock shelter at 10,000 feet. Early the next morning, the climbers continue on to the summit, this time roped together. The return is usually by Camp Muir, where a short rest stop is taken, and back to Paradise.

A concession-operated guide service is provided under contract by the National Park Service to lead trips to the summit. Instruction and rental equipment are available for a moderate fee.

TO HELP YOU ENJOY THE PARK

To help you enjoy the wonders of Mount Rainier National Park and understand them better, the National Park Service provides ranger-naturalists as natural history interpreters in several areas of the park from mid-June through Labor Day. These services are conducted without charge. Program schedules are posted on all bulletin boards, at ranger stations, and at visitor centers. The following services and activities are available at the areas listed:

Longmire (Park Headquarters): Naturalist office, library, visitor center, study collections, automobile caravans, evening programs each night except Sunday (Longmire Community House), Trail of the Shadows and Kautz Creek Mudflow self-guiding nature trails, information service, trail trips, sales publications and color slides, and orientation talks.

Paradise: Illustrated program each night, flower walks, naturalist's office, information service, sales publications and color slides, exhibits, and short trail trips.

Box Canyon of the Cowlitz: Information station, trailside exhibit, observation point, observation bridges, sales publications, and color slides.

Obanapecosh: Visitor center, evening campfire program, woods garden, half-day trail trips, nature walk to "Grove of the Patriarchs" big trees, automobile caravans and flower hikes, sales publications and color slides, and orientation talks.

Yakima Park: Visitor center, alpine flower garden, Emmons Vista self-guiding nature trail, evening programs each night except Sunday, trail trips and flower walks, powerful binoculars for watching mountain climbers and mountain goats, orientation talks, sales publications and color slides, and information service.

Ipsut Creek: Information service; short trail trips; campfire programs Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights; sales publications and color slides; and orientation talks.

Sunrise Point: Orientation talks on Sundays only.

Throughout the park: Look for roadside and trailside exhibits and orientation markers describing points of interest and natural features.

If you have any questions, ask the man in the Park Service uniform. Members of the staff of Mount Rainier National Park are here to help you and to make your visit an enjoyable and safe one.

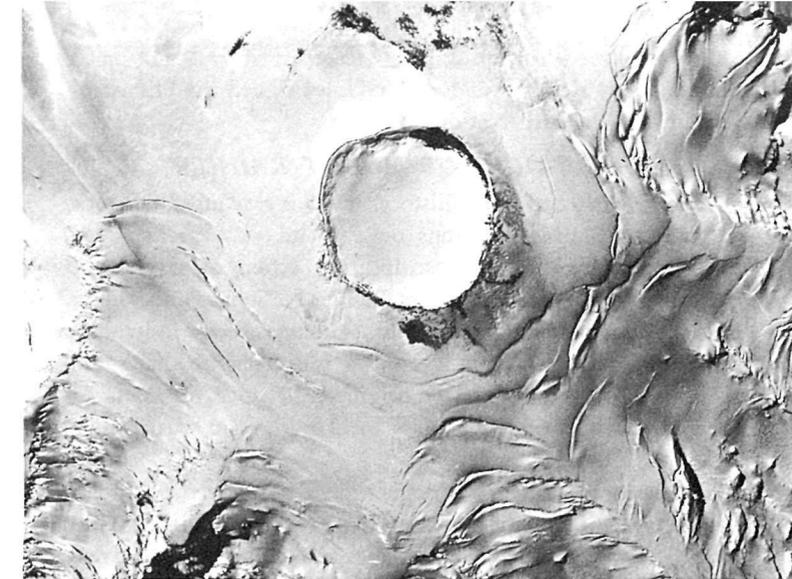
HISTORY

The first record of a white man's seeing "The Mountain" is found in the log of Capt. George Vancouver of the British Royal Navy. On May 8, 1792, he saw a snowy mountain from near Port Townsend and named it after his friend, Rear Admiral Rainier. Not long after that day the Puget Sound country became settled and Mount Rainier had its first white visitor. The fur trade was largely responsible for the early settlement, spurred by the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Nisqually.

Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, a physician and surgeon employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, started from Fort Nisqually on August 29, 1833, on an extensive botany survey. Accompanied by five Indians, he followed the Puyallup River to the junction of the North Mowich and was the first white man on record to enter what is now Mount Rainier National Park. Several prominent features have been named to honor this first visitor.

Other expeditions followed, but it wasn't until 1857 that a serious attempt was made to climb the mountain. Then, a daring and hardy lieutenant by the name of A. V. Kautz, who was stationed at Fort Steilacoom, decided to attempt the ascent. Accompanied by Dr. O. R. Craig from the army garrison at Fort Bellingham, an Indian guide named Wapowety, and four soldiers, he made the assault on Mount Rainier. Kautz did not gain the actual summit on this journey, nor did he claim to do so.

Interest in climbing Mount Rainier lay dormant for some years. But in August 1870, two young and active men by the names of Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump tried and succeeded. On August 17 they stood on the crest of Mount Rainier, the first white men known to have reached the summit. Led part of the way by Sluiskin, an Indian guide, the



Aerial view of summit crater. The dark area at the upper right corner of the picture is north.

two men climbed the mountain by what we today call the Gibraltar route. They expected to return on the same day, but bad weather and nightfall forced them to stay on the summit overnight. In search of a protected spot, they discovered the small crater and steam caves on the summit and spent the night in one of these steam caves while a blizzard raged outside. They returned the following day; Sluiskin was both surprised and overjoyed to see them. Seeing their sunburned and windburned faces, he at first thought they were ghosts.

Several successful summit ascents followed. The most noteworthy was in 1883 when James Longmire discovered warm mineral springs. Longmire dreamed of developing this area in the wilderness as a health resort, where those weak in spirit and body might repair their ills by bathing in and drinking these mineralized waters. Several months later he staked his claim; he later secured title to the land under the mineral act.

In 1884, Longmire constructed the first building near the present park headquarters. Six years later, with the help of his sons, he managed to push through the first road and to build a small hotel at Longmire's Springs. The hotel served to accommodate the first visitors and must have been a welcome sight to them after they had traveled over the homespun highway. True, these visitors were attracted to the region by the warm mineral springs, but most of them went away inspired by the scenery and the beauty of the mountain.

That many of the early visitors were impressed by the mighty glacier-clad mountain and the surrounding areas of lush alpine meadows soon became apparent. In 1894, a concerted effort was made to establish this area as a National Park,

to be preserved for all time. However, it was not until March 2, 1899, that President McKinley signed the bill establishing it as the fifth National Park.

THE ORIGIN OF MOUNT RAINIER

A long period of earth history, involving sedimentary rock formation, volcanic eruptions on a grand scale, tremendous earth movements, and the sculpturing action of rivers and glaciers, is represented in Mount Rainier National Park. Long before Mount Rainier came into existence as an individual peak, tremendous volcanic lava flows, together with shales and sandstones of lake and river origin, built up a thickness of thousands of feet of sedimentary rock and lava in what is now called the Cascade Range.

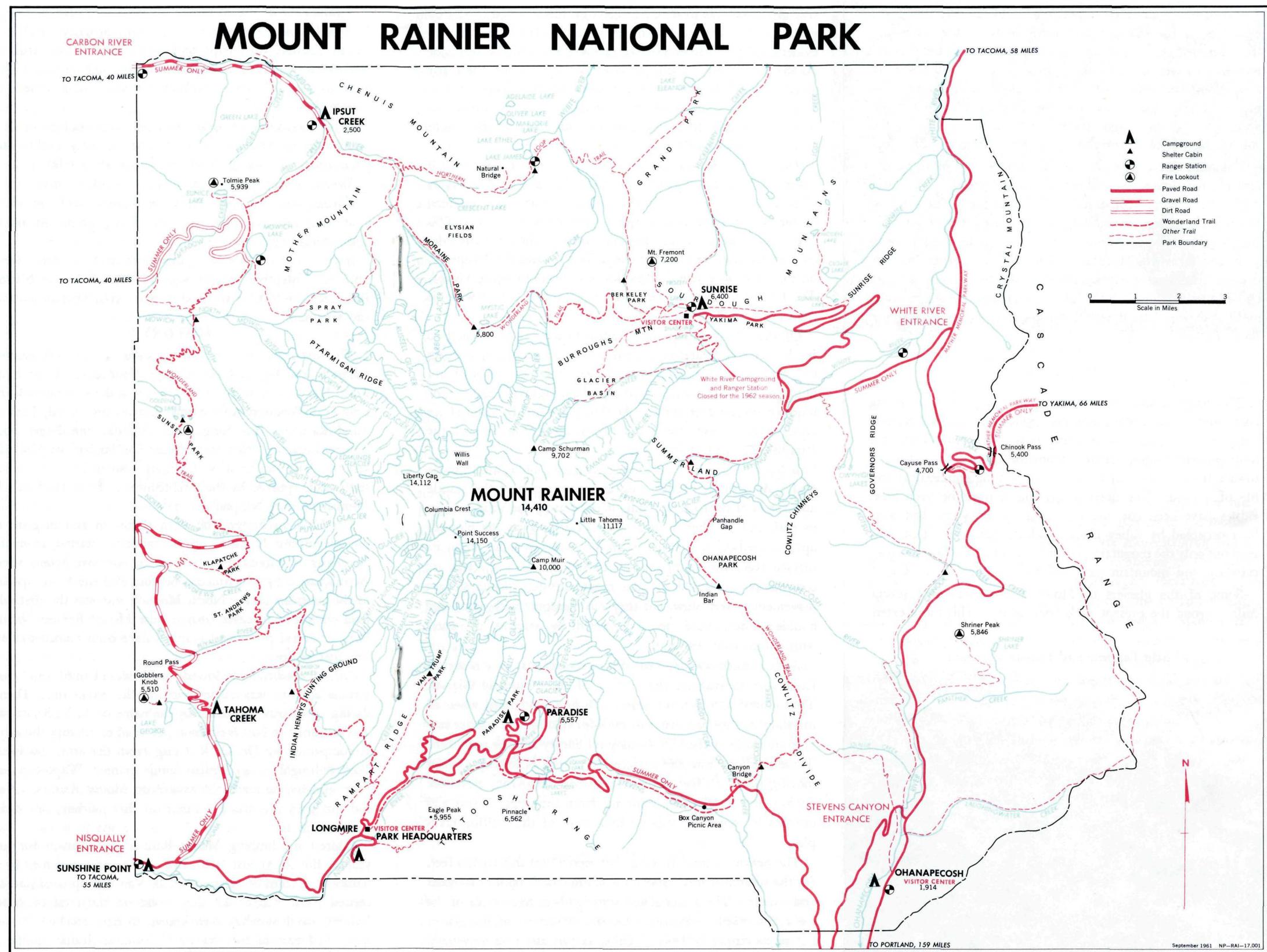
Over a long period of geologic time, earth movements gradually elevated this region to form a platform standing 8,000 to 10,000 feet or more above the sea. At the same time, rivers carved their channels to depths of several thousand feet, dissecting the uplifted platform into a network of irregular ridges and peaks separated by deep canyons and valleys.

After the land mass was uplifted and water had cut the valleys and canyons forming the Cascade Range, local volcanic eruptions occurred which built individual cones rising several thousand feet above it. Of these, Mount Rainier is the highest and grandest in the range, which, within the United States, extends from Mount Baker in northern Washington to Lassen Peak in northern California. These volcanoes and others in South and Central America, Alaska, Kamchatka, Japan, Malaya, the Philippines, the East Indies, and New Zealand formed a veritable circle of fire around the Pacific Ocean in recent geologic time.

In the eruptions that built Mount Rainier, fluid lava, which cooled into widespread sheets of dark-colored columnar andesite, predominated at first.

After this phase, the flows alternated with outbursts of fragmental material, volcanic ash, and cinders. In the late stages, the fragmental material was most prevalent. Thus, sheets of massive dark lava, which formed the inside portions of the immediate base of Mount Rainier, and alternating layers of solid and fragmental lavas, which erupted later, are clearly visible in the higher ridges. Volcanic ash and pumice are abundant on the upper slopes and deeply spread over many of the mountain parks. Recent studies suggest that Mount Rainier has not erupted with any force during the last 550 years.

The summit of Mount Rainier is about 1 square mile in area. It is broad and rounded and has three separate peaks rising from it: Liberty Cap on the north, 14,112 feet; Point Success to the south, 14,150 feet; and Columbia Crest to the east, 14,410 feet. These three peaks appear to form a part of a huge craterlike rim, broken on the west either by collapse of part of the rim or by the carving of glaciers.



If imaginary lines were projected into the sky along the gradients of the exposed lava flows high on the mountain, these lines would meet at a point much higher than the present-day summit peaks. This indicates a collapse of the summit area a long time ago. If the summit had been blown off by an explosion, large fragments of it would be found some distance away. So far, no fragments of the lava type found on the summit have been discovered any distance away from the top.

Columbia Crest is on the rim of a smaller but more perfect and younger inner crater about 1,200 feet across. The basin within the crater is perpetually filled with snow, but much of the year the crater rim is clearly outlined by the exposed rock. Steam vents still persist within the crater, melting the snow to form small caves. Mountaineers have found refuge in these caves when forced to spend the night on the summit because of bad weather conditions. This small crater, the steam vents, and the banded lava flows are conspicuous evidence of Mount Rainier's volcanic origin.

GLACIERS

The original smooth-contoured slopes typical of a young composite volcanic cone are not evident on Mount Rainier today except from distant viewpoints. But from them the long exposed ridges, reaching from the base of the mountain toward the summit, may be seen to give it the symmetrical profile of a cone. The deep basins and canyons between these ridges have been cut into the mountain by water and were later occupied by valley glaciers, which, during the past, covered not only the mountain proper but most of the lower ranges, canyons, and mountain parks of the Cascade Range as well.

Some of the glaciers of Mount Rainier extended several miles beyond the present park boundaries. This more exten-

Little Tahoma and Emmons Glacier.



sive glaciation was so recent in geologic time (8,000 to 12,000 years ago) that the sculpturing effects on the landscape are very evident today. The broad-floored and steep-walled canyons of all the larger rivers radiating from Mount Rainier, the many cirques (valley heads), faceted peaks, and saw-toothed ridges of the Cascade Range, and the numerous lakes and spectacular waterfalls all owe their origin to the sculpturing of the mountain area by water and ice.

The 26 named glaciers remaining on Mount Rainier still cover about 40 square miles, although they are mere remnants of their former selves. Twelve are classed as major glaciers, originating either in large cirques at elevations between 10,000 and 12,000 feet or at the summit icecap. The Emmons Glacier, on the northeast side of the mountain, and the Nisqually, on the south side, are the best known and most easily visited. The Emmons, approximately 5 miles long and 1 mile wide, is the largest on Mount Rainier.

Of the 14 smaller ones, Paradise Glacier is the easiest to reach. In a comparatively small area it exhibits many features of a typical valley glacier—melt water, moraines, polished and fluted rocks, large cirques, and a broken, crevassed expanse of blue ice several feet thick. At times, beautifully colored ice caves develop where the outlet stream flows from beneath the Paradise-Stevens Glaciers.

It has been said that a glacier is at once a plow, a file, and a sled. As a plow, it churns up and moves part of the mantle and pieces of bedrock; as a file, it rasps away the solid rock in its path and polishes it; as a sled, it carries away the plowed-up and filed-off rock, plus whatever rock has fallen upon its surface from the valley walls. Mount Rainier's glaciers are continually moving down the mountainside. Their surface movement is very slow, but they can transport with ease large boulders that could not be moved by streams of water with comparable discharge.

Some marked boulders, weighing several tons, were observed from year to year on the surface of the Nisqually Glacier. They moved 525 feet in 8 years. During September, when all the snow has melted that will melt for that season, glacier surveys are made by the U.S. Geological Survey and the park staff. These studies show the surface ice of the Nisqually Glacier moving about 25 feet per month at the 6,000 foot elevation. Such action slowly moves the ice from the upper basins and canyons to lower elevations where most of the melting takes place.

The heaviest snowfall occurs between 5,000 and 10,000 feet, for the summit is often above the storm clouds both in summer and winter. The accumulated snow adds to the weight of the ice and is partly responsible for the movement of the glacier out of its cirque, or basin. Other factors affecting movement

of glaciers are thickness of ice, slope of the mountain, and air temperature.

Recent studies show that the glaciers are expanding at the higher elevations. The ice moving down from above has caused a frontal advance of the ice at the terminus. This may be a temporary advance reflecting the variations of the climate, to which the behavior of glaciers is closely associated.

Before this recent advance, the glaciers had been receding for several years. During this period of recession, new ground was exposed, perhaps for the first time in history. The slow advance of vegetation to cover the newly exposed barren rock, the formation of waterfalls plunging into canyons that were once ice-filled, the formation of small lakes, the deposition of unsorted boulders along the valley floor—these and other processes of landscape changes are strikingly apparent over the years.

CLIMATE

The Cascade Range is the first land barrier that the moisture-laden, westerly winds encounter as they move inland from the Pacific Ocean. As they rise to pass over this barrier they are cooled, and the condensing moisture falls as rain and snow. The heaviest precipitation falls on the windward slope. This region has about 100 inches of snow and rain during the year, and the mountain and its glaciers are often obscured by clouds and fog. Warm, clear weather may be expected during the summer from about July 1 to mid-September. Quite often Indian summer weather continues well into October, when the autumn colors are at their best.

Snow is controlled by climate. The heaviest precipitation here falls as snow from November until April, when the sky is usually overcast. The heaviest snowfall on record in the United States fell during the winter of 1955-56 when a snow-pack of 30½ feet was measured on the ground at Paradise. This accumulation represented more than 80 feet of snowfall that winter. Many of the snowfields above 6,000 feet remain from year to year.

During late winter and early spring, many clear, warm days may be expected, interspersed with snowstorms sometimes lasting several days. Depending upon the season, the snow disappears in early July at elevations comparable with that at Paradise. The glaciers on Mount Rainier are able to maintain themselves below the perennial snowline because the more snow there is, the larger and more active are the glaciers.

FLOWERS AND FORESTS

Mount Rainier National Park is justly famous for its colorful display of wildflowers. Few areas excel the mountain surroundings in abundance of flowers or in the number of individual species. This is explained by the differences in eleva-



Bunchberry dogwood.

tions, exposure, soil, climatic conditions favorable to plant growth, and short, intense growing seasons. The changes in the flora from the lower park boundaries to the upper slopes of Mount Rainier will be about the same change noticed in traveling north from the Puget Sound country to within the Arctic Circle, broadly speaking.

The flowers of the heavily wooded lower elevations are not as generally known or appreciated as the flowers of the mountain parks, largely because the latter are more striking when they bloom en masse. Nevertheless, the species of the deep woods actually outnumber those in the higher elevations.

Wildflower shows begin in early spring in the forests and progress up the mountainsides as the snow melts. Many interesting flowers bloom in May, but those of the deep forests are most numerous in July when the Pacific trillium, bunchberry dogwood, treeleaf anemone, and the colorful calypso are at their best. Showiest of the deep woods flowers is the beargrass, sometimes called squawgrass or Indian basketgrass.

In the mountain parks there are two good shows, the first coming in early July when the avalanche fawnlily, yellow lambstongue fawnlily (glacier lily), western pasqueflower, marshmarigold, and mountain buttercup take over the meadows from the rapidly receding snowbanks. Some wildflowers cannot wait, but push right up through the snow. The second feature occurs about a month later when the paintedcups (Indian paintbrush), lupines, speedwell or veronica, valerian, American bistort, cinquefoil, and many others tint these same meadows in a wide variety of colors.

Often in late summer, where the shade of trees has retarded

the melting of a snowbank, you can find groups of "early" flowers entirely surrounded by the late flowers.

Habitat, quite as much as the season, is responsible for the flower show. You will find the saxifrages, phlox, Alaska spirea, polemonium, speedwell, and the tiny Lyall lupine growing near tree line; while in drier conditions on the hillsides, dense mats of Mertens cassiope (white heather) and red mountainheath are most conspicuous. Red and yellow mimulus border each rivulet, and the brilliant red penstemon hangs precariously on the bare, rocky cliffs. At no time, from early spring to early autumn, can you fail to find a flower display somewhere in the park. From the humble coltsfoot, first flower to appear at low elevation in May, to the last lingering gentian and speedwell in September, each season and each environment provides its own special exhibit.

The effects of altitude and habitat are reflected as definitely, but less conspicuously, in the growth of the trees. The lowland forest, penetrating the park up the largest river valleys, reaches its upper limits around 3,000 feet. These forests are dense and have individual trees of great size. Impressive in its shaded, velvet-green beauty, the lowland forest contains principally the Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and western redcedar. Grand fir grows up the valleys to about 2,500 feet, and above 2,500 feet it is replaced by amabilis fir and noble fir.

You can easily identify the true firs by their erect cones, which

A sanctuary for wildlife.



disintegrate on maturity. On other cone-bearing trees they are pendant and do not break up when they are ripe.

Less common in the lowland forest are the western white pine and Pacific yew. The western white pine has the largest cone in the forests; the yew has no cone but a small, scarlet, berrylike fruit.

The intermediate forest lies between the dense lowland forest and the parklike meadows and contains some species of both forests. The noble fir, Pacific silver fir, western white pine, and Alaska cedar are characteristic; and the lowland western hemlock, with its nodding top, gives way to the smaller mountain hemlock, with its dark purple cones.

In the mountain meadows above 5,000 feet you will find the trees growing in clumps rather than in thick forests. Alpine fir and mountain hemlock are typical, although some Pacific silver fir and Alaska cedar also occur. In the Yakima Park region, whitebark pine, the sentinel of the high country, and Engelmann spruce are found.

WILDLIFE

The majestic setting of forests and flowers is enhanced by the animal life in the park. More than 130 species of birds and 50 species of mammals have been recorded. Two factors are primarily responsible for the continued abundance of native mammals and birds in Mount Rainier National Park: These animals are unmolested, and they pursue their natural ways. With the exception of the small areas where visitors are accommodated, the rest of the park is preserved against any encroachment by civilization. The primitive forests, meadows, and large wilderness areas provide homes, food, and protection for the animals.

Many of the species that you can see in the park appear tame. But be wary of them. They have lost their fear of man and can be very dangerous. It is hard to tell exactly where any of these animals can be seen, for they are constantly on the move. Animals follow the receding snows and migrate up the mountain. At lower elevations the common smaller mammals usually seen are the raccoon, Douglas squirrel, chipmunk, porcupine, snowshoe hare, and beaver. Larger mammals to watch for are blacktail deer, black bear (may be brown, blond, or cinnamon color), mountain goat, and along the east side of the park, elk. Some not-so-common animals you might see are the marten, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, and fox.

The park's wilderness trails are the best place to see wildlife. The greatest thrill comes from watching the mountain goat, commonly seen during the summer above tree line in the vicinity of the glaciers. Bands of these dwellers of the crags may often be seen above Van Trump and Klapatche Parks, and at Skyscraper Mountain, Emerald Ridge, the Colonnade, and the Cowlitz Chimneys.

Thickets and mountain parks are centers for birdlife, especially along streambanks and lakeshores. In the high country, watch for white-tailed ptarmigans, white in winter and mottled gray in summer; pipits; gray-crowned rosy finches; and mountain bluebirds; and look for nuthatches near the glaciers. In the mountain meadows, look for the gray jay, or camp robber; Clark's nutcracker; and the raven. Along the forest trails, you are most likely to see woodpeckers, robins and other thrushes, sparrows, warblers, kinglets, and chickadees. Many other birds are summer residents and move upward as the snow disappears.

Where the animals are completely protected, as in all National Parks, it is usually unnecessary and unwise to control their predators. A natural animal population prevails.

PUBLICATIONS ABOUT THE PARK

For your greater enjoyment and understanding of the park, additional publications may be purchased at the various museums in the park or ordered from the Mount Rainier Natural History Association, a nonprofit organization, at Longmire, Wash. A complete price list will be sent upon request. Below is a list of a few of the publications available:

Brockman, C. Frank, *Flora of Mount Rainier National Park*.

———, *The Story of Mount Rainier National Park*.

———, *Trees of Mount Rainier National Park*.

Potts, Merlin K., and Grater, Russell K., *Mammals of Mount Rainier National Park*.

Stagner, Howard R., *Behind the Scenery of Mount Rainier National Park*.

U.S. Geological Survey, *Mount Rainier National Park Quadrangle Map*, with descriptive text by F. E. Matthes.

Weldon, Robert K., and Potts, Merlin K., *A Guide to the Trails of Mount Rainier National Park*.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Seattle and Tacoma, gateway cities to the park, may be reached by airplane, train, or bus.

Washington State Highway 5, known as the National Park Highway, leads to Mount Rainier National Park. Some sections of the approach highways are designated by number and letter, so be sure to select your destination in the park from a good road map for a direct approach.

From late June to early September, daily bus service is available from Tacoma and Seattle to Longmire, Paradise, and Yakima Park (Sunrise). During the winter no regularly scheduled public transportation is provided into the park.

For transportation rates write to the Rainier National Park Company, Box 1136, Tacoma 1, Wash.

WHERE TO STAY

The park concessioner is the Rainier National Park Company. It is under the supervision of the National Park Service, which regulates and approves the rates and checks the features and quality of services and equipment periodically.

Hotels

The Rainier National Park Company operates National Park Inn, at Longmire, open from early May until October, and Paradise Inn, open from late June until Labor Day. Write to Rainier National Park Company, Box 1136, Tacoma, Wash., for reservations and rates. There are no overnight accommodations at Sunrise.

Camping

Camping is popular at Mount Rainier. To accommodate the increasing number of visitors who enjoy out-of-door living, the National Park Service has provided several free campgrounds. Main campgrounds, at Longmire, Ohanapecosh, and Yakima Park, are equipped with fireplaces, tables, water, and sanitary facilities. For those who want solitude and primitive conditions of the wilderness, smaller campgrounds are located at Tahoma Creek, Sunshine Point, White River, and Ipsut Creek. At Tahoma Creek, water must be taken from the nearby stream. Mowich Lake has limited camping facilities. Housetrailer may use campgrounds where there is space, but there are no utilities in the campgrounds. Camping space cannot be reserved.

Camping facilities are not available during the winter because of heavy snowfall, even at the lower elevations. The opening and closing dates depend on the weather and snow conditions. Limited camper's supplies are available at Longmire and Sunrise Lodge (Yakima Park). Additional supplies and ice may be purchased in nearby towns.

SERVICES IN THE PARK

Meals. Paradise Inn offers table d'hote and à la carte meal service daily. Paradise Lodge offers cafeteria service on weekends and holidays and has grill-type service on weekdays. The National Park Inn has only grill-type meal service.

Post offices are at Longmire (all year) and Paradise (summer).

Medical services. There is a registered nurse at Paradise Inn. Excellent hospitals are at Morton, 37 miles from Longmire and 44 miles from Ohanapecosh, and at Enumclaw, 37 miles from White River entrance. A small clinic is located in Eatonville, 33 miles from Longmire.

Souvenir gift shops are at Paradise, Sunrise, and Longmire.

Guide service is available only at Paradise.

Church services. The National Council of Churches ministry holds Protestant services at Longmire, Paradise, Ohanape-



A careless footstep can destroy. Trails are the passageways through the lovely alpine meadows. Please use them.

cosh, and Yakima Park. Catholic services are held only at Paradise. Church services are conducted from July 1 until Labor Day. Schedules are posted on the bulletin boards.

Service stations are at Sunrise (summer) and Longmire (all year).

HELP PROTECT YOUR PARK

The park's regulations were established to protect you as well as the park. Violators are liable to summons before the U.S. Commissioner at Longmire, Wash.

Fire is the park's greatest enemy. *Campfire permits are required for building fires at any point other than auto campgrounds.* The reason for this is obvious. The rangers must know where such fires are being built, because they maintain a constant watch over the forests of the park and are on 24-hour fire-call duty. *Be sure your campfire is out before you leave it.* Build fires only at designated places. Be extremely careful with your cigarettes. Just one cigarette or match, carelessly thrown, can destroy a whole forest. Smoking while traveling on trails is not allowed.

Caring for the park. Picking flowers and cutting or damaging trees or other vegetation in any way are prohibited. Rocks and minerals or other material native to the park may not be taken away. Dead and down trees may be used for firewood. Defacing of signs, buildings, or other park equipment and facilities is punishable by law.

Climbing. All summit climbers must register with park rangers before starting, and must report their return.

Hunting within park boundaries is not permitted. Firearms must be broken down or sealed to prevent their use in the park. The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of any form of wildlife is prohibited. It is dangerous for you to get near wild animals although they may appear to be tame. Many have lost their fear of man through years of protection. They can seriously injure you if you approach them. Do not take chances while taking their pictures; *keep your distance.* Bears are especially troublesome. This is through no fault of their own; if left alone, they are seldom harmful. *Remember, they have very poor eyesight,* and they depend on their keen smell and hearing to offset this natural weakness.

Pets are allowed in the park if they are kept under physical restraint at all times. But they may not be taken on trails or cross-country trips, into public buildings, or into such other areas as the superintendent may designate.

Camping or parking trailers overnight along roadsides or at other areas not designated, is not permitted.

Cleanliness. Camps must be kept clean, combustible rubbish burned, and garbage and other refuse placed in cans provided. If there is no receptacle in your immediate vicinity, carry your refuse with you until you locate one. Do not throw lunch papers, wrappers, or other litter along roads or trails.

ADMINISTRATION

A superintendent, representing the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, is in immediate charge of the park. All comments and inquiries regarding management and protection of this park should be addressed to him, Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash.

Park naturalists are the interpreters, or educational staff, of the park. They operate the visitor centers and information stations, conduct trail trips and campfire programs, and present illustrated talks about the park to deepen your understanding and appreciation of its beauty and its natural and human history. They welcome your questions and comments.

Park rangers are the protective staff of the National Park Service. They operate the entrance stations, make road and trail patrols, and enforce regulations for your safety. They man the fire lookouts and suppress any fire that may occur. They will be glad to answer your questions and provide information on trail conditions and directions.

MISSION 66

MISSION 66 is a 10-year development program designed to be completed by 1966, the golden anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service. This program is intended to assure the maximum preservation and wisest use of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historical resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. At this park, MISSION 66 will provide increased interpretive facilities and new physical facilities for the park's visitors.

VISITOR-USE FEES

Automobile, housetrailer, and motorcycle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. Fees applicable to the park are not listed herein because they are subject to change.

All National Park fees are deposited as revenue in the U.S. Treasury; they offset, in part, appropriations made for operating and maintaining areas of the National Park System.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Mount Rainier NATIONAL PARK

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