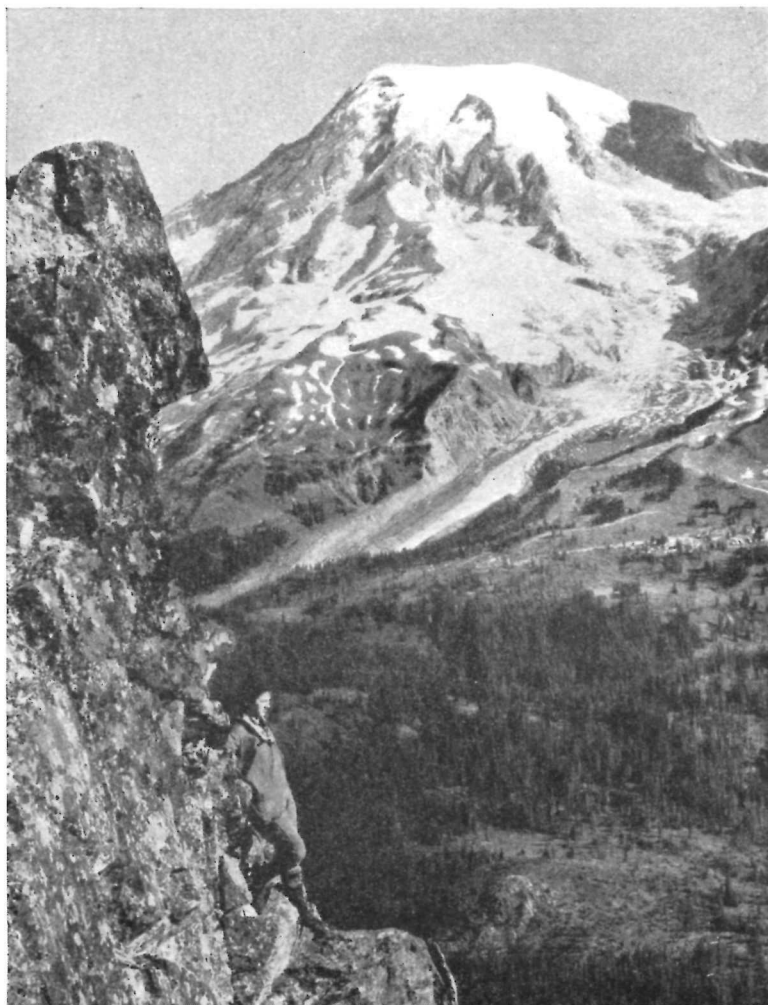


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

RULES AND REGULATIONS

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK WASHINGTON



Photograph © by Ranapar Studio

MOUNT RAINIER AND PARADISE VALLEY
From point 2,000 feet above the floor of Paradise Valley

OPEN ALL THE YEAR



Photograph © by Ranapar Studio

PARADISE INN AND MOUNT RAINIER IN WINTER.



Photograph © by Ranapar Studio

PARADISE INN IN SUMMER.

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 19; total area, 11,710 square miles]

National parks in order of creation	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyo- ming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoia trees 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney, the highest peak in continental United States.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romanic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.		Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Wash- ington.	325	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake 1892	Southwestern Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Platt 1892	Southern Oklahoma...	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Wind Cave 1893	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Sullys Hill 1894	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde 1896	Southwestern Colo- rado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier 1919	Northwestern Mon- tana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colo- rado.	378	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	186	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,469 feet—Cinder Cone 6,907 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska...	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast.....	12	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

“OF ALL the fire-mountains which, like beacons, once blazed along the Pacific coast, Mount Rainier is the noblest,” wrote John Muir. “The mountain that was ‘God,’” declares the title of John H. Williams’ book, thus citing the Indian nature worship which attributed to this superlative peak a dominating influence over the lives and fortunes of the aborigines.

“Easily King of all is Mount Rainier,” wrote F. E. Matthes, of the United States Geological Survey, reviewing that series of huge extinct volcanoes towering high above the sky line of the Cascade Range. “Almost 250 feet higher than Mount Shasta, its nearest rival in grandeur and in mass, it is overwhelmingly impressive both by the vastness of its glacial mantle and by the striking sculpture of its cliffs. The total area of its glaciers amounts to no less than 48 square miles, an expanse of ice far exceeding that of any other single peak in the United States. Many of its individual ice streams are between 4 and 6 miles long and vie in magnitude and in splendor with the most boasted glaciers of the Alps. Cascading from the summit in all directions, they radiate like the arms of a great starfish.”

Mount Rainier is in western Washington, about 40 miles due south-east from the city of Tacoma and about 55 miles southeast from Seattle. It is not a part of the Cascade Range proper, but its summit is about 12 miles west of the Cascade summit line, and is therefore entirely within the Pacific slope drainage system.

The Mount Rainier National Park is a rectangle approximately 18 miles square, of 208,000 acres. It was made a national park by act of Congress of March 2, 1899.

The southwest corner of the park, at which is the main entrance, is distant by automobile road 5 miles from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, 56 miles from Tacoma, and 96 miles from Seattle.

Seen from Tacoma or Seattle the vast mountain appears to rise directly from sea level, so insignificant seem the ridges about its base. Yet these ridges themselves are of no mean height. They rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys that cut through them, and their crests average 6,000 feet in altitude. Thus at the southwest entrance of the park, in the Nisqually Valley, the elevation, as determined by accurate spirit leveling, is 2,003 feet, while Mount Wow (Goat Mountain), immediately to the north, rises to an altitude of 6,030 feet.

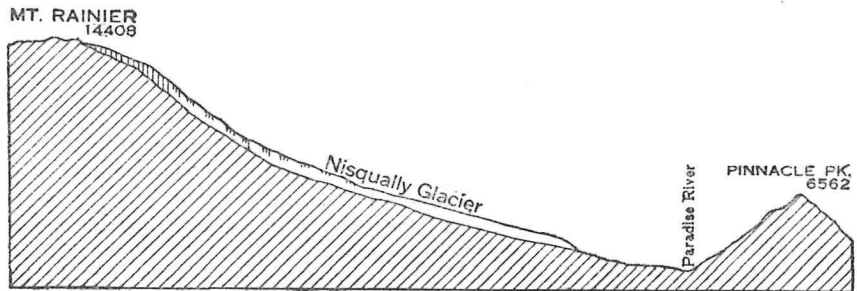
ITS GREAT PROPORTIONS.

But so colossal are the proportions of the great volcano that they dwarf even mountains of this size and give them the appearance of mere foothills. In height it is third in the United States, being exceeded only by Mount Whitney (Calif.), elevation 14,502 feet, and Mount Elbert (Colo.), elevation 14,420 feet.

Mount Rainier stands, in round numbers, 11,000 feet above its immediate base, is nearly 3 miles high, measured from sea level, and covers 100 square miles of territory, or one-third of the area of Mount Rainier National Park. In shape it is not a simple cone tapering to a slender, pointed summit like Fuji (Fujiyama), the great volcano of Japan. It is rather a broadly truncated mass resembling an enormous tree stump with spreading base and irregularly broken top.

Its life history has been a varied one. Like all volcanoes, Rainier has built up its cone with the materials ejected by its own eruptions—with cinders and steam-shredded particles and lumps of lava and with occasional flows of liquid lava that have solidified into layers of hard, basaltic rock. At one time it attained an altitude of not less than 16,000 feet, if one may judge by the steep inclination of the lava and cinder layers visible in its flanks. Then a great explosion followed that destroyed the top part of the mountain and reduced its height by some 2,000 feet.

Indian legends tell of a great eruption. There have been slight eruptions within memory—one in 1843, one in 1854, and one in 1858, and the last in 1870. Even now it is only dormant. Jets of steam



PROFILE OF MOUNT RAINIER SHOWING NISQUALLY GLACIER.

melt fantastic holes in the snow and ice at its summit, and there are hot springs at its foot. But it is entirely safe to visit Mount Rainier, as further eruptions are unlikely.

ITS LOFTY HEIGHT.

Later on this great cavity, which measured nearly 3 miles across from south to north, was filled by two small cinder cones. Successive feeble eruptions added to their height until at last they formed together a low rounded dome—the eminence that now constitutes the mountain's summit. The higher portions of the old crater rim rise to elevations within a few hundred feet of the summit and, especially when viewed from below, stand out boldly as separate peaks that mask and seem to overshadow the central dome. Especially prominent are Point Success (14,150 feet) on the southwest side and Liberty Cap (14,112 feet) on the northwest side.

The altitude of the main summit had for many years been in doubt. Several figures were announced from time to time, no two of them in agreement; but all of these, it is to be observed, were obtained by more or less approximate methods. In 1913 the United States Geological Survey, in connection with its topographic

surveys of the Mount Rainier National Park, made a new series of measurements by triangulation methods at close range. These give the peak an elevation of 14,408 feet, thus placing it near the top of the list of high summits of the United States. This last figure, it should be added, is not likely to be in error by more than a foot or two, and may with some confidence be regarded as final. Greater exactness of determination is scarcely practicable in the case of Mount Rainier, as its highest summit consists actually of a mound of snow, the height of which naturally varies.

This crowning snow mound, which was once supposed to be the highest point in the United States, still bears the proud name of Columbia Crest. It is essentially a high snowdrift or snow dune heaped up by the furious westerly winds.

A GLACIAL OCTOPUS.

One of the largest glacier systems in the world radiating from any single peak is situated on this mountain. A study of the map will show a snow-covered summit with great arms of ice extending from it down the mountain sides, to end in rivers far below. Six great glaciers appear to originate at the very summit. They are the Nisqually, the Ingraham, the Emmons, the Winthrop, the Tahoma, and the Kautz glaciers. But many of great size and impressiveness are born of snows in rock pockets or cirques, ice-sculptured bowls of great dimensions and ever-increasing depth, from which they merge into the glistening armor of the huge volcano. The most notable of these are the Cowlitz, the Paradise, the Fryingpan, the Carbon, the Russell, the North and South Mowich, the Puyallup, and the Pyramid glaciers.

Twenty-eight glaciers, great and small, clothe Rainier—rivers of ice, with many of the characteristics of rivers of water, roaring at times over precipices like waterfalls, rippling and tumbling down rocky slopes—veritable noisy cascades, rising smoothly up on hidden rocks to foam, brooklike, over its lower edges.

Every winter the moisture-laden winds from the Pacific, suddenly cooled against its summit, deposit upon its top and sides enormous snows. These press with overwhelming weight down the mountain's sloping sides.

Thus are born the glaciers, for the snow under its own pressure quickly hardens into ice. Through 14 valleys carved in the solid rock flow these rivers of ice, now turning, as rivers of water turn, to avoid the harder rock strata, now roaring over precipices like congealed waterfalls, now rippling, like water currents, over rough bottoms, pushing, pouring relentlessly on until they reach those parts of their courses where warmer air turns them into rivers of water.

WEALTH OF GORGEOUS FLOWERS.¹

In glowing contrast to this marvelous spectacle of ice are the gardens of wild flowers surrounding the glaciers. These flowery spots are called parks. One will find on the accompanying map Spray Park, Klapatche Park, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, Paradise, Summer Land; and there are many others.

¹ The most abundant flowers are described in the illustrated publication entitled "Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park," which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents. It may be purchased also by personal application at the office of the superintendent at the entrance to the park, or at Longmire Springs, but that officer can not fill mail orders.

"Above the forests," writes John Muir, "there is a zone of the loveliest flowers, 50 miles in circuit and nearly 2 miles wide, so closely planted and luxurious that it seems as if nature, glad to make an open space between woods so dense and ice so deep, were economizing the precious ground and trying to see how many of her darlings she can get together in one mountain wreath—daisies, anemones, columbine, erythroniums, larkspurs, etc., among which we wade knee deep and waist deep, the bright corollas in myriads touching petal to petal. Altogether this is the richest subalpine garden I have ever found, a perfect flower elysium."

The lower altitudes of the park are densely timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, alder, cottonwood, and spruce. The forested areas, extending to an altitude of about 6,500 feet, gradually decrease in density of growth after an altitude of 4,000 feet is reached, and the high, broad plateaus between the glacial canyons present incomparable scenes of diversified beauties.

SCENIC APPROACH FROM TACOMA.

Leading south as the crow flies, down the main business artery of Tacoma, the highway to the park really begins in the very business center of the city. For 28 miles the railroad and the highway, paralleling each



PRINCIPAL AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN WASHINGTON.

other, run along the base of high timbered bluffs which rise sheer from the prairie level, or through timbered copses and huddling pines that dot the landscape, mirroring themselves in the crystal water of many lakes.

At the foothills of the mountain the railroad and the highway really become canyon roads. From the top of King Hill, overlooking Ohop Valley, the highway affords a most inspiring view of the great mountain and its surrounding peaks and valleys. This point is about halfway to the park entrance. After descending this hill the road begins rising, almost imperceptibly at first, toward the eternal snows

on the mountain's dome. On all sides are mighty firs as yet barely touched by the lumbermen. Now and again the highway leads to the brink of canyons; gullies they are, compared to what come farther toward the clouds. Here the road turns suddenly on itself and in a twinkling is across the valley's floor. A few hundred yards and it begins again to climb, this time through fir forests a hundred times more splendid than were found before the Ohop was reached.

Presently the traveler finds himself looking down a sheer thousand feet to where the Nisqually River threads its way to the sea. This is the Nisqually Canyon. How the road ever came to wind its very lip is one of the marvels that only the engineer can explain. Near the lower end of the canyon is a great commercial enterprise made possible by the great glaciers of the Mount Rainier National Park. The city of Tacoma has built a \$2,500,000 electric plant, and electric light and power are furnished in abundance for the citizens of that municipality, and from the road a full view of the huge project unfolds. The highway is paved to this point, a distance of 33 miles from Tacoma. Just beyond the paved road stretching for a full mile on both sides of the highway is the Charles Lathrop Pack Demonstration Forest of the University of Washington College of Forestry. Here the traveler may see how young trees are grown for forest planting; how the forests are protected from fire; and, in general, how they are handled for continuous forest production. Ample parking space is provided for the motorists who care to stop, and an attendant is present during the season to explain the many interesting features presented in this unique "Show-window forest." From the power plant to a point 1 mile west of Alder the highway is graded to a width of 24 feet and surfaced with gravel. From here the highway is paved to the national forest boundary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the park entrance.

For seeming miles of breathless interest the road runs close to the canyon wall and then through forests of fir, on and on, always gently climbing. The railroad ends at Ashford, 6 miles from the park entrance. At this point motor stages pick up the travelers by rail.

A portion of the Rainier National Forest, 3 miles in width at this point, is crossed just before reaching Mount Rainier National Park, and then the park entrance is reached, almost at the southwest corner of the park. Here a huge log gate has been erected, and through this gate alone may entry be had to this portion of the mountain park with vehicles. Just inside the gate is a lodge, where the visitor must register and become apprised of the rules; then on and on the road plunges, through timber so dense the earlier forests seem pigmy, with glimpses of the mountain breaking through ever and anon and the sound of many rushing waters coming through the trees, until at a sudden turn an evidence of civilization presents itself in the form of the National Park Inn and Longmire Springs.

The mountain road really begins at Longmire Springs. By switch-back and crooked twist it rises gradually into the clouds, doubling back and forth on itself far below, every foot revealing some new glory that beggars word description. After $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles the way leads on to a bridge. At the left a huge wall of ice rears into the air. This is the terminus of Nisqually Glacier and the beginning of the Nisqually River.

From the glacier the road leads on, with devious windings and turnings, through scenery more glorious every yard, until finally, where eternal snows begin, it ends.

WHAT TO WEAR—WHAT TO TAKE WITH YOU.

Reasonably warm clothing should be worn by all park visitors and they should be prepared for sudden changes of weather and altitude.

Those who intend to live in the open or to do any hiking should give particular attention to the footwear to be worn after leaving hotel or camp. Medium-weight shoes, hobnailed, will suffice for all ordinary tramping, but for ice climbing calks instead of hobnails should be used. If the services of guides are to be engaged the guides will provide the calked shoes, clothing, alpenstocks, colored glasses, and face paints necessary for trips over snow and ice fields. Arrangements for guides on the South Side can be made with the Rainier National Park Co.

Visitors who intend to camp in the public camp grounds should furnish their own tents, bedding, cooking utensils, provisions, etc. There are stores at Ashford and Longmire Springs where provisions may be purchased by campers. Provisions may also be purchased from the Rainier National Park Co. at Paradise Valley and White River Camp.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Mount Rainier National Park was established by the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993). The representative of the National Park Service in immediate 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 for the park.

The park is open the year round. During the summer season, which extends from June 15 to September 15, all of the park hotels, camps, stores, and other utilities are open and full service is given. After September 15 and before June 15 the National Park Inn at Longmire Springs and the Winter Lodge at Paradise Valley are operated on the winter service schedule.

The road to Longmire Springs is kept open during the winter, and motorists may drive to that point at any time. The road from Longmire Springs to Paradise Valley is open to automobiles until about October 15 when snow blocks it until about June 15. After snow closes the road above Longmire Springs the trip to Paradise Valley is made by trail, a distance of 6 miles. The trip is made on snowshoes in from 3 to 4 hours.

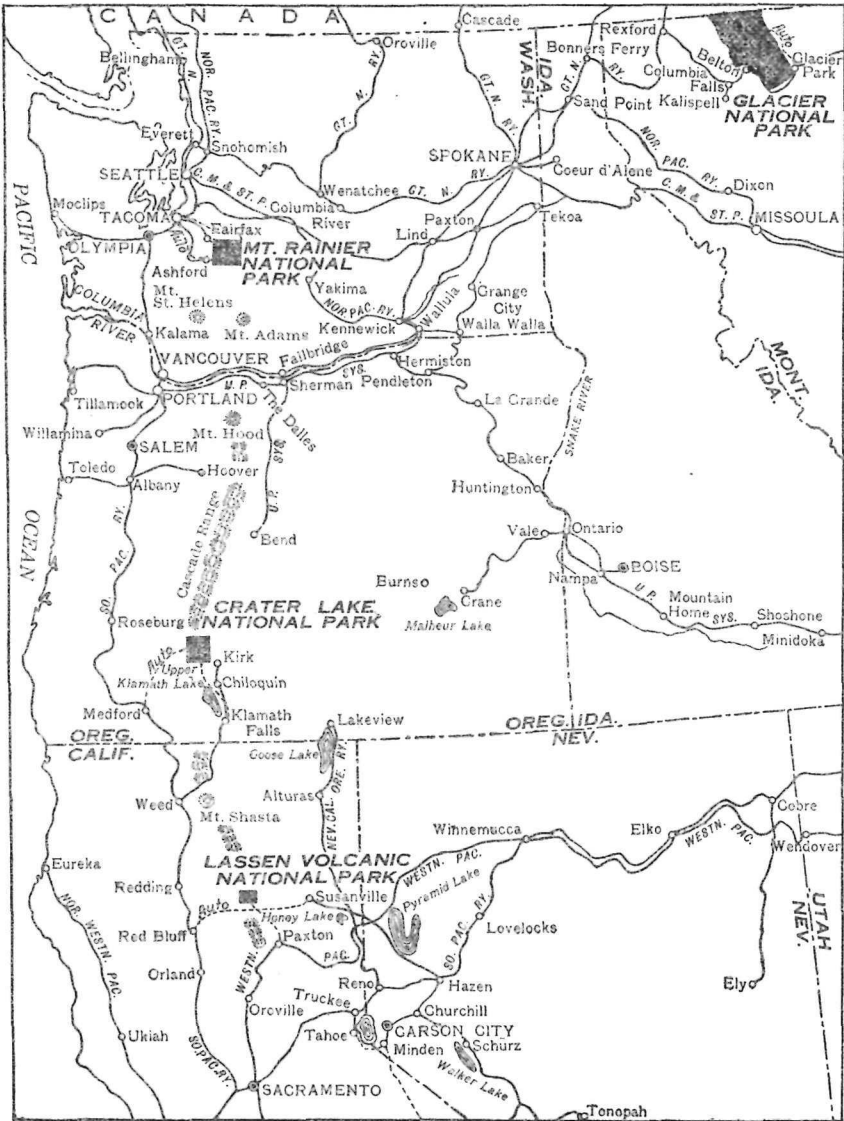
During the fall and spring months the free public camp ground at Longmire Springs is open and available for camping. Snow usually falls about October 20 and remains on the ground until about May 15. During this period camping facilities are not available.

General information may be obtained at all times from the superintendent. All complaints should be addressed to him. The address is Longmire, Wash., from June 15 to September 15, and Ashford, Wash., during the remainder of the year.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.

RAILROAD INFORMATION.

Mount Rainier National Park is connected by automobile stages of the Rainier National Park Co. with Ashford, Wash., a station on



RAILROADS CONNECTING MOUNT RAINIER, GLACIER, CRATER LAKE, AND LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARKS.

the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 55 miles from Tacoma, 93 miles from Seattle, and 6 miles from the park entrance.

Tacoma and Seattle are reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Great Northern Railroad, Northern Pacific Rail-

road, and Union Pacific System. Tacoma and Seattle are also reached by several coastwise and trans-Pacific steamship lines.

During summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold from practically all stations in the United States to Tacoma and Seattle as destinations. Passengers holding through excursion tickets to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available. From many stations in the Northwest excursion tickets are sold through via Ashford to points within Mount Rainier National Park.

During the summer season the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad operates a National Park Limited train between Seattle and Ashford. Only one stop, at Tacoma, is made. This train leaves Seattle at 7.30 a. m. and Tacoma at 8.45 a. m., arriving at Ashford at 10.45 a. m., where connection is made with the Rainier National Park Co. automobile stages, which stop at Longmire for lunch and arrive at Paradise at 1.30 p. m. Returning stages leave Paradise at 3.30 p. m., Longmire at 4.15 p. m., and connect with the National Park Limited at Ashford. Leaving Ashford at 5.20 p. m., the limited arrives at Tacoma at 7.15 p. m. and Seattle at 8.25 p. m.

In addition to the limited train service a daily local train is operated, leaving Tacoma at 3 p. m., and arriving at Ashford at 5.20 p. m.

The fares from Tacoma and Seattle to points within the park via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to Ashford, thence via automobile stages of the Rainier National Park Co., are as follows:

	Round trip from—	
	Tacoma	Seattle
To Longmire Springs.....	\$5	\$7
To Nisqually Glacier.....	6	8
To Narada Falls.....	7	9
To Paradise Valley.....	8	10

For further information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents or address Geo. B. Haynes, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Basinger, passenger traffic manager, Union Pacific R. R., Omaha, Nebr.; A. J. Dickinson, passenger traffic manager, Great Northern R. R., St. Paul, Minn.; or A. B. Smith, general passenger agent, Northern Pacific R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

There are three automobile roads in the park, descriptions of which will be found in the paragraphs following.

Trails have been constructed with a view of making the wonders of nature easily accessible as well as to provide patrol routes for the protection of the forests and wild animals. The trail system of the park is extensive and offers many interesting and safe trips, including one entirely around the mountain. It is possible to make the entire circuit of the mountain in about one week's time. Experienced guides, with pack and saddle animals, may be obtained through the Rainier National Park Co. if desired. Ask park rangers about the various trail trips and for trail guide pamphlets.

The park trail system not only makes accessible the terminals of some 20 glaciers which radiate from the summit of Mount Rainier,

but leads directly to the parks and points of interest known as Paradise Valley, Van Trump Park, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, Klapatche Park, Sunset Park, Mowich Lake, Spray Park, Mist Park, Cataract Basin, Moraine Park, Mystic Lake, Grand Park, Natural Bridge, Berkeley Park, Glacier Basin, Summer Land, Ohanapecosh Park, Ohanapecosh River and its hot springs, Canyon Bridge, Reflection Lakes, Eagle Peak, Narada Falls, Comet Falls, etc.

THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE PARK.

The automobile road from Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia, and Puget Sound cities to the entrance gate in the southwestern portion of the park is described on page 4. The Government end of this road is 20 miles in length, leading from the entrance gate (elevation 2,003 feet) to Longmire Springs (6.6 miles, elevation 2,761 feet); thence to foot of Nisqually Glacier (5.4 miles, elevation 3,908 feet); thence to Narada Falls (4 miles, elevation 4,572 feet); thence to Paradise Inn in Paradise Valley (4 miles, elevation 5,400 feet).

The road from the entrance gate to Longmire Springs is open for automobile travel during the winter months. Visitors will find comfortable accommodations at National Park Inn and opportunity for the enjoyment of unsurpassed snow sports.

Paradise Valley, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, and Van Trump Park are the most easily reached and consequently the most frequented places of interest within the national park.

Regular automobile stage lines are operated to Paradise Valley over the Government road from Ashford and Longmire Springs.

The Ohanapecosh Valley, with its beautiful Silver Falls, can best be reached by trail from Narada Falls. This is a trip filled with interest, but should be taken only by good riders or pedestrians who are accustomed to long, hard walks. A few rods distant, just outside the southeast corner of the national park, are the wonderful Ohanapecosh hot mineral springs. The Ohanapecosh Trail leaves the Government road at Narada Falls, leading past Reflection Lakes down the Stevens Canyon to the wonderful box canyon of the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River, thence climbing the Cowlitz River divide and down into the valley of the Ohanapecosh River. The distance from Longmire Springs is about 20 miles.

The Ohanapecosh Hot Springs can also be reached during the summer by automobile from Lewis, Wash., a distance of 14 miles. The road from Lewis to Clear Fork, 6 miles from the park, is good. From Clear Fork to Hot Springs the dirt road is narrow and steep and is passable only in dry weather.

A small hotel at the Hot Springs provides accommodations and bathing facilities at reasonable rates. Free camping space is provided for campers.

THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE PARK.

The northwest, or Carbon River, entrance to the park is reached from Fairfax, Wash., by automobile road which is passable only during the summer months. From Fairfax to the national forest boundary, a distance of 4 miles, the road is graveled. Through the national forest the 3-mile stretch of road to the park is not surfaced, and as a consequence it becomes impassable during wet weather.

A dirt road 8 miles in length extends from the Carbon River entrance to Cataract Creek, about three-fourths mile from the end of the Carbon Glacier. This road is passable only during the summer months.

A free public camp ground is maintained at Ipsut Creek, 5 miles from the park entrance.

From Ipsut Creek trails lead to the north and west sides of the park, reaching many of the interesting scenic points. Saddle and pack animals for the various trail trips may be had, if desired, by advance arrangement with the Rainer National Park Co., address, Tacoma, Wash.

The northern Pacific Railroad runs a daily train between Tacoma and Fairfax, 7 miles from the Carbon River park entrance, leaving Tacoma at 7.30 a. m. and reaching Fairfax at 11.35 a. m. Returning it leaves Fairfax at 2.50 p. m. and reaches Tacoma at 5.50 p. m. The fare by train, Tacoma to Fairfax and return, is \$2.96.

The northeastern portion of the park is reached through the White River park entrance, which is 39 miles from Enumclaw, Wash., over the Naches Pass State highway. This highway is in splendid condition to the White River entrance. The White River road from the entrance to the White River public auto camp is part of an old mining road. It is 6½ miles from the entrance to the public camp. The remaining portion of this road into Glacier Basin is not passable for automobiles.

The recent trail improvements and new trail construction have opened many beauty spots and scenic wonderlands, making them easier of access to the public. From various points on the road, trails lead to Chinook Pass, Owyhigh Lakes, Summer Land, Yakima Park, Winthrop Glacier, Mystic Lake, and other points of interest.

The ascent of Mount Rainier is made by parties starting either from Mystic Lake or Glacier Basin with a usual overnight camp either at Camp Curtis or Steamboat Prow, at an elevation of 9,500 feet. From this point upward the climb varies with the changing condition of the snow on the mountainside. With favorable weather, a guide familiar with local conditions, and ordinary endurance it is possible for a party to make the ascent by this route with no more than the usual discomforts experienced by mountain climbers in like altitudes elsewhere.

In the vast upland region from Sunset Park to Summer Land and extending from Columbia Crest to the northern boundary of the park there is a great variety of scenery. This is an expanse whose reaches embrace myriad lakes of emerald and turquoise, natural parks of varied and fantastic beauty, dark wooded valleys in whose depths the hoarse roar of waterfalls is faintly heard, solitary peaks and rugged cliffs, and the overtowering majesty of the mountain itself. With such a variety of natural beauty and splendor as here shown, words fail of description and the sense of observation palls; therefore it is only after many visits that the eye becomes accustomed to and the mind begins to comprehend it all.

WHITE RIVER CAMP.

White River Camp, located 4 miles above White River entrance, is not put forward as giving the character of service offered by Paradise Inn and National Park Inn, on south side of the park. It is a tent camp, with service building to provide kitchen and lunch-counter accommodation only. Guests can be made entirely comfortable there but should not expect full hotel service.

FREE PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS.

For the accommodation of visitors who bring in their own camping equipment and food supplies, free public camp grounds are maintained at Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley on the south side of the park and at Ipsut Creek in the northwest and at White River in the northeast sections of the park.

Water, wood, and other facilities will be found at each camp site. Parties desiring to camp out should see the park ranger in charge for assignment and for camping rules.

ROAD SIGN INFORMATION.

As fast as funds are available for that purpose the National Park Service is having standard signs placed along the roads and trails of this park for the information and guidance of the motorists and other visitors that use the park roads and trails.

The text on the standard road signs is in sufficiently large type ordinarily to permit their being read by a motorist when traveling at a suitable speed; however, as an additional safeguard, the motorist must always immediately slow down or stop or otherwise fully comply with the injunctions shown on the cautionary signs.

Because of lack of funds it has not been possible to place cautionary signs at all hazardous places in the roads; therefore the motorist must always have his car under full control, keep to the right, and sound horn when on curves that are blind, and not exceed the speed limit which is 20 miles per hour on straight, fairly level road and 12 miles per hour on curves, narrow or steep descending sections of road.

INFORMATION AND NATURE GUIDE SERVICE.

General information with respect to the park, park hotels and roads, and information concerning other national parks may be obtained at the superintendent's office, the office of the park naturalist, at any of the ranger stations, or at the offices of the hotels.

Specific information concerning any of the natural history features of the park may be obtained of the park naturalists at either Paradise Valley or Longmire Springs. This free nature guide service also includes a small museum and reference library at Paradise Valley, nature guide field trips and illustrated lectures on the natural features of the region at both Paradise and Longmire, and a regular bulletin service.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

A physician is subject to call by the National Park Service and can be summoned in cases of acute illness or serious injury by telephonic communication with the superintendent's office.

A resident physician is employed by the Rainier National Park Co. with a trained nurse and hospital facilities at Longmire Springs. This service is available from June 15 to September 15.

POST OFFICE.

The post office is Longmire, Wash., between June 15 and September 15, and Ashford, Wash., during the remainder of the year.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Local and long-distance telephone service is available at all of the hotels and at other points in the park. Telegrams may be received or sent from the hotels. In addition to the regular telegraph charge, an extra charge is made for transmitting a message over the telephone line. All telephone lines in the park are owned and operated by the National Park Service.

EXPRESS.

Express shipments received at any of the hotels or camps will, upon payment of charges, be forwarded by the Rainier National Park Co., and likewise the company will receive and deliver express shipments for its patrons at reasonable rates approved by the National Park Service.

GASOLINE SERVICE STATION.

A gasoline service station is operated at Longmire Springs. Gasoline, oil, and similar motor supplies may be procured.

FISHING.

The principal streams of the park have their origin in glaciers. During the summer time these streams contain much sediment from the grinding action of the glaciers and trout do not bite well at such times. In the spring and fall the streams are clearer and trout can then be caught with bait, and occasionally they will take a fly. Streams of this character, where trout may be caught at favorable times, are the Nisqually River (below Longmire Springs), the Ohanapecosh River (below Silver Falls), the White River, and the Carbon River. Mowich Lake, Lake Louise, Reflection Lakes, and Lake George contain trout of large size and offer good sport to those who can induce them to bite. The varieties of trout vary with the different streams, but include cutthroat, eastern brook, rainbow, and Dolly Varden trout. Some streams and lakes have been recently stocked and further stocking is contemplated, so it is hoped that fishing will improve and become one of the attractions of the park. Fishing tackle is obtainable in the guide department at Paradise Inn, where it can be purchased or rented as desired. The fishing regulations will be found in section 5 of the regulations, on page 26.

HOW TO CLIMB MOUNT RAINIER.¹

The ascent of Mount Rainier is ordinarily made from Paradise Valley, by what is known as the Gibraltar route. This route, which is the one Gen. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump originally selected for their pioneer climb in 1870, has proven to be by far the safest and most convenient of all the routes by which the old volcano has been attacked. Besides, it is the only route readily available to the tourist public, as it starts on the south side of the mountain, which is the only side upon which permanent hotels and tourist camps are located. The country surrounding the other sides of the mountain is still in its virgin state of wildness, except for a few trails

¹ By F. E. Matthes, United States Geological Survey.

that traverse it, and is frequented only by parties of hardy mountaineers who carry their own camping outfits.

Generally speaking, Mount Rainier is not an easy peak to climb. The great altitude of its summit (14,408 feet above sea level) and the low level of the region about its base (between 2,000 and 5,000 feet) combine to make the ascent an exceedingly long and exhausting one. Dangerously crevassed ice covers a large proportion of the mountain's flanks, while the sharp ridges between the glaciers are composed of treacherous crumbling lava and pumice. Those who have set their ambition on making the ascent will do well, therefore, to realize at the outset that there is no choice of routes, and that should one lose the beaten trail there is little or no hope of extricating one's self by another way. Several lives have been lost on the mountain, in every case by parties venturing out without the aid of guides.

There are several reasons for securing the services of a competent guide. The route does not consist of a definitely marked path. It leads for miles over snow fields on which footprints melt away from one day to the next. Again, the rock climbing up the Cowlitz Cleaver and Gibraltar Rock is not altogether without hazard, and is not to be attempted unaided except by experienced mountaineers.

It is to be recognized, further, that most people do not know how to handle themselves on a long and difficult ascent, as mountain climbing is not with them a daily experience. They are apt to rush eagerly at the start, using up their strength before the really arduous part of the climb is reached. The guide is there, not merely to show the way, but to tell the tourist how to climb, how fast to go, when to rest and to take nourishment, and to take care of him in case he is overcome with exhaustion or is taken with mountain sickness.

Finally, account must be taken of the exceeding fickleness of the weather conditions on the mountain. Only guides familiar with Rainier's many moods can presume to foretell whether the day will turn out favorable for a climb or not. What may look to the uninitiated like harmless, fleecy vapors on the summit may be the forerunners of a sudden snowstorm which no one could hope to live through. A majority of those who have perished on the mountain have been overcome by blizzard-like storms. Such storms may occur even in midsummer, and on the summit are always attended by fierce gales, against which it is impossible to hold one's footing.

Paradise Inn, in Paradise Valley, is the logical base from which to make the climb. It lies near the timber line, at an altitude of 5,400 feet. Accommodations may there be had by the day or week; guides may be secured, and through them such necessities as alpenstocks, amber glasses, calks, hobnails, and actor's paint to protect the face from sunburn, etc., may be procured.

The start is usually made from Paradise Valley in the afternoon so as to reach Camp Muir before dusk. Here, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, a stone shelter cabin has been built by the Government that protects the climber from wind or storm. A few blankets are provided by the Government and the camp is open to all. The Rainier National Park Co. provides blankets and mattresses for parties making the trip under the leadership of their guides. The camp is some 4,000 feet above the highest vegetation. Provisions and fuel are carried up from below and

water is obtained by melting snow. The accommodations are of the simplest character, but enable parties to spend the night at this point, after having climbed 4,600 feet, and to start early the following morning, somewhat refreshed, for the remaining climb of 4,400 feet to the summit. Camp Muir is located in a saddle at the base of a narrow rock spur known as the Cowlitz Cleaver.

The ascent of the Cowlitz Cleaver is quite taxing, being mostly over rough, angular lava blocks. By 8 o'clock, as a rule, the base of Gibraltar Rock is reached. A narrow ledge is followed along the face of the cliff, part of the way overhung by rock masses and huge icicles, and this ledge leads to the base of a narrow chute between the ice of the upper Nisqually Glacier and the body of Gibraltar. This chute offers the most serious difficulties in the ascent, and women should not attempt it with skirts. Bloomers are here a necessity. Ropes are usually suspended from the cliffs, whereby one may assist himself upward. It is wise to move one at a time, as there is ever danger of the persons above starting rock débris and ice fragments that may injure those below. The ascent and descent of the chute are therefore inevitably time-consuming. Ordinarily the saddle above Gibraltar (12,679 feet) is not reached until 10 o'clock.

From Gibraltar on there remains only a long snow slope to climb, but this snow slope is often exceedingly fatiguing. Huge, gaping crevasses develop in it which must be skillfully avoided by detours. Freshly fallen snow may be so deep that one plunges into it to the waist, or else the snow may have melted out into tapering spines and so-called honeycombs many feet high, among which one can not travel without considerable exertion.

The rim of the south crater is usually reached about 11 o'clock. It is always bare of snow, and shelter from the high gales may be found behind the great rock blocks on the crest. Metal cases are left here in which the tourist may inscribe the record of his ascent.

The crater is always filled with snow and may be traversed without risk; only one should be careful near the edges, as the snow there is melted out in caverns by the steam jets which rise from beneath it in many places. Those having the strength may go on to Columbia Crest, the snow dome that constitutes the highest summit of the mountain. The return to Paradise Inn is easily made in from five to six hours.

The climb is occasionally made in a night and a day, leaving Paradise Valley about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, reaching Camp Muir for an early breakfast, and completing the trip during the day. This involves a continuous climb of 9,000 feet, which is beyond the endurance of most persons not in first-class condition.

In conclusion, it may be well to say a word of caution to the over-ambitious. The climb is such a long one and the altitude gained so high that none but those who have previously prepared themselves by preliminary shorter climbs can hope to accomplish the feat with anything like genuine enjoyment. Altogether too many people have attempted the ascent immediately upon arrival from the city, without having permitted their hearts and lungs to become accustomed to the rarified air of the higher altitudes, and without having toughened their muscles for the great task. As a consequence they have either come back exhausted to the verge of collapse or else they have alto-

gether failed in the undertaking. And there is unfortunately more than one case on record of persons who have permanently injured their health by such ill-considered proceeding.

It is wise upon arrival to spend several days—the more the better—in climbing about at lesser altitudes. A favorite try-out is an ascent of Pinnacle Peak, on the Tatoosh Range. It affords useful lessons in every kind of climbing that one may be called upon to do in conquering the main peak.

Moderation in diet and the avoidance of heavy food of any sort are precautions that can not be too urgently recommended. One should bear in mind that he is preparing for the most heroic kind of athletic work, and that such work is impossible on the conventional diet followed by most people.

Before starting on the ascent of Mount Rainier do not eat such articles as fried eggs, fried potatoes, hot cakes, or heavy pastry.

Abstain from coffee and tobacco, if possible. Spirituous liquor of any kind is taboo, except as a stimulant in case of collapse. Beef tea, lean meat, all dry breakfast foods, cocoa, sweet chocolate, crackers, hardtack, dry bread, rice, raisins, prunes, dates, and tomatoes are in order. The simpler the diet, on the whole, the more beneficial it is likely to be. Never eat much at a sitting during the ascent, but eat often and little at a time. These are rules well known to mountaineers. The more faithfully one complies with them the higher one's efficiency will be and the keener the enjoyment of the trip.

CAUTION.

All persons starting on dangerous trips to the mountains or glaciers, unaccompanied by a registered guide, should register with the ranger in charge of the nearest station and give him details of proposed journey and name and address of the person to notify in case of serious accident. Such persons upon returning should not fail to check in at the ranger station.

FOREST TYPES.¹

The forests of the Mount Rainier National Park contain few deciduous trees, but are remarkable for the variety and beauty of their conifers. The distribution of species and their mode of growth, the size of the trees, and the density of the stand are determined, primarily, by the altitude.

The dense evergreen forests characteristic of the lower western slopes of the Cascades extend into the park in the valleys of the main and West Fork of White River, the Carbon, the Mowich, the Nisqually, and the Ohanapecosh. Favored by the warm and equable temperatures and the moist, well-drained soil of the river bottoms and protected from the wind by the inclosing ridges, the trees are perfectly proportioned and grow to a great height. The forest is of all ages from the seedling concealed in the undergrowth to the veteran 4 to 8 feet in diameter and over 600 years old. The average increase at the stump in valley land is about 1 inch in six years. A Douglas fir growing along the stage road between the park boundary

¹ Forest trees are described in the illustrated publication entitled "Forests of Mount Rainier National Park, by G. F. Allen, supervisor Rainier National Forest, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 20 cents. It may be purchased also by personal application at the office of the superintendent of the park at the entrance, or at Longmire Springs, but that office can not fill mail orders. The statement given here is the résumé of the publication cited.

and Longmire Springs, at the age of 90 to 120 years, may have a breast diameter of 20 inches and yield 700 feet of saw timber. But many of the trees of this size may be much older on account of having grown in the shade or under other adverse conditions. The trees between 200 and 300 years of age are often 40 to 50 inches in diameter and may yield an average of from 2,700 to 5,500 board feet. The largest Douglas firs are sometimes over 600 years old and 60 to 100 inches in diameter. Such trees when sound will produce over 8,000 feet of lumber. Up to 3,000 feet the forests about Mount Rainier are composed of species common throughout the western parts of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and northern California. The dominant trees are the western hemlock and the Douglas fir. While these trees compose the type peculiar to the bottom lands, they are not confined to it, but extend to the ridges and continue to be the prevailing species up to 3,000 feet. The stand on the mountain slopes is lighter and more open, and the trees are smaller. Huckleberry bushes and other shrubs adapted to the drier soil of the foothills, Oregon grape, and salal take the place of the tall and dense undergrowth of the bottom lands, and the amount of fallen timber is noticeably less.

Between the elevations of 3,000 and 4,500 feet the general character of the forest is intermediate between that of the lowland type and the subalpine growth of the high mountains. The forest is continuous, except where broken by extremely steep slopes and rocky crests where sufficient soil has not accumulated to support arborescent growth. In general, there is little undergrowth. The stand is fairly close on flats, benches, and moderate slopes and more open on exposed situations and wind-swept ridges. The prevailing trees are the amabilis and noble fir. They sometimes grow separately in pure stands, but more often are associated. At the lower limits of this type they are mixed with the Douglas fir and hemlock, while subalpine species appear at the upper limits.

A large part of the area above the 4,500-foot contour consists of open, grassy parks, rocky and barren summits, snow fields, and glaciers. Tracts of dense subalpine forest occur in sheltered locations, but they are nowhere very extensive, and their continuity is broken by open swamp glades and meadows and small bodies of standing water. The steep upper slopes of the spurs diverging from the main ridges are frequently covered with a stunted, scraggy growth of low trees firmly rooted in the crevices between the rocks. The most beautiful of the alpine trees are about the mountain parks. Growing in scattered groves and standing in groups or singly in the open grassland and on the margins of the lakes, they produce a peculiarly pleasing landscape effect which agreeably relieves the traveler from the extended outlook to the snow fields of the mountain and broken ridges about it. At the lower levels of the subalpine forest the average height of the largest trees is from 50 to 60 feet. The size diminishes rapidly as the elevation increases. The trees are dwarfed by the cold, and their trunks are bent and twisted by the wind. Small patches of low, weather-beaten, and stunted mountain hemlock, alpine fir, and white-bark pine occur up to 7,000 feet. A few diminutive mountain hemlock grow above this elevation. The trunks are quite prostrate, and the crowns are flattened mats of

branches lying close to the ground. The extreme limit of tree growth on Mount Rainier is about 7,600 feet. There is no distinct timberline.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the summer season at high altitudes, the subalpine forests in some parts of the park have suffered severely from fire. There has been little apparent change in the alpine burns within the last 30 years. Reforestation at high altitudes is extremely slow. The seed production is rather scanty, and the ground conditions are not favorable for its reproduction. It will take more than one century for nature to replace the beautiful groves which have been destroyed by the carelessness of the first visitors to the mountain. At low elevations the forest recovers more rapidly from the effects of fire. Between the subalpine areas and the river valleys there are several large, ancient burns which are partly reforested. The most extensive of these tracts is the Muddy Fork Burn. It is crossed by the Stevens Canyon Trail from Reflection Lakes to the Ohanapeecosh Hot Springs. This burn includes an area of 20 square miles in the park and extends north nearly to the glaciers and south for several miles beyond the park boundary nearly to the main Cowlitz River. The open sunlit spaces and wide outlooks afforded by reforested tracts of this character present a strong contrast to the deep shades and dim vistas of the primitive forest. On the whole, they have a cheerful and pleasing appearance very different from the sad, desolate aspect of the alpine burns, which less kindly conditions of climate and exposure have kept from reforestation.

NOTES ON THE WILD FLOWERS.¹

The flowering plants in the forest in the zone ranging from 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet are those adapted to grow in the shade. Many of these live on decayed vegetation instead of preparing their own food as ordinary plants do under the action of light on the green coloring matter in their leaves. Some of these so-called flowering plants have in reality become fungi, depending wholly on other plants for their food. Two forms of the ghost plant or Indian pipe are good examples of these colorless forms. In addition to these saprophytic plants there are many others providing their own living, such as the Indian pipsissewa, the pyrolas, and the moneses, producing beautiful waxy flowers. Nearly everywhere through the moss grows the little bunch berry or Canada dogwood. Close companions of the latter are the forest anemone, the ovate trillium, and the beautiful white, one-flowered clintonia. The sword fern, deer fern, oak fern, lady fern, and maidenhair fern all vie with each other in producing a beautiful setting among those giant trees and graceful flowering plants.

Many trails wind through these enchanted woods, giving the tourist an opportunity to forget the cares of business life and see nature at its best.

In the upper area of this zone the squaw grass, mertens, coral root, the racemose pedicularis, the secund pyrola, and the ovate salal are typical plants. Here and there along the roadside the beautiful twin flower hangs down gracefully over the embankments, filling the air with its fragrance. This can be seen along the road long before

¹ By J. B. Flett, former park ranger in Mount Rainier National Park.

the park is reached, though at its best between 2,000 and 3,000 feet elevation.

At about 4,000 feet the glacial valleys make openings into the forest. In the open places the plants of the higher regions often blend with those of the forest areas. In many places the sinuate mountain alder, the devil's club, and the salmon berry form dense jungles. The spring beauties, pentstemons, monkey flowers, luinas, stonecrops, and mertensias are common on the old moraines and moist places.

The forest continues up to 4,500 feet, at which elevation the grassy meadows begin. Here begins also the real floral beauty of the park. The lower meadows are generally moist and often swampy. The typical plants are the cotton grass, spiræas, asters, erythroniums, arnicas, monkey flowers, the creamy firewood, swamp speedwells, sedges, and willows. These moist meadows soon give way to dry grassy areas interspersed with beautiful symmetrical tree groups. As elevation increases the groups of trees diminish in both number and size until timberline is reached, when they form prostrate mats at about 6,700 feet.

The region of the greatest floral beauty is about 5,400 feet. Here the plants are large, growing in fertile soil. Here the color of the leaves as well as the floral organs is superb. All colors are represented. The principal plants having red flowers in this zone are Indian paint brush, Lewis's monkey flower, red heather, rosy spiræa, and the fireweeds; those having white flowers are valerians, mountain dock, saxifrages, avalanche lilies, several umbelliferous plants, and the cudweeds; those having blue flowers are speedwells, lupines, mertensias, pentstemons, and violets; those having yellow flowers are the arnicas, potentillas, buttercups, deertongues, stonecrops, mountain dandelions, and monkey flowers.

The principal plants in the pumice fields above timberline are the mountain phlox, golden aster, Lyall's lupine, yellow heather, scarlet pentstemon, hulsea nana, purple phacelia, golden draba, and smelowskia. The last two vie with each other for attaining the highest altitude.

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

South Side Road, park entrance to Paradise Valley—20 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Park entrance.	Paradise Valley.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Hansens Camp.....	0.9	19.1	2,105	Fine water.
Tahoma Creek.....	1.2	18.8	2,120	60-foot cedar-log bridge. Beginning of West-Side Trail.
Rock Point.....	2.6	17.4	2,270	Heavy rock cut.
Kautz Creek.....	3.4	16.6	2,378	Glacial stream from Kautz Glacier.
Bear Prairie Point.....	4.3	15.2	2,500	Magnificent view of mountain.
Longmire Springs.....	6.6	13.4	2,750	Superintendent's headquarters.
Indian Henry Trail.....	7.0	13.0	2,850	Trail to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground.
Cougar Rock.....	8.0	12.0	3,000	High rock, base of Rampart Ridge.
Mouth of Paradise River.....	8.6	11.4	3,175	Pony bridge over Nisqually River.
Van Trump Camp.....	9.5	10.5	3,410	Public camp ground near mouth of Van Trump Creek.
Hair Pin Curve.....	10.6	9.4	3,650	Upper curve on switchbacks.
Christine Falls.....	10.9	9.1	3,667	Beautiful falls.
Nahunta Creek and Falls.....	11.5	8.5	3,809	Small stream from Cushman Crest.
Nisqually Glacier.....	11.9	8.1	3,908	Checking station.
Ricksecker Point.....	13.4	6.6	4,212	Fine view of mountain and surrounding country.
Silver Forest.....	15.0	5.0	Gray tree trunks, the bark of which has fallen off.
Narada Falls.....	16.0	4.0	4,572	Checking station.
Inspiration Point.....	17.3	2.7	4,960	Magnificent view.
Paradise Valley.....	20.0	0.0	5,400	Checking station.
Public camp grounds.....	20.4	0.4	5,400	

Paradise Trail from Longmire Springs to Paradise Valley—5.9 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Longmire Springs.	Paradise Valley.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Forks of trail.....	1.5	4.4	3,100	Left-hand fork leads to Paradise Valley via Nisqually Glacier.
Mouth of Paradise River.....	1.7	4.3	3,150	Pony bridge over Nisqually River.
Carter Falls.....	2.7	3.2	3,500	On Paradise River.
Madcap Falls.....	2.9	3.0	3,600	Do.
Narada Falls.....	4.4	1.5	4,572	Principal falls on Paradise River with sheet drop of 150 feet.
Paradise Inn and Camp.....	5.9	0.0	5,400	Hotel and camp. Base of start for climb to top of mountain.

Indian Henry Trail,¹ Longmire Springs to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground—6.5 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Longmire Springs.	Indian Henrys.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Rampart Ridge.....	2.0	4.5	3,890	Right-hand trail leads to Van Trump Park.
Kautz Creek.....	2.8	3.7	3,700	Fast flowing stream from Kautz Glacier.
Fishers Hornpipe Creek.....	4.0	2.5	4,300	Small clear stream.
Devils Dream Creek.....	4.7	1.8	4,500	Do.
Squaw Lake.....	5.5	1.0	5,000	Small clear lake.
Ranger Station.....	6.5	0.0	5,300	Ranger cabin; telephone; all points of in- terest are in close proximity to station.

¹ There are three trails leading from the Government road to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground. The most generally used trail leaves the Government road near Longmire Springs, and is the one on which this table of distances is based. The original entrance to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground was by way of a trail recently made accessible to tourists, branching from the Government road 1 mile east of the park entrance, following up Tahoma Creek to the foot of South Tahoma Glacier, from where one of the most imposing scenes in the park may be witnessed. This point is about 6 miles from the Government road and the camp in Indian Henrys Hunting Ground is about 2 miles farther distant on this trail. Another trail, *not recommended for tourist travel*, leaves the Government road at the crossing of Kautz Creek and, after passing over a shoulder of Mount Ararat, reaches Indian Henrys Hunting Ground.

Rampart Ridge-Van Trump Park Trail, Longmire Springs to Van Trump Park—5.5 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Longmire Springs.	Van Trump Park.		
Rampart Ridge.....	Miles. 1.2	Miles. 4.3	Feet. 4,000	Low ridge north of Nisqually River from which a fine view may be obtained. Left-hand fork leads to Indian Henrys. Beautiful mountain park.
Forks of trail.....	2.2	3.3	3,900	
Van Trump Park.....	5.5	0.0	5,500	

Eagle Peak Trail, Longmire Springs to Eagle Peak (foot trail only)—3.5 miles.

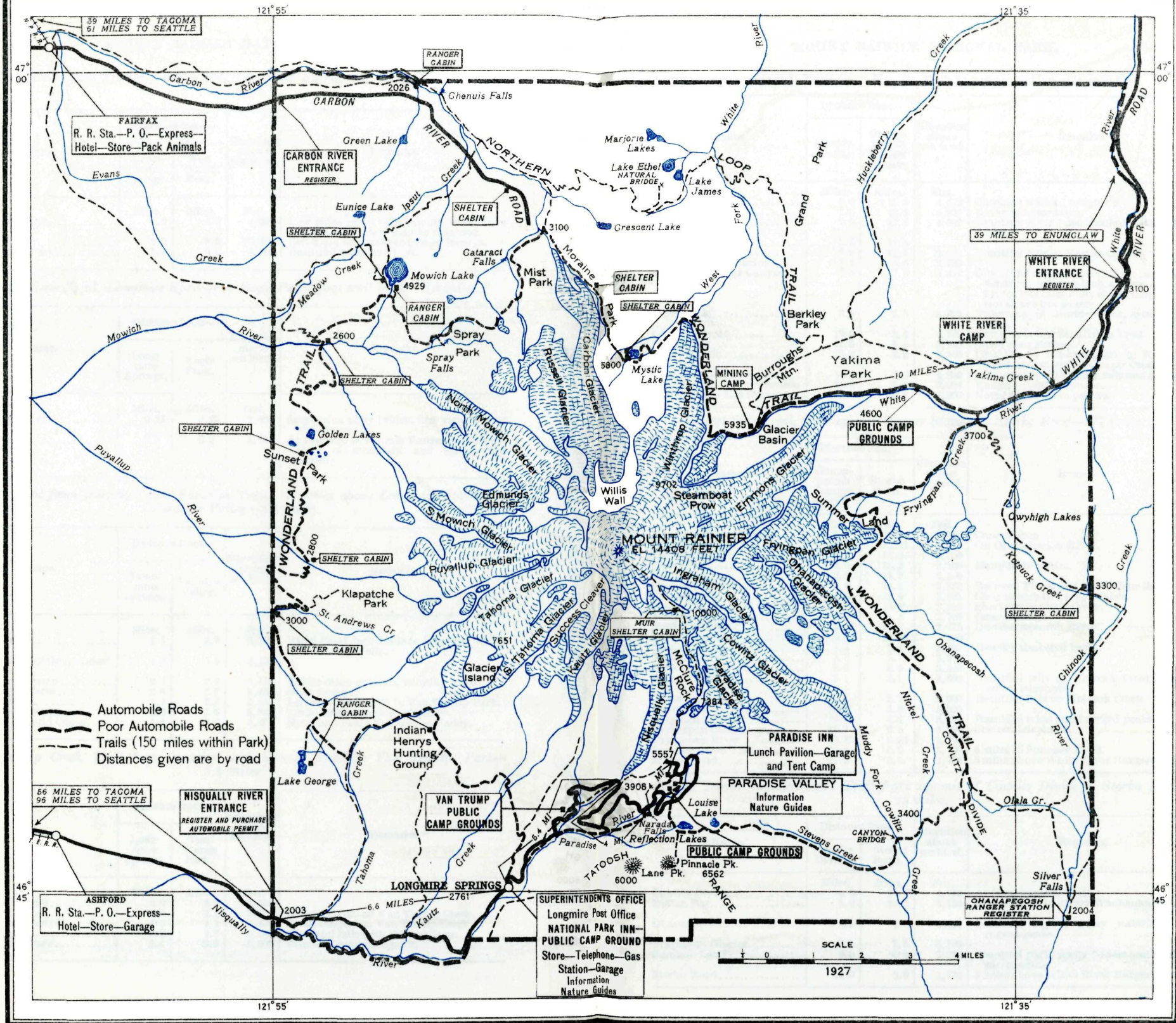
Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Longmire Springs.	Eagle Peak.		
Nisqually River.....	Miles. 0.25	Miles. 3.25	Feet. 2,800	Suspension pony bridge; fine view of river and mountain. At west end of Tatoosh Range; magnificent view of mountain and surrounding country.
Eagle Peak.....	3.5	0.0	5,955	

Glacier Trail from Junction with Paradise Trail, 1.5 miles above Longmire Springs to Paradise Valley—5.4 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Longmire Springs.	Paradise Valley.		
Forks of trail.....	Miles. 1.5	Miles. 3.9	Feet. 3,100	Right-hand fork leads to Paradise Valley via Narada Falls.
First crossing of Government road.	1.8	3.6	3,100	
Van Trump Camp.....	2.5	2.9	3,410	Public camp grounds, running water.
Van Trump Creek.....	2.6	2.8	3,450	Clear stream.
Forks of trail.....	2.9	2.5	3,550	Left-hand fork leads to Van Trump Park.
Nisqually Bridge.....	3.8	1.6	3,908	½ mile below terminus of glacier.
Paradise Inn and Camp.....	5.4	0.0	5,400	Hotel and camp in Paradise Valley.

Van Trump Creek Trail from junction with Glacier Trail to Van Trump Park—5.4 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Longmire Springs.	Van Trump Park.		
Junction of trails.....	Miles. 2.9	Miles. 2.5	Feet. 3,550	Beautiful falls on Van Trump Creek. Small canyon on Van Trump Creek. Beautiful falls with 200-foot drop. Beautiful mountain park.
Christine Falls.....	3.2	2.2	3,667	
Van Trump Canyon.....	4.3	1.1	4,500	
Comet Falls.....	4.7	0.7	5,200	
Van Trump Park.....	5.4	0.0	5,500	



MAP OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Ohanapecosh Trail from Narada Falls to ranger station—15 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Narada Falls.	Ohana- peco- sh Ranger Station.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Narada Falls.....	0.0	15.0	4,572	Checking station; telephone.
Reflection Lakes.....	1.5	13.5	4,861	Beautiful clear lakes.
Louise Lake.....	2.5	12.5	4,592	Beautiful clear lake; stocked with fish in 1920.
Stevens Canyon.....	3.5	11.5	
Martha Falls.....	4.0	11.5	3,110	Beautiful falls in Martha Creek.
Stevens Creek Crossing.....	6.5	8.5	2,730	
Muddy Fork Box Canyon.....	7.5	7.5	3,042	One of the most beautiful river canyons in America, across which a horse and foot bridge has been built 40 feet long and 200 feet above the water.
Nickel Creek.....	8.5	6.5	3,300	Tributary of Muddy Fork, with many falls.
Cowlitz Divide.....	10.0	5.0	4,770	Junction of Cowlitz Divide Trail.
Olala Creek.....	11.5	3.5	3,950	Small clear stream.
Forks of trail.....	12.5	2.5	3,350	1.3 miles by left-hand fork to East Side Trail near mouth of Cougar Creek.
Ohanapecosh River.....	14.5	0.5	1,990	Clear stream with many falls and cascades.
Ohanapecosh Ranger Station.....	15.0	0.0	2,004	Ranger cabin; telephone.
Ohanapecosh Hot Springs.....	15.2	0.2	1,900	Noted for curative powers.

East Side Trail, Ohanapecosh Ranger Station to Storbo Road—17½ miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Ohana- peco- sh Ranger Station.	Storbo Road.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Laughing Water Creek.....	0.6	16.6	2,000	Clear stream.
Silver Falls.....	0.95	16.25	2,050	On Ohanapecosh River.
Park boundary.....	1.9	15.3	2,300	
Cedar Flat.....	2.0	15.2	2,300	Many large cedars.
Park boundary.....	2.9	14.3	2,300	
County boundary.....	3.6	13.6	2,350	Between Pierce and Lewis Counties.
Cougar Creek.....	3.8	13.4	2,325	Clear stream in heavy timber.
Olala Creek Cut-Off Trail.....	4.0	13.2	2,350	Short cut to Olala Creek.
Whittier Creek.....	5.4	11.8	2,700	Clear stream.
Stafford Falls.....	6.5	10.7	2,775	On Ohanapecosh River.
Park boundary.....	6.65	10.55	2,800	
Fork of Chinook Creek.....	7.8	9.4	3,124	Heavily timbered basin.
Boundary Creek.....	8.5	8.7	3,275	
Park boundary.....	8.6	8.6	3,300	
Sydney Falls.....	9.1	8.1	3,600	Beautiful falls on Kotsuck Creek; shelter cabin; telephone.
Horseshoe Falls.....	11.5	5.7	5,000	Beautiful falls on Kotsuck Creek.
Goats Pass.....	12.2	5.0	5,300	
Owyhigh Lakes.....	12.6	4.6	5,150	Beautiful lakes amid rugged peaks.
Fryingpan Cabin.....	15.7	0.5	3,700	Shelter; telephone.
Fryingpan River.....	15.85	0.35	3,700	
Summer Land Trail.....	17.0	0.2	3,700	6 miles to Summer Land.
Storbo Road.....	17.2	0.0	3,725	5 miles above White River Ranger Station.

Cowlitz Divide-Summer Land Trail from summit of Cowlitz Divide to Storbo Road—15 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Cowlitz Divide.	Storbo Road.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Cowlitz Divide.....	0.0	15.0	4,770	At Ohanapecosh Trail.
Indian Bar.....	5.0	10.0	5,150	Beautiful basin above Wauhaukaupauken Falls.
Ohanapecosh Park.....	6.0	9.0	5,500	Beautiful region; many waterfalls and rugged peaks.
Fryingpan Glacier.....	7.5	7.5	6,750	
Summer Land.....	9.0	6.0	5,900	Beautiful park; many flowers amid rugged surroundings.
Storbo Road.....	15.0	0.0	3,725	5 miles above White River Ranger Station.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

West Side Trail, Tahoma Fork Bridge to Carbon River Ranger Station—39 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Tahoma Fork Bridge.	Carbon River Ranger Station.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Tahoma Fork Bridge.....	0.0	39.0	2,120	60-foot cedar log bridge.
Mount Wow.....	2.0	37.0	6,030	Fine view of mountain and surrounding country.
Fish Creek.....	3.1	35.9	2,950	Clear stream.
Indian Henry Trail.....	3.8	35.2	3,100	2½ miles to Tahoma Glacier, 4 miles to Indian Henrys.
Round Pass.....	5.6	33.4	4,000	Timbered saddle, west end of Emerald Ridge.
South Puyallup River.....	6.5	32.5	3,400	Box canyon, swift glacier stream.
Soda Springs.....	8.8	30.2	3,100	Shelter cabin; telephone.
Ethamia Falls.....	9.3	29.7	3,400	Beautiful falls on St. Andrews Creek.
Larrupin Falls.....	9.8	29.2	3,550	Do.
Denman Falls.....	10.6	28.4	3,800	Do.
Trail to Klapatche Park.....	10.9	28.1	3,900	About 2 miles to Klapatche Park.
Moore's Point.....	12.1	26.9	4,300	West end of Klapatche Ridge.
North Puyallup River.....	15.0	24.0	2,800	Shelter cabin; telephone.
Sunset Park.....	20.4	18.6	5,500	Beautiful upland park.
Golden Lakes.....	21.2	17.8	5,000	Numerous beautiful clear lakes; stocked with fish in 1917; good camping.
South Mowich River.....	27.0	12.0	2,650	Good fishing.
North Mowich River.....	27.5	11.5	2,650	Shelter cabin; telephone.
Forks of trail.....	28.0	11.0	3,000	Right-hand trail to Mowich Lake. Left-hand trail to Mountain Meadows.
Mowich Lake.....	31.0	8.0	4,929	Beautiful clear lake; fishing; good camping; side trips; shelter cabin; telephone.
Ipsut Pass.....	33.6	5.4	5,000	Pass between Ipsut Creek and Meadow Creek.
Carbon River Ranger Station.	39.0	0.0	2,026	Ranger cabin; telephone.

Grindstone Trail from Fairfax to Mowich Lake—20 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Fairfax.	Mowich Lake.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Fairfax.....	0.0	20.0	On Northern Pacific Ry.; hotel, store, post office, etc.
Grindstone.....	10.0	10.0	3,300	In national forest.
Park boundary.....	12.5	7.5	3,500	Springs water.
Forks of trail.....	13.0	7.0	3,500	3 miles by right-hand fork to West Side Trail; ½ mile north of Mowich River.
Mountain Meadows.....	14.0	6.0	4,000	Good camping; horse feed.
Mowich Lake.....	20.0	0.0	4,929	Beautiful clear lake; fishing; good camping; side trips; log cabin; telephone.

Mowich Lake-Spray Park Trail from Mowich Lake to Glacier Cabin—10 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Mowich Lake.	Glacier Cabin.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Lee Creek.....	1.5	8.5	4,700	Clear stream.
Eagle Cliffs.....	3.0	7.0	4,900	Fine view of Mount Rainier.
Spray Falls.....	3.5	6.5	5,300	Highest and most beautiful fall on North Side.
Spray Park.....	4.0	6.0	5,500-6,000	Most beautiful park on North Side.
Mist Park.....	6.0	4.0	5,500	Beautiful park at head of Cataract Creek.
Cataract Camp.....	9.8	0.2	3,200	Good camping place; fine water.
Glacier Cabin.....	10.0	0.0	3,175	Old cabin; no good water for camping.

Carbon River Trail from Fairfax to Glacier Basin—29 miles.

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Fairfax.	Glacier Basin.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
West boundary.....	6.5	22.5	1,716	Fairly good trail.
Carbon Ranger Station.....	10.0	19.0	2,026	Ranger cabin, water, and telephone.
Chenuis Creek and Falls.....	10.5	18.5	2,100	Fishing; stocked above falls in 1915.
Forks of trail.....	11.5	17.5	2,350	Right-hand fork to Mowich Lake.
Do.....	14.0	15.0	2,883	Left-hand fork to Chenuis Mountain, Natural Bridge, and Grand Park.
Spukwush Creek.....	14.5	14.5	2,900	Good fishing.
Forks of trail.....	16.0	13.0	3,100	Right-hand trail to Spray Park.
Carbon Glacier.....	16.5	12.5	3,355	Lowest perpetual ice field in the United States.
Miner's cabin.....	18.2	10.8	5,100	Old cabin on Moraine Creek.
Moraine Park.....	20.0	9.0	5,700	Good camping, grass, and water.
Mystic Lake.....	22.0	7.0	5,750	Clear, beautiful lake; shelter cabin; magnificent views may be obtained from this locality.
Terminus of Winthrop Glacier.....	24.0	5.0	4,872	
Granite Creek Basin.....	26.0	3.0	6,270	
Burroughs Mountain.....	27.0	2.0	7,050	Magnificent views.
Glacier Basin.....	29.0	0.0	5,935	Mount Rainier Mining Co.'s headquarters; telephone; buildings; upper end of Storbo Road.

Grand Park Trail from Carbon River to Glacier Basin—25 miles.

(Branches from Carbon River Trail 4 miles above Carbon River Ranger Station.)

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Carbon River Ranger Station.	Glacier Basin.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Ranger station.....	0.0	25.0	2,026	Cabin; telephone.
Forks of trail.....	4.0	21.0	2,883	Right fork to Carbon Glacier.
Chenuis Mountain.....	7.5	17.5	6,100	Beautiful park region, with high cliffs, lakes, snow fields, and high rocky peaks; mountain goats; good horse feed.
Natural Bridge.....	10.0	15.0	5,400	At end of branch trail; one of the natural wonders of the park.
Mosquito Flat; Van Horn Creek Falls.....	11.0	14.0	4,400	Scenic region; good camping and horse feed; fishing below the falls.
West Fork White River.....	13.0	12.0	3,240	Swift glacial stream from Winthrop Glacier; no bridge.
Grand Park.....	17.0	8.0	5,700	Most extensive mountain park on North Side; wild game; unobstructed view of Mount Rainier.
Berkeley Park.....	20.0	5.0	6,000	Beautiful park basin; mountain flora abounds here in great profusion.
Frozen Lake.....	21.0	4.0	6,750	Barren region.
Burroughs Mountain.....	22.5	2.5	7,400	Magnificent views of Mount Rainier and surrounding country.
Glacier Basin.....	25.0	0.0	5,935	Mount Rainier Mining Co.'s headquarters; telephone; upper end of Storbo Road.

Storbo Road from White River entrance to Glacier Basin—10 miles.

(White River entrance is 39 miles from Enumclaw.)

Name.	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Park entrance.	Glacier Basin.		
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
White River entrance.....	0.0	10.0	3,050	Entrance gate; ranger cabin; office building, telephone, etc.
Klickitat Trail.....	2.7	7.3	3,425	Trail to Cayuse Pass.
Yakima Park Trail.....	2.9	7.1	3,450	Trail to Yakima Park.
Campsite.....	3.6	6.4	3,550	
East Side Trail.....	5.2	4.8	3,900	To Ohanapeosh and Summer Land.
Public camp grounds.....	6.7	3.3	4,300	Fine view of mountain; good water.
Terminus of Emmons Glacier.....	7.5	2.5	4,719	Source of White River.
Glacier Basin.....	10.0	0.0	5,935	End of road; Mount Rainier Mining Co.'s headquarters.

Principal points of interest reached from Paradise Inn.

[Best reached on foot.]

Name.	Distance and direction from Paradise Inn.	Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Nisqually Glacier.....	1½ W.....	5,500	Largest glacier on south side of Mount Rainier.
Van Trump Glacier.....	2½ NW.....	6,500	Small glacier west of Nisqually Glacier.
Kautz Glacier.....	3 W.....	4,800	
Kautz Canyon.....	3½ SW.....	4,500	Basalt cliff 800 feet high, below terminus of Kautz Glacier.
Reflection Lakes.....	2 SW.....	4,861	Beautiful clear lakes on bench north of Pinnacle Peak, Tatoosh Range.
Bench Lake.....	2½ SE.....	4,500	On lower bench overlooking Stevens Canyon.
Pinnacle Peak.....	3 SE.....	6,562	Sharp peak on Tatoosh Range. Easy trip from Paradise Park.
Stevens Peak.....	4 SE.....	6,511	At east end of Tatoosh Range.
Unicorn Peak.....	4½ SE.....	6,939	Highest peak on Tatoosh Range. Pinnacle, Stevens, and Unicorn Peaks are easy to climb, and a fine view of the surrounding country may be had from all of them.
Sluisin Falls.....	1½ NE.....	5,900	First fall of Paradise River below Paradise Glacier 300 feet high.
Paradise Glacier.....	1½ NE.....	6,500	Clear ice glacier. Source of Paradise River on east side of Paradise Park.
Stevens Glacier.....	1½ NE.....	6,000	East lobe of Paradise Glacier draining into Stevens Canyon.
Stevens Ice Cascades.....	2 NE.....		Crevasse slope on Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Water Cascades.....	2½ NE.....		At foot of Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Canyon.....	2½ NE.....		Below Stevens Glacier. Four miles long, ½ mile wide, 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep.
Fairy Falls.....	2½ NE.....	5,500	Beautiful falls 700 feet high at head of Stevens Canyon.
Cowlitz Glacier.....	3 NE.....	4,500	Largest glacier on southeast side of the mountain.
Cowlitz Rocks.....	2½ NE.....	7,457	Ridge dividing Paradise Glacier from Cowlitz Glacier.
Granite Falls.....	3½ NE.....		Large volume of water with sheer drop of 350 feet.
Cathedral Rocks.....	3½ N.....	8,262	Lofly spires between Cowlitz and Ingraham Glaciers.
Cowlitz Chimneys.....	8 NE.....	7,607	Large chimneylike peaks on divide between Cowlitz River and White River.
McClure Rock.....	2 N.....	7,384	Flat rocky platform overlooking Paradise Glacier.
Anvil Rock Fire Lookout Station.....	3½ N.....	9,584	Sharp crest halfway between McClure Rock and Camp Muir. The trail leads over snow fields.
Camp Muir shelter hut.....	3½ 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.....	4½ N.....	11,033	Pinnacle on Cowlitz Cleaver. Its shape resembles a beehive.
Camp Misery.....	4½ N.....	11,033	Above the Beehive.
Gibraltar Rock.....	4½ N.....	12,679	Large rock mass at head of Cowlitz Glacier, along west edge of which the ascent is made, often with the aid of ropes. This rock divides the feeders of three glaciers—Nisqually on the south, Cowlitz on the east, and Ingraham on the north.
Register Rock.....	6½ N.....	14,161	First point reached on rim of east crater.
Columbia Crest.....	7 N.....	14,408	Huge snowdrift on northwest side of east crater. Highest summit of Mount Rainier.
Point Success.....	7½ N.....	14,150	Most southern summit. About 250 feet lower than Columbia Crest.
Liberty Cap.....	7½ N.....	14,112	High summit near the north end of mountain.
East Crater.....	6½ N.....	14,100	Main crater on east side of Columbia Crest about 1,400 feet in diameter.

Principal points of interest reached from Indian Henrys Hunting Ground.

[Best reached on foot.]

Name.	Distance and direction from Indian Henrys Hunting Ground.		Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Fect.		
Mount Ararat.....	1 SW.....	5,996	High hill where Indian Henry's tillacums watched for game; fossils found on north slope.	
Iron Mountain.....	1 E.....	6,200	Small twin mountains from which fine views may be obtained; crystal ledges in Crystal Mountain.	
Crystal Mountain.....	1 NE.....	6,306		
Pyramid Peak.....	2 NE.....	6,937	Highest peak in Indian Henrys; immediately against flank of Mount Rainier.	
South Tahoma Glacier.....	1.5 N.....	4,500	Largest glacier on south-west side of Mount Rainier.	
Glacier Island.....	3 NE.....	7,651	Large rock mass separating North and South Tahoma Glaciers.	
Mirror Lake.....	0.8 N.....	5,400	Small clear lake giving beautiful reflection of Mount Rainier.	
Satulik Point.....	1.5 S.....	5,574	Fine view of Mount Adams, St. Helens, and Mount Hood.	
Success Cleaver.....	5 NE.....	10,000	This is on route formerly used for the summit climb.	
Emerald Ridge.....	2.5 N.....	5,935	Beautiful green ridge, home of the mountain goat.	

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(Approved February 10, 1927, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Mount Rainier National Park are hereby established and made public pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 365), June 30, 1916 (39 Stat., 343), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, animal, or bird, or other life is prohibited: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park.

2. *Camping.*—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the park clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for tourists visiting the park in their own conveyances and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. It is necessary, therefore, that the following rules be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of the tourists who visit the park in their own conveyances:

(a) Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans, or, if cans are not available, placed in the pits provided at the edge of camp. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or carried to a place hidden from sight. *Keep the camp grounds clean.*

(b) There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site, and the water in the creeks and streams adjacent is not safe to drink.

The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Tourists out on hiking parties must not contaminate watersheds of water supplies. They are indicated by signs, pipe lines, and dams. *There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.*

(c) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the park, or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(d) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds and shelter cabins in order not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(e) Wood for fuel only can be taken from dead or fallen trees.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Hunting.*—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and hunting, killing, wounding, capturing, or frightening any bird or wild animal in the park, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting injury, is prohibited.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds, or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under circumstances other than prescribed above, shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner was not a party to such violation. Firearms are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond must, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and, in proper cases, may obtain his written leave to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibilities for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, or other property so surrendered to any park officer nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

4½. *Animals.*—Molesting or teasing the animals is forbidden.

5. *Fishing.*—Fishing is permitted in the park lakes, not posted as closed, from May 15 to October 1, and in rivers and streams, not

posted as closed, from May 1 to October 31. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for profit or merchandise is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended; or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water if not seriously injured. Fish retained should be killed. Ten pounds and 1 fish, with a maximum of 10 fish, shall constitute the limit for a day's catch in all lakes, and 15 fish for a day's catch in all rivers and streams.

6. *Private operations.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director through the superintendent of the park.

7. *Cameras.*—Still and motion-picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

8. *Gambling.*—Gambling in any form, or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. *Advertisements.*—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited on Government lands in the park.

11. *Patented lands.*—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their livestock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States. The operation of vehicles of all kinds over park roads by owners of patented lands within the park limits shall be subject to the general traffic rules prescribed, and also to any special or emergency regulation prescribed by the superintendent.

12. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of livestock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Livestock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

13. *Authorized operators.*—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall

retain in his employment a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators will require each of their employees to wear a metal badge with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith or the identification mark being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

14. *Dogs and cats.*—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the park, and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the park.

15. *Dead animals.*—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on the Government lands in the park at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals, at least 2 feet beneath the ground, and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

16. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park either on foot or on saddle animals shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

17. *Travel—General.*—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) On side hill grades throughout the park motor-driven vehicles shall take the outer side of the road when meeting or passing vehicles of any kind drawn by animals; likewise, freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits shall take the outer side of the road on side hill grades when meeting or passing passenger vehicles drawn by animals.

(c) Load and vehicle weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the Director of the National Park Service and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

(d) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light shall be carried on the left front side of horse-drawn vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

18. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

(b) All complaints by visitors and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

19. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subject to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintend-

ent and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the Park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

20. *Lost and found articles.*—Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by owners within 60 days articles may be turned over to those who found them.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993), June 30, 1916 (39 Stat., 243), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732), the following regulations covering the admission of automobiles and motorcycles into the Mount Rainier National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances.*—Automobiles may enter and leave the park between 6 a. m. and 9.30 p. m. on week days and between 5 a. m. and 11 p. m. on Sundays and holidays by the Nisqually River, Carbon River, and White River entrances.

The superintendent may in his discretion keep any or all of the gateways open longer each day should the public convenience make this appear necessary.

2. *Automobiles.*—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of the machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by transportation lines operating under Government franchise).

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. *Motorcycles.*—Motorcycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, as far as they are applicable.

Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motorcycles.

4. *Motor trucks.*—Motor trucks may enter the park subject to the weight limitations and entrance fees prescribed by the Director of the National Park Service. Schedules showing prescribed weight limitations and entrance fees for motor trucks may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

5. *Intoxication.*—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs shall be permitted to operate or drive a motor vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

6. *Roads; hours.*—Automobiles will not be permitted to enter or leave the park before 6 a. m. or after 9.30 p. m. on week days and 5 a. m. and 11 p. m. on Sundays and holidays, except in case of emergency.

7. *Permits.*—The permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, and will entitle the permittee to operate the particular automobile indicated in the permit over any or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue, but is not transferable to any other vehicle than that to which originally issued. The permit shall be

carefully kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit shall be exhibited to the park ranger for verification on exit from the park. Duplicate permits will not be issued in lieu of original permits lost or mislaid.

8. *Fees.*—Fee for automobile or motorcycle permit is \$1, payable in cash only.

9. *Distance apart; gears and brakes.*—Automobiles while in motion shall not be less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparatively level stretches of road or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, shall retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile shall be required to satisfy the ranger issuing the permit that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires, are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip, and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile shall carry at least one extra tire. Motorcycles not equipped with brakes in good working order will not be permitted to enter the park.

10. *Speed.*—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accident. Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches the speed may be increased to 25 miles per hour.

11. *Horns.*—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

12. *Lights.*—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

13. *Muffler cut-outs.*—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

14. *Teams.*—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

15. *Overtaking vehicles.*—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of motor-driven vehicles, and to the inside or bank side of the road, in case of horse-drawn vehicles, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

When automobiles, going in opposite directions, meet on a grade, the ascending machine has right of way, and the descending machine

shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass with safety.

16. *Accidents; stop-overs.*—If, because of accidents or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going, they shall be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road. If on a one-way road, the automobile must wait where parked for the next hour schedule going in its direction of travel.

17. *Fines and penalties.*—Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings, or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejection from the park or by any combination of these penalties. Such violation shall be cause for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

18. *Time.*—Automobile drivers shall compare their watches with the clocks at checking stations.

19. *Reduced engine power, gasoline, etc.*—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging between 3,000 and 5,500 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced. A leaner mixture of gasoline and air is required, but on account of reduced engine power about 40 per cent more gasoline will be used per mile than is required at lower altitudes. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used. Gasoline can be purchased at regular supply stations as per posted notices.

MAP.

The following map may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

Map of Mount Rainier National Park; 20 by 18½ inches; scale 1 mile to the inch. Price, 10 cents.¹

The roads, trails, and names are printed in black, the glaciers, streams, and lakes in blue, and the reliefs indicated by brown contour lines.

LITERATURE.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Government publications on Mount Rainier National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

¹ May be purchased by personal application at the office of the superintendent of the park at the entrance or at Longmire Springs, but that office can not fill mail orders.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent at Longmire Springs:

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 72 pages, with illustrations.

Contains descriptions of most important features of the principal national parks.

Automobile road map of Mount Rainier National Park.

Shows the park road system, trail system, hotels, camps, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains short description of Mount Rainier and suggestions for motorists. Printed in two colors.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows location of all the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service and all railroad routes to these reservations.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices indicated. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

Mount Rainier and its glaciers, by F. E. Matthes. 48 pages, including 25 illustrations. 15 cents.¹

This pamphlet contains a general account of the glaciers of Mount Rainier and of the development of the valleys and basins surrounding the peak.

Features of the flora of Mount Rainier National Park, by J. B. Flett. 48 pages, including 49 illustrations. 25 cents.¹

Contains descriptions of the flowering trees and shrubs in the park.

Forests of Mount Rainier National Park, by G. F. Allen. 32 pages, including 27 illustrations. 20 cents.¹

Contains descriptions of the forest cover and of the principal species.

Mammals and Birds of Mount Rainier National Park, by Walter P. Taylor and William T. Shaw. 241 pages, illustrated.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.¹

Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other national parks and monuments.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ALLEN, E. F. A guide to the national parks of America. 1918. 338 pp.

BRYCE, JAMES. University and historical addresses. 1913. 433 pp.

National Parks—The need of the future, on pp. 389-406.

DUMBELL, K. E. M. California and the Far West. 1914. 198 pp.

Glacier, pp. 23-26; Crater Lake, pp. 26-27; Mount Rainier, pp. 30-41; Mesa Verde, pp. 78-80; Yellowstone, pp. 83-90; Yosemite, pp. 147-156; Sequoia, pp. 161-162.

FINCK, H. T. Pacific coast scenic tour. 1890. 309 pp., illustrated.

Mount Rainier on pp. 209-216; Crater Lake on pp. 157-158; Yellowstone on pp. 279-293; Yosemite on pp. 81-107.

FOUNTAIN, PAUL. The eleven eagles of the West. 1906. 362 pp.

Mount Rainier on pp. 110-112; Crater Lake on pp. 46-49; Yellowstone on pp. 173-193; Yosemite on pp. 21-27.

¹ May be purchased at the superintendent's office at Longmire Springs or at the office of the park naturalist at Paradise Valley.

- HALLAHAN, D. F. *Tourists in the Northwest*. 1914. 151 pp.
Mount Rainier, pp. 99-109; Yellowstone, pp. 42-86.
- JEFFERS, LE ROY. *The call of the mountains*. 282 pp., illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1922.
Mount Rainier Park on pp. 46-54.
- KANE, F. J. *Picturesque America, its parks and playgrounds*. 521 pp., illustrated. Frederick Gumbrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1925.
Mount Rainier on pp. 25-39.
- MEANY, E. S. *Mount Rainier, a record of exploration*. 1916. 325 pp., illustrated.
- MILLS, ENOS A. *Your national parks*. 1917. 532 pp., illustrated.
Mount Rainier on pp. 116-136; 460-469.
- QUINN, VERNON. *Beautiful America*. 333 pp., illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City. 1923.
Mount Rainier on pp. 237-241.
- REIK, Lieut. Col. H. OTTRIDGE. *A tour of America's national parks*. 1921. 209 pp., illustrated.
Mount Rainier on pp. 119-136.
- RUSSELL, I. C. *Glaciers of North America*. 1897. 210 pp.
Mount Rainier on pp. 62-67.
- *Volcanoes of North America*. 1897. 346 pp.
Mount Rainier on pp. 241-245; Crater Lake on pp. 235-236.
- SCHMOE, F. W. *Our greatest mountain. A handbook for Mount Rainier National Park*. 366 pp., illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. 1925.
- STEELE, W. G. *The mountains of Oregon*. 1890. 112 pp.
Mount Rainier on pp. 43-51, 55-65; Crater Lake on pp. 12-33.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN H. *The mountain that was "God."* 1911. 144 pp., 200 illustrations.
- WINTHROP, THEODORE. *The canoe and the saddle, or Klalam and Klickitat*. (1862.) With the author's Western letters and journals. Edited by John H. Williams. 16 color plates and 100 other illustrations. 1913. 332 pp.
Mount Rainier on pp. 36-41, 100-122, 230, 273-274, 281-283, 309-318.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. *The top of the continent*. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated.
Mount Rainier on pp. 115-139.
- *The Book of the National Parks*. 1919. 420 pp., 76 illustrations, 16 maps and diagrams.
Mount Rainier on pp. 156-183.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

Rules and regulations similar to this for the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Crater Lake National Park.
Glacier National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.
Hawaii National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.
Lafayette National Park.
Lassen National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
Wind Cave National Park.
Yellowstone National Park.
Yosemite National Park.
Zion National Park.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

"Glimpses of Our National Monuments," a descriptive booklet regarding the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior, is also distributed free of charge by the Director of the National Park Service. It contains 74 pages, with illustrations.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES.

ALL RATES OF THE AUTHORIZED PUBLIC UTILITIES ARE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. THEREFORE COMPLAINTS REGARDING OVERCHARGES SHOULD BE MADE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT. EMPLOYEES OF THE HOTELS, CAMPS, AND TRANSPORTATION LINES ARE NOT GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, BUT DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT BY PUBLIC-UTILITY EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE PARK ADMINISTRATION.

HOTELS AND CAMPS.

The following hotels and camps and other facilities are operated by the Rainier National Park Co.:

NATIONAL PARK INN.

The National Park Inn at Longmire Springs is now operated on the European plan during the summer season, with cafeteria meal service in the main dining room. A number of bungalow tents and camping tents are operated in connection with the hotel. An attractive clubhouse or assembly hall of pine logs has been provided for the comfort and entertainment of visitors. A power plant on the Paradise River furnishes electricity for lighting and other purposes. The National Park Inn is open throughout the entire year. For winter service refer to page 41.

Authorized rates at National Park Inn, June 15 to September 15.

[Rates are without meals.]

One person in room, with bath, per day.....	\$4. 00
Two persons in room, with bath, per day.....	5. 50
Each additional person, per day.....	1. 50
One person in room, without bath, per day.....	2. 50
Two persons in room, without bath, per day.....	3. 50
Each additional person, per day.....	1. 00
One person in tent, equipped with linen, blankets, and maid service, per day.....	1. 50
Two persons in tent, equipped with linen, blankets, and maid service, per day.....	2. 50
Each additional person, per day.....	1. 00
Tents furnished for two people without bedding and maid service, per day.....	1. 00
Blankets, per pair, per day.....	. 25
Linen and blankets, first day.....	. 65
Each additional day, per day.....	. 50

Children under 8 years of age occupying cots or other sleeping accommodations in rooms with parents will be charged half rates.

LONGMIRE SPRINGS AS AN IDEAL VACATION PLACE.

Longmire Springs is an ideal vacation place. It is free of the fogs and severe winds that sometimes reach other sections of the national park. Longmire Springs is not subject to sudden or radical weather changes. The altitude there, 2,732 feet, is recommended by physicians as supplying the greatest measure of benefit to those

who live regularly at lower levels. Hay-fever sufferers universally find complete relief at Longmire Springs; this troublesome malady can not exist there. Hotel accommodations are ample and cover a wide range; there are rooms inside the hotel, bungalows, and comfortable tents advantageously grouped about the hotel. National Park Inn has a reputation for good dining-room service and this standard will be fully maintained. There are 48 mineral springs on the plaza fronting the inn, many of them famous for the curative properties of their waters; and these waters are available to guests without charge. Some of the most interesting trails in the park lead out from Longmire Springs. These trails are available for foot or saddle-horse service.

A program of things to do at Longmire Springs, with new interest for every day, may be arranged for a full week, or even two weeks. With short and long saddle-horse and foot trails leading to points of wonderful interest, good fishing in near-by streams, comfortable and regular stage service to all park points, tennis, and three nights of music and dancing each week, guests will find ample interest and entertainment.

PARADISE INN.

The Paradise Inn, situated in Paradise Valley, in full view of the mountain and the Tatoosh Range, is constructed of weathered logs from the Silver Forest near-by. These logs show entirely to the ridgepole in the big lounging room, which is 50 by 112 feet. The dining room has about the same dimensions.

The inn is operated on the American plan only. Rooms may be had with or without private bath. One hundred 2-room bungalow tents are grouped near-by and are operated in connection with the inn. Hotel rooms are heated and lighted by electricity; bungalow tents are lighted by electricity. Rooms in hotel and bungalow tents will be assigned only to guests taking all meals at the inn.

Authorized rates at Paradise Inn.

[American plan.]

One person in half of double bungalow tent, with meals, per day.....	\$5.50
Two or more persons in half of double bungalow tent, with meals, per day, each.....	5.00
One person in room, Paradise Inn, with meals, per day.....	7.50
Two or more persons in room, Paradise Inn, with meals, per day, each.....	7.00
One person in room, with private bath, Paradise Inn, with meals, per day.....	10.00
Two or more persons in room, with private bath, Paradise Inn, with meals, per day, each.....	9.00
Private parlor, extra, per day.....	5.00
Single meals, table d'hôte:	
Breakfast.....	1.25
Luncheon.....	1.50
Dinner.....	1.50
Children under 8, half rates.	

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed patrons of Paradise Inn who remain one week or more.

Patrons who desire to lease rooms or tents without meals or for partial meal service will be accommodated at Paradise Camp.

PARADISE CAMP.

This camp is located about 300 yards from Paradise Inn and is operated separately. It is intended to care for visitors desiring moderately priced accommodations. Camp service only is provided here.

The Camp Service Building has been enlarged and now has 40 bedrooms. These rooms are equipped with double beds and are completely furnished. The tents are floored, provided with double beds, springs and mattresses and ordinary furniture, except bed covering; no bell-boy or chambermaid service.

Authorized rates at Paradise Camp.

Room for two occupants.....	\$2.50
Cot for third person—additional.....	1.00
Above rates are without meals.	
Tent, furnished for two people, except bed cover, per day.....	1.00
Blankets, per pair, per day.....	.25

Sheets, pillows, pillowcases, and towels may be rented at 40 cents for the first day and 25 cents per day thereafter. Two clean towels per tent will be furnished daily on this basis. Meals will be served as ordered in the lunch pavilion.

Under this plan of camping patrons may be governed entirely by their own wishes; they may bring their food supplies and blankets and live at a minimum outlay of \$1 per day for two people, or they may take their meals at the lunch pavilion or Paradise Inn, all or in part. Cured meats, flour, sugar, coffee, etc., as well as prepared coffee, tea, and chocolate by measure will be sold at the lunch pavilion, so that patrons may purchase supplies at any time.

WHITE RIVER CAMP.

The Rainier National Park Co. will again operate the White River Camp in the northeast section of Mount Rainier National Park. This camp is not an elaborate affair, but a comfortable mountain camp supplying tent sleeping quarters for 50 people and capable of serving meals for double that number. A roomy lounging tent with heating stove is provided. Meals are served à la carte. Guests may rent tents with or without meals. Tents are furnished complete with the exception of bed coverings. Blankets, linen, etc., may be rented if desired, or guests may bring and use their own bed covering. In brief, visitors may use the camp and its equipment in any way that they desire, paying only for what they get. There is no chambermaid or bell-boy service.

The camp is located on the White River 3½ miles within the park from the northeast entrance. It is 86 miles from Tacoma and 92 miles from Seattle. The camp is reached by daily automobile service from both Tacoma and Seattle, traveling via the Naches Pass highway.

Authorized rates for camp service.

Tent for two persons complete, except bedding, per day.....	\$1.00
Blankets per pair, per day.....	.25
Sheets, pillows, pillowcases, and two towels for first day.....	.40
Sheets, pillows, pillowcases, and two towels after first day, per day.....	.25
Meals à la carte.	

To patrons remaining one week or more in camp a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on tent and bedding rental charges. No discount will be allowed on meal service.

For the accommodation of campers a supply of provisions, such as cured meats, canned vegetables, etc., will be on sale. Hot coffee and tea may be purchased by measure. Candies, photographic supplies, etc., will be on sale at the camp.

Saddle and pack horses may be rented at White River Camp at authorized rates. Guide service with clothing, shoes, etc., is available from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per person per trip or according to time necessary for trip. Minimum charge per trip, \$5.

LUNCH PAVILIONS.

À la carte service at moderate prices will be available in lunch pavilions at Longmire Springs and at Paradise Camp.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARK.

Daily auto stage service from Tacoma and Seattle to Mount Rainier National Park.¹

The Rainier National Park Co. operates national park type auto stage service from Tacoma and Seattle to points within the park, leaving Tacoma and Seattle 8 a. m. daily. Returning, the cars leave Paradise Inn at 3 p. m.; reach Tacoma, 7 p. m.; Seattle, 8 p. m. The transportation may be reserved in advance by directing requests to Rainier National Park Co., Tacoma, Wash., or 418 University Street, Seattle, Wash. Authorized rates are as follows:

	One way.	Round trip.
From Tacoma to Longmire Springs.....	\$5.00	\$9.00
From Tacoma to Nisqually Glacier.....	5.50	10.00
From Tacoma to Narada Falls.....	6.00	11.00
From Tacoma to Paradise Valley.....	6.50	12.00
From Tacoma to White River Camp.....	5.50	10.00
From Seattle to Longmire Springs.....	6.50	12.00
From Seattle to Nisqually Glacier.....	7.00	13.00
From Seattle to Narada Falls.....	7.50	14.00
From Seattle to Paradise Valley.....	8.00	15.00
From Seattle to White River Camp.....	6.00	11.00

Auto stage service from Ashford to points within the park.

The Rainier National Park Co., post-office address Tacoma, Wash., operates national park type auto stages from Ashford to points within the national park. This service connects with the trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Rates are as follows:

	One way.	Round trip.
Between Ashford and park entrance.....	\$0.75	\$1.00
Between Ashford and Longmire Springs.....	1.50	2.00
Between Ashford and Nisqually Glacier.....	2.25	3.00
Between Ashford and Narada Falls.....	3.00	4.00
Between Ashford and Paradise Valley.....	3.75	5.00

Standard national park type automobiles are used for this service.

Schedule service for White River Camp is available only when there is a minimum of four passengers from either Tacoma or Seattle.

¹ For transportation within the park see p. 38.

Parties desiring exclusive use of automobile for the service between Tacoma, Seattle, and the national park can arrange for same on the basis of six regular fares for the service desired.

The Rainier National Park Co. maintains hotels, inns, and camps in the park, as well as automobile stage transportation, garage, and other service for the accommodation of visitors.

SPECIAL ALL-EXPENSE TRIP.

Special all-expense trip ticket will be on sale by touring agencies throughout the United States, as well as at Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland ticket offices. This ticket covers round-trip automobile transportation, including all necessary hotel service for two-day, three-day, or four-day period. Cost from Tacoma, \$18.75, \$24.25, and \$29.75, respectively; from Seattle, \$21.75, \$27.25, and \$32.75, respectively; from one city and return to the other city, \$21.25, \$26.75, and \$32.25, respectively.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.

Transportation lines within the park are operated by the Rainier National Park Co. under a franchise from the Department of the Interior, but every person is at liberty to provide his own means of transportation, subject to the regulations beginning on page 29.

The post-office address of the Rainier National Park Co. is Tacoma, Wash. During the summer season the company's headquarters in the park is maintained at Longmire Springs. The authorized rates are as follows:

AUTO STAGE SERVICE.

Rates quoted are "between stations," as the same charge is made in either direction.

Auto stage rates within park limits.

	One way.	Round trip.
Between Longmire Springs and park entrance.....	\$0. 75	\$1. 00
Between Longmire Springs and Nisqually Glacier.....	. 75	1. 00
Between Longmire Springs and Narada Falls.....	1. 50	2. 00
Between Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley.....	2. 25	3. 00
Between White River entrance and White River Camp.....	1. 00	1. 50

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.

Standard seven-passenger touring cars will be furnished for the exclusive use of private parties at the following rates per passenger; minimum of four fares for this special car service:

Automobile rates within park limits.

	One way.	Round trip.
Between Longmire Springs and Ashford.....	\$2. 00	\$2. 50
Between Longmire Springs and park entrance.....	1. 00	2. 00
Between Longmire Springs and Nisqually Glacier.....	1. 00	2. 00
Between Longmire Springs and Narada Falls.....	1. 75	3. 00
Between Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley.....	2. 50	4. 00

HORSES AND GUIDES.

The Rainier National Park Co. will maintain adequate saddle and pack horse service for park trails. Arrangements for this service should be made at the company's office, Longmire Springs, and at White River Camp. For parties of five or more guide and horse will be furnished without charge. For parties of less than five a charge of \$5 per day will be made for guide and horse. Following are the authorized rates:

Rates for saddle and pack horse and guide service.

Saddle horse and equipment, per day.....	\$4.00
Pack horse and equipment, per day.....	4.00
Guide and horse per day for less than five in party.....	5.00
Saddle horse and equipment between Narada Falls and Paradise Valley, round trip.....	1.50
Saddle horse and equipment between Narada Falls and Paradise Valley, one way.....	1.00
Saddle horse and equipment for Sky Line Trail trip.....	3.50
Saddle horse and equipment for Lakes Trail trip.....	3.50

Saddle and pack horse service is operated between Narada Falls and Paradise Valley when snow conditions will not permit use of automobile highway between these points. A charge of 1 cent per pound in each direction is made for packing baggage between Narada Falls and Paradise Valley. Minimum charge for this packing service, 50 cents.

GUIDE SERVICE—SPECIAL TRIPS.

A guide service and auditorium building immediately adjoins Paradise Inn. This building provides quarters for the guide service, special clothing and equipment, rental, etc. One story of this structure is equipped as an auditorium, comfortably seating 300 people. Moving-picture and stereopticon talks are given here for the purpose of illustrating the hiking and saddle-horse trips on the glaciers and to other interesting regions in the park.

The most popular trips in the national park for which guide service may be obtained are as follows: Trip to Nisqually Glacier ice fields; trip to Paradise and Stevens Glaciers to inspect ice caves and crevasses; also the Sky Line Trail trip and the Lakes Trail trip, both by saddle horse. The Nisqually Glacier trip requires three or four hours and the Stevens and Paradise Glaciers trip practically the same time. These trips leave Paradise Valley twice daily. The Sky Line Trail trip leaves Paradise Valley twice daily and takes three to four hours; the Lakes Trail trip leaves in afternoon only and takes about four hours.

The climbing trips are the summit trip, Camp Muir trip, and Pinnacle Peak trip. The summit climb is made from Paradise Valley, and takes from 15 to 20 hours for the round trip. Only those accustomed to climbing and in practice should attempt this most strenuous journey. The climb to Camp Muir, 10,000 feet above sea level, leaves Paradise Valley in the afternoon. Camp Muir is reached about 7 o'clock, night is spent in the shelter cabin there, and return to Paradise Valley made next morning. The Pinnacle Peak climb requires from six to eight hours for the round trip, and leaves Paradise Valley in the morning.

A corps of competent guides is employed by the Rainier National Park Co. Trail guides are stationed at Paradise Inn, in Paradise Valley. Horse guides are stationed at both Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley. The following rates will be charged for scheduled service; rates for special service will be made by the manager of the department:

Rates for guide service.

Summit climb:	
Minimum charge for five persons or less.....	\$50. 00
More than five people, per person.....	10. 00
Clothing and equipment, per person.....	2. 50
Food service, per person.....	2. 50
Camp Muir climb:	
Guide service and special clothing, minimum of three people, per person..	7. 00
Nisqually Glacier and Ice Caves:	
Guide service and special clothing, per person.....	2. 50
Stevens and Paradise Glaciers, snow sliding, etc.:	
Guide service and special clothing, per person.....	2. 50
Pinnacle Peak climb:	
Guide service and special clothing, minimum of three people, per person..	4. 00

ALL-EXPENSE TRIPS.

THE WONDERLAND TRAIL.

The Wonderland Trail encircles the mountain. Total travel distance, 145 miles. The Wonderland Trail trip, if taken in whole, means 12 days of life in saddle and camp; of endlessly changing panoramas of mountain and glacier, canyon and forest, lakes and rivers, and wild flowers. Comfortable camps, good food, and cozy sleeping bags are supplied. If it is desired to shorten the trip it may be taken in part only. Wishes of patrons can be met in this regard.

Personal clothing and toilet articles only needed. Dunnage bag limit, 20 pounds. No suitcases or hand bags will be handled. Parties should arrange for Wonderland Trail trip as far in advance as possible.

The Wonderland Trail trip can be made between July 1 and September 15. In seasons when snow conditions permit the Rainier National Park Co. will arrange for earlier or later trips.

Authorized rates.

Expense of the trip, including saddle horse, board, lodging, guide, and pack service, is arranged on a sliding scale, thus: 1 person, \$25 per day; 2 persons, \$18 per day each; 3 persons, \$15 each; 4 persons, \$14 each; 5 persons, \$13 each; 6 persons, \$12 each; 7 persons, \$11 each; 8 or more persons, \$10 each.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR WINTER SEASON.

NATIONAL PARK INN.

National Park Inn at Longmire Springs is operated on the American plan from September 16 to June 14. All rates include meals in the regular dining room.

One person in room, without bath, per day.....	\$5. 75
Two or more persons in room, without bath, per day, per person.....	5. 00
Single meals, each.....	1. 25
Dormitory accommodations for parties of four or more people, each.....	4. 00
Minimum charge for dormitory style of service, per person.....	3. 00

(Includes lodging and two meals.)

Children under 8 years of age, one-half rate.

Weekly discount, 10 per cent on daily rates.

Charge for automobile storage in barn-garage at Longmire Springs, 75 cents for first day and 50 cents each succeeding day or fraction thereof.

PARADISE WINTER LODGE.

Paradise Winter Lodge in Paradise Valley is operated on American plan from September 16 to June 14. It is reached by snowshoe trail from Longmire. All rates quoted include meals.

One person in room, without bath, per day.....	\$5. 75
Two or more persons in room, without bath, per day, per person.....	5. 00
Single meals, each.....	1. 25

No dormitory service available at Paradise Winter Lodge.

Children under 8 years of age, one-half rate.

Weekly discount 10 per cent on daily rates.

Schedule of charges for rental of sports service equipment:

Toboggans—	
Per hour.....	. 50
Per day.....	1. 50
Deposit.....	2. 00

Skis—	
Professional equipment, including poles, per hour.....	. 50
Professional equipment, including poles, per day.....	1. 50
Deposit.....	2. 00
Amateur equipment, including poles, per hour.....	. 50
Amateur equipment, including poles, per day.....	1. 00
Deposit.....	1. 50
Children's equipment, per hour.....	. 25
Children's equipment, per day.....	. 50
Deposit.....	1. 00

Snowshoes (including footwear)—	
First hour or fraction thereof.....	. 50
Thereafter, per hour.....	. 10
Maximum charges for one day ending at midnight.....	1. 50
Each succeeding day or fraction thereof.....	. 50
Deposit.....	2. 50

Alaska dog team trips. Charge based on distance traveled.

Clothing equipment:	
Wool khaki breeches, per day.....	. 25
Wool khaki shirts, per day.....	. 25
Moccasins or rubber pacs and sox.....	. 50
Parkas.....	. 25
Mittens or gloves and cap—either or both.....	. 25
Snow glasses.....	. 25
Ski pole—separate from skis.....	. 25
Full equipment as above.....	1. 25
Deposit for full equipment.....	2. 50
Deposit for any one item, double rental price.	

A day, as basis for rental, shall end at 12 o'clock midnight, excepting for snowshoes, which are rented on hourly basis for first day.



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AT THE TIMBER LINE IN SUNSET PARK.

Overlooking South Mowich Canyon with South Mowich Glacier above.



Photograph © by Ranapar Studio

HIKING PARTY MID AVALANCHE LILIES AND SUMMER SNOWS.

These lilies are the first flowers to appear in the spring and often push their buds up through 2 or 3 inches of snow.



Photograph © by Ranapar Studio

PUBLIC CAMPING GROUND AT PARADISE VALLEY.



Photograph © by Ranapar Studio

HIKING PARTY ON THE TRAIL.

Mount Rainier and Paradise Valley in background.