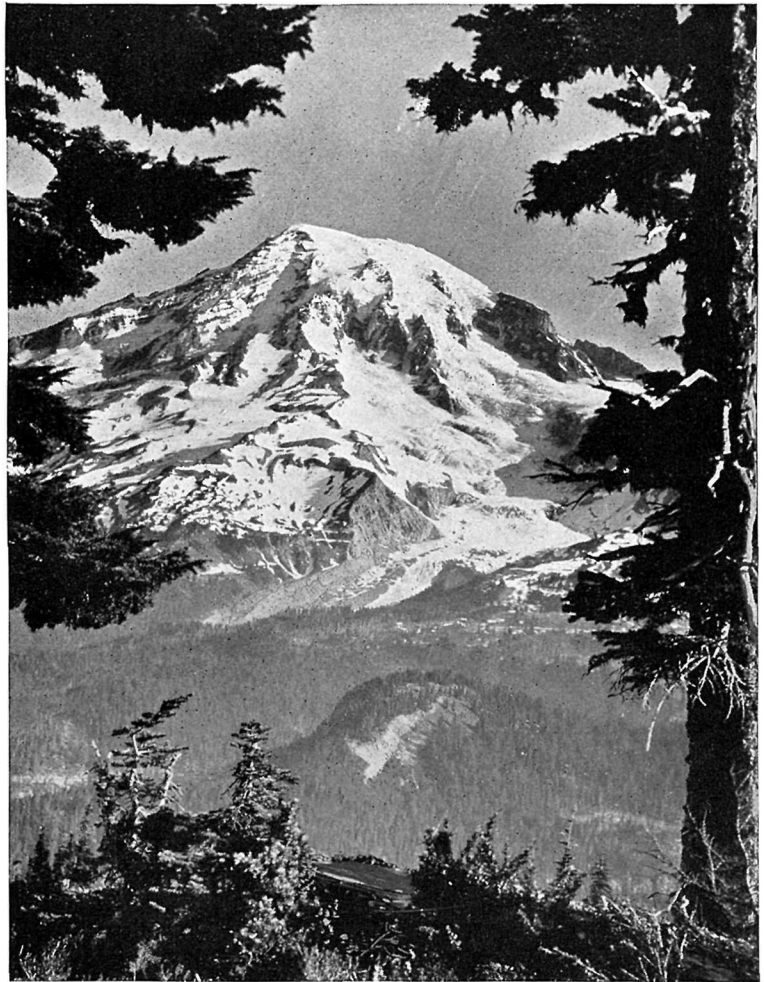


MOUNT RAINIER

NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON



*Mount
Rainier
from
the Tatoosh
Range*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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PARADISE INN AND MOUNT RAINIER IN WINTER



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PARADISE INN IN SUMMER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, Director

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON



OPEN ALL YEAR

UNITED STATES
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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Acadia. A group of granite mountains rising from Mount Desert Island, off the coast of Maine, with headlands on the near-by mainland. Formerly called Lafayette National Park. It contains 18 square miles.

Bryce Canyon. Southwestern Utah. In the same general desert region that produced the Grand Canyon and Zion lies Bryce Canyon. Countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring. Area, 55 square miles.

Carlsbad Caverns. Magnificently decorated limestone caverns in southwestern New Mexico believed to be the largest yet discovered.

Crater Lake. One of the most beautiful spots in America. A rugged, picturesque area in southwestern Oregon embracing 250 square miles. Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano.

General Grant. Created in 1890 to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree—a giant redwood 40.3 feet in diameter. It is located in middle eastern California, 35 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.

Glacier. In northwestern Montana. Rugged mountain region, unsurpassed in alpine character. It contains over 250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty, 60 small glaciers, and precipices thousands of feet deep. Area, 1,533 square miles.

Grand Canyon. North central Arizona. The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world. Area, 1,009 square miles.

Grand Teton. Northwestern Wyoming. Included in its area of 150 square miles is the most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains—an uplift of unusual grandeur.

Great Smoky Mountains. This area in North Carolina-Tennessee is not to be developed as a national park until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States. Meanwhile that portion already in Federal ownership (297,719.7 acres) is being protected by the National Park Service.

Hawaii. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii. Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano, on the island of Maui. Area, 245 square miles.

Hot Springs. Middle Arkansas. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation; 47 hot springs said to possess healing properties. Many hotels and boarding houses, and 19 bath houses under Government supervision. Area, 1.48 square miles.

Lassen Volcanic. Northern California. Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—only active volcano in the United States proper. Cinder cone (6,913 feet), hot springs, and mud geysers. Area, 163 square miles.

Mesa Verde. Southwestern Colorado. The most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States, if not in the world. Area, 80 square miles.

Mount McKinley. Alaska. Highest mountain in North America—rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world. Area, 3,030 square miles.

Mount Rainier. Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers 50 to 500 feet thick. Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields. Area, 377 square miles.

Platt. Southern Oklahoma. Contains sulphur and other springs said to possess healing properties. Area, 1.32 square miles.

Rocky Mountain. North middle Colorado. Remarkable records of glacial period. A snowy range of peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Gorgeously colored wild flowers grow in profusion in sheltered gorges. Area, 405 square miles.

Sequoia. The Big Tree National Park. California. Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter; thousands over 10 feet in diameter. General Sherman Tree 36.5 feet in diameter and 272.4 feet in height. Towering mountain ranges. Startling precipices. Mount Whitney. Kern River Canyon. Area, 604 square miles.

Wind Cave. South Dakota. Remarkable limestone cavern having numerous chambers elaborately decorated with fantastic formations. Surface area, 18 square miles, part of which is game preserve.

Yellowstone. Northwestern Wyoming. Best known of our national parks and the largest—area, 3,437 square miles. Contains more geysers than all the rest of the world combined. Boiling springs, petrified forests, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone remarkable for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes, streams, and waterfalls. Vast wilderness—one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world. Exceptional trout fishing.

Yosemite. In middle eastern California is found the valley of world-famed beauty. Lofty cliffs, romantic vistas, many waterfalls of extraordinary height, three groves of big trees, good trout fishing. Area, 1,176 square miles.

Zion. Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon) which has a depth of 1,500 to 2,500 feet; precipitous walls. Of great beauty and scenic interest. Area, 148 square miles.

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WHAT TO DO

Nature Trails.—Visit "Trail of the Shadows" and "Nisqually Vista Trail" at Paradise. Trees, flowers, and points of interest are labeled for ready identification. Beautiful vistas of mountains and woodlands.

Lectures.—Special camp-fire programs and free lectures illustrated with colored slides and motion pictures at Paradise, Yakima Park, and Longmire. Nightly at Paradise; nightly except Sunday at Longmire and Yakima Park.

Museums.—Headquarters for educational activities. Visit Park Museum at Longmire; natural history displays and wild flower exhibits at Paradise (in Community House) and at Yakima Park in Blockhouse.

Nisqually Glacier.—Walk to snout of the Nisqually Glacier from the parking area at the Glacier Bridge. Trail is easy, points of interest are labeled, and on Sunday a ranger-naturalist is on duty there to answer questions.

Hikes from Longmire.—Free hikes requiring one day for the round trip are conducted by ranger-naturalists from the museum daily to Van Trump Park, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, summit of Eagle Peak, crest of Goblers Knob (fire lookout station), Klapatche Park, and other points of interest.

Shorter hikes of half day or less may be arranged to the Beaver Dams, crest of Rampart Ridge, and other places. Schedule for these hikes posted weekly at the museum, and announced nightly at the lectures. Make arrangements with ranger-naturalists at the museum.

Hikes from Yakima Park.—Free hikes requiring one day for the round trip are conducted by ranger-naturalists from the Blockhouse daily to Owyhigh Lakes, Summerland, Grand Park, and other points. Shorter hikes to Burroughs Mountain, Dege Peak, also conducted on regular schedule. Posted at the Blockhouse and announced nightly at lectures.

Horseback Trips.—Leave several times daily on schedule from the corral at Yakima. Schedule and rates announced at camp-fire lectures. Special trips may be arranged.

Hikes from Paradise.—Free short hikes (approximately three hours) starts twice daily from the Community House at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. under leadership of ranger-naturalist.

Guide Trips.—Sponsored by Rainier National Park Co. Guide Department leave several times daily from the Guide House. Schedule posted in hotels and Guide House; also announced nightly at lectures. Ranger-naturalists accompany these trips when five or more people are included in the party. Ask at Guide House for complete information.

Horseback Trips.—Start three times daily from the corral at Paradise. Schedule posted in hotels and at Guide House; also announced nightly at lectures. Special parties may be arranged. Inquire at Guide House.

Fishing.—No license required. Ask a park ranger for information.

Maps and Booklets.—Topographic map of the park showing all trails, and booklets on the flowers, birds, animals, glaciers, and forests—published by the Government at nominal prices—for sale at museums, ranger stations, information desks, and by ranger-naturalists.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN RAINIER'S HISTORY

1792. May 8. The first white man to see "The Mountain" (Capt. George Vancouver, of the Royal English Navy) sighted the great peak and named it Mount Rainier.
1833. August. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie of Nisqually House, a Hudson's Bay post, entered the northwest corner of what is now the park. He was the first white man to penetrate this region.
1857. July. Lieut. A. V. Kautz, of the United States Army garrison at Fort Steilacoom, and four companions made the first attempt to scale Mount Rainier. Lieutenant Kautz, however, did not reach the topmost point as he was compelled to turn back at about 12,000 feet elevation due to the lateness of the hour.
1870. August 17. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, of Olympia, Wash., made the first successful ascent of Mount Rainier (via the Gibraltar route).
1870. October. Samuel Franklin Emmons and Dr. A. D. Wilson, of the United States Geological Survey reached the summit via the Emmons route. This was the second successful ascent.
1883. August. Messrs. P. B. Van Trump, James Longmire, and Bayley made the third successful ascent, the springs later termed Longmire Springs being discovered by James Longmire upon the return journey. Several months later James Longmire established his home-
stead claim about the springs he discovered.
1884. First trail constructed to Longmire Springs by the Longmires.
1888. August. Mrs. James Longmire visited Paradise Valley for the first time and gave it its name because of the beauty of the wild flowers.
1890. The first woman, Fay Fuller, reached the summit of Mount Rainier.
- 1890-91. The Longmire family, assisted by several Indians, constructed the first road to Longmire Springs.
1894. July 26. Hon. Watson C. Squire, United States Senator, introduced a bill for the creation of "Washington National Park." The name was later modified to Mount Rainier National Park.
1895. First trail constructed to Paradise Valley. Built by the Longmires.
1899. March 2. Mount Rainier National Park created by Congress and approved by President McKinley.
- 1904-05. United States Army Engineer Eugene V. Ricksecker surveyed route of present Paradise Valley highway. Construction began in 1906.
1909. First daily stage operated between Ashford and Longmire.
1911. August 8. President Taft visited the park and rode in the first car to reach Paradise Valley. The car was bogged down in the mud on the highway above Narada Falls, however, and was pulled into the valley by a team of mules.
1912. August. First car reaches Paradise Valley under its own power.
1914. Women allowed to drive over park roads for the first time.
1916. National Park Service created and given full jurisdiction over the park.
1917. July 1. Paradise Inn formally opened to the public.
1920. Government surveyors of the United States Geological Survey established elevation of Mount Rainier as 14,408 feet above sea level.
1930. Mather Memorial Parkway established.
1930. Approximately 75 square miles of additional territory east of the park and to the summit of the Cascade Range added to the area.
1931. July 15. Yakima Park first opened to the public.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Speaking generally, national monuments are preserved in Federal ownership because of outstanding historic, prehistoric, or scientific features, as distinguished from scenic beauty, the chief attribute of national parks. In addition to these 39 national monuments administered by the National Park Service, there are 15 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and 24 under the War Department

- Arches.** UTAH. Gigantic arches, windows, and other unique examples of wind erosion.
- Aztec Ruins.** NEW MEXICO. Pueblo ruins; one containing 500 rooms.
- Bandelier.** NEW MEXICO. Vast number of cliff-dweller ruins.
- Canyon de Chelly.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwellings in caves and crevasses of canyons with red sandstone walls 700 to 1,000 feet.
- Capulin Mountain.** NEW MEXICO. Cinder cone of geologically recent formation.
- Casa Grande.** ARIZONA. Outstanding relics of prehistoric age and people.
- Chaco Canyon.** NEW MEXICO. Cliff-dweller ruins, including communal house.
- Colonial.** VIRGINIA. Portions of Jamestown Island, Yorktown, and Williamsburg connected by parkway.
- Colorado.** COLORADO. Wonderful examples of erosion.
- Craters of the Moon.** IDAHO. Volcanic region with weird landscape effects.
- Death Valley.** CALIFORNIA. Weird scenery; unusual plant and animal life; lowest point in United States; surrounded by great mountain ranges.
- Devils Tower.** WYOMING. 1,200-foot rock tower of volcanic origin.
- Dinosaur.** UTAH. Fossil remains of prehistoric animal life.
- El Morro.** NEW MEXICO. Sandstone rock eroded in form of castle. Inscriptions by early Spanish explorers. Cliff-dweller ruins.
- Fossil Cycad.** SOUTH DAKOTA. Deposits of plant fossils.
- George Washington Birthplace.** VIRGINIA. Rehabilitated site of birthplace of George Washington. Museum.
- Glacier Bay.** ALASKA. Tidewater glaciers of first rank.
- Gran Quivira.** NEW MEXICO. Important early Spanish mission ruin.
- Grand Canyon.** ARIZONA. Toroweap Point. Vulcan's Throne. Magnificent views of Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
- Great Sand Dunes.** COLORADO. Among largest and highest sand dunes in United States.
- Hovenweep.** UTAH AND COLORADO. Four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
- Katmai.** ALASKA. Volcanic area of great interest. Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Large numbers of Alaska brown bear.
- Lewis and Clark Cavern.** MONTANA. Immense limestone cavern. Closed to prevent vandalism.
- Montezuma Castle.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwelling of unusual size in niche of vertical cliff.
- Muir Woods.** CALIFORNIA. Noted redwood grove. Seven miles from San Francisco.
- Natural Bridges.** UTAH. Three natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind.
- Navajo.** ARIZONA. Numerous pueblos, well preserved.
- Petrified Forest.** ARIZONA. Petrified coniferous trees of great beauty. Outstanding scientific interest.
- Pinnacles.** CALIFORNIA. Spirelike rock formation 600 to 1,000 feet high.
- Pipe Spring.** ARIZONA. Old stone fort, memorial to pioneer days.
- Rainbow Bridge.** UTAH. Natural bridge of special scientific interest; 309 feet above water.
- Scotts Bluff.** NEBRASKA. Historic and scientific interest. Many famous pioneer trails passed through area.
- Shoshone Cavern.** WYOMING. Large cavern; not open to visitors at present.
- Sitka.** ALASKA. Best examples of totem poles. Scene of Indian massacre of Russians.
- Tumacacori.** ARIZONA. Seventeenth century Franciscan mission ruin.
- Verendrye.** NORTH DAKOTA. Crowhigh Butte from which Verendrye first beheld territory beyond Missouri River.
- White Sands.** NEW MEXICO. Deposits of wind-blown gypsum.
- Wupatki.** ARIZONA. Prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians.
- Yucca House.** COLORADO. Relic of prehistoric inhabitants on slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

"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's 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."

EASY TO REACH

Mount Rainier is in western Washington, within easy motoring distance of the cities of Tacoma and Seattle, and the Naches Pass Highway, completed in 1931, also makes the park easily accessible from Yakima and other eastern Washington cities. 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, containing 377.78 square miles (241,782 acres), is a heavily forested area surrounding the great peak from which it takes its name. It was given park status by act of Congress March 2, 1899. Fifty-three and one-tenth square miles (34,000 acres) were added when the eastern boundary was extended to the summit of the Cascades by act of Congress January 31, 1931.

The park is roughly a rectangle with a considerable bulge in the eastern boundary line. It is reached by excellent scenic highways following the canyons of the four main glacial streams which leave the park at the four corners. These streams are the Carbon River at the northwest, the White River at the northeast, the Ohanapecossh-Cowlitz at the southeast, and the Nisqually at the southwest. All of these streams take their names from their glacier sources on the mountain.

Highways approaching the park from the west connect with Seattle, Tacoma, and all other western Washington cities. The approach from the eastern part of the State is from the city of Yakima by way of the Mather Memorial Parkway, crossing the summit of the Cascades through Chinook Pass. The approach from Portland, Oreg., and points south follows up the Cowlitz River Canyon.

Seen from Tacoma or Seattle, Mount Rainier 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.

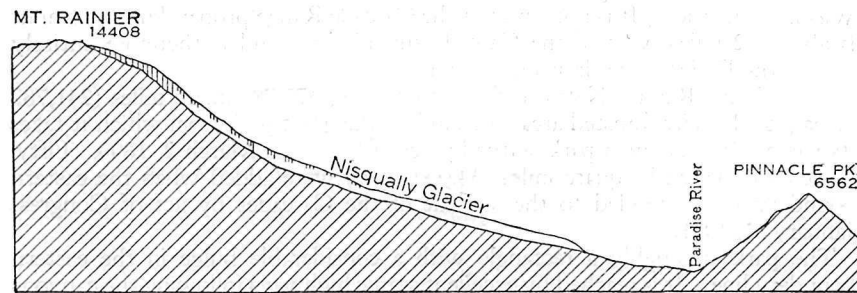
VAST SIZE OF MOUNTAIN

But so colossal are the proportions of the great volcano that it dwarfs even mountains of this size and gives them the appearance of mere foothills. It is the third highest mountain in continental United States, being exceeded only by Mount Whitney (Calif.), elevation 14,496 feet; and Mount Elbert (Colo.), elevation 14,420 feet.

Mount Rainier, 14,408 feet, stands approximately 11,000 feet above its immediate base, and covers 100 square miles of territory, or more than one-fourth of the area of Mount Rainier National Park. In shape it is not a simple cone tapering to a slender-pointed summit like 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. Slight eruptions have occurred within the past century—one in 1843, one in 1854, one in 1858, and the last in 1870. Even now it is only dormant. Jets of steam 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.



Profile of Mount Rainier showing Nisqually Glacier

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 huge 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 FLOWERS¹

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 Spray Park, Klapatche Park, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, and Paradise on the map of the park (p. 18), and there are many others.

"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 that 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

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

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 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 bunchberry 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 the 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 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, luanas, 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, spiraeas, 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 timber line 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 spiraea, 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 timber line are the mountain phlox, golden aster, Lyall's lupine, yellow heather, scarlet pentstemon, hulsea nana, purple phaelia, golden draba, and smelowskia. The last two vie with each other for attaining the highest altitude.

THE FORESTS²

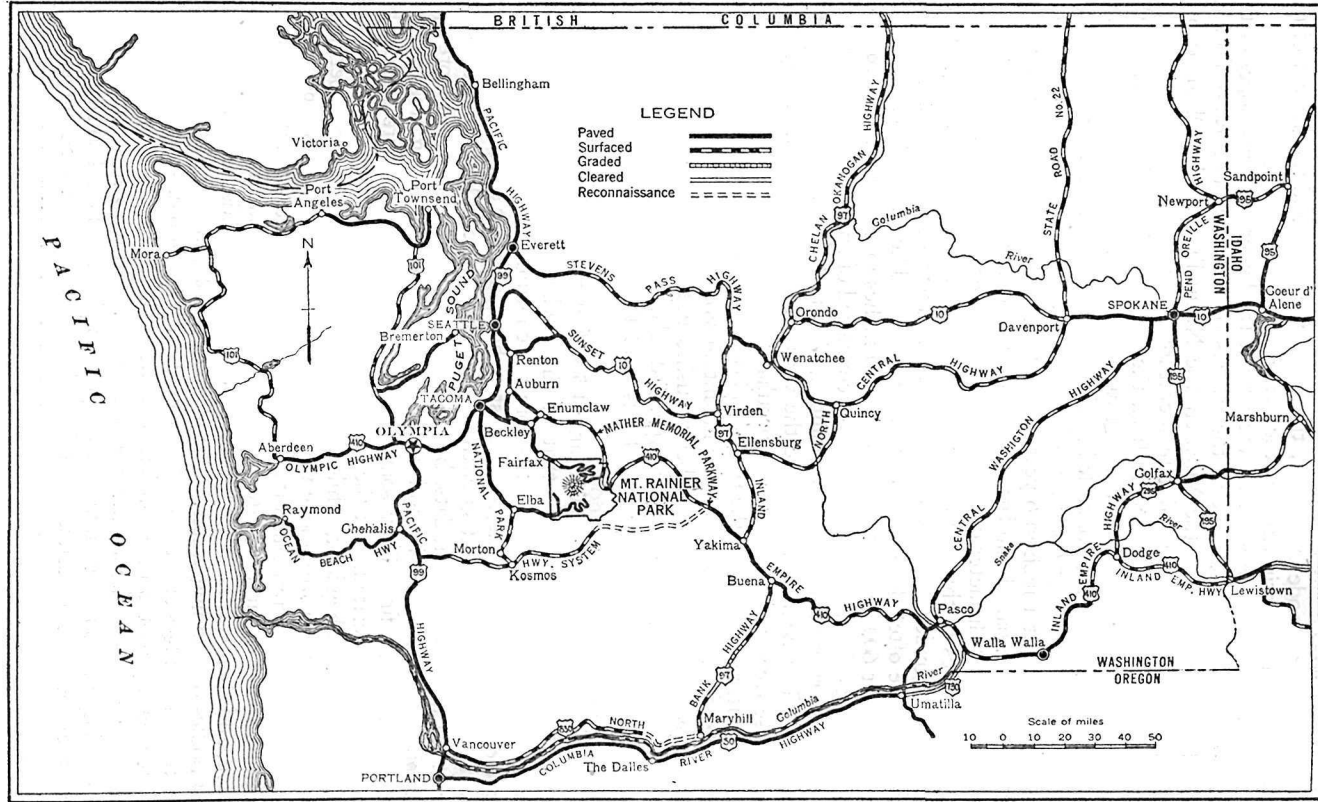
The forests of the Mount Rainier National Park contain few deciduous trees, but are remarkable for the variety and beauty of their conifers. The distribution of species and their mode of growth, the size of the trees, and the density of the stand are determined, primarily, by the altitude.

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 6 years. A Douglas fir growing along the stage road between the park boundary and Longmire, 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. The largest Douglas firs are sometimes over 600 years old and 60 to 100 inches in diameter. 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 re-

² 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, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 20 cents. It may be purchased also by personal application at the office of the superintendent of the park, Longmire Springs, but that office can not fill mail orders.



APPROACH ROADS TO MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

lieves 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 timber line.

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 mountains. 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 Ohanapecosh 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.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY AUTOMOBILE

APPROACH TO PARADISE VALLEY OR SOUTHWEST PART OF PARK.—The Nisqually or southwest entrance of Mount Rainier National Park is reached by automobile over paved highway which begins in the city of Tacoma, 56 miles from the park. Tacoma, Seattle, and other Puget Sound cities are on the Pacific Highway, which extends from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Tia Juana, Mexico, and makes the park easily accessible to the entire Pacific coast. An excellent shorter route for motorists coming from Oregon and other southern points leaves the Pacific Highway 80 miles north of Portland, at Mary's Corner. This paved and graveled route follows the Cowlitz River Valley to Kosmos and through the towns of Morton and Mineral, joining the paved highway leading out of Tacoma at Elbe, 15 miles from the park entrance.

One of the most interesting features along the park approach road from Tacoma is the Charles Lathrop Pack Demonstration Forest of the University of Washington. 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. The headquarters is located 2 miles beyond the Eatonville Junction not far from La Grande where 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."

At the park checking station all automobiles are registered and permits for operating cars on park roads, costing \$1 and good for the year, must be obtained. Information concerning roads, camps, hotels, and other matters may be obtained from park rangers.

From the entrance a dustless graveled highway leads 20 miles to Paradise Valley. One mile from the checking station the road forks. The left fork leads up the new West Side Highway 15 miles to the North Puyallup River. From this point the road is under construction and when completed it will connect with the new State approach road in the vicinity of Fairfax and provide a scenic route connecting the south and north sides of the park. A drive of 5.4 miles from the junction brings the motorist to Tahoma Vista, an observation point affording excellent views of the mountain and panoramas of the surrounding ranges. At Round Pass, 7 miles from the Nisqually Road, there is another observation station from which a fine view of the mountain and Tahoma Glacier may be had. From this point it is a mile and a half hike by trail to Lake George, one of the best lakes for fishing in the park. The trail to Klapatche and St. Andrews Parks begins at the St. Andrews Creek Bridge, 4 miles from Round Pass. Klapatche Park is one of the most beautiful alpine meadow areas in Mount Rainier National Park. It is 3 miles from the road. From St. Andrews Creek the road continues on to Klapatche Point and thence to the North Puyallup River, the present terminus of the highway.

The main Nisqually road continues through the dense forests of fir, hemlock, and cedar to Longmire, 6.6 miles from the park entrance. National Park Service headquarters, free camping facilities, tents, housekeeping cabins, and National Park Inn are located at this point.

Longmire is a historic point, for it was here that James Longmire in 1883 established the first permanent settlement in what is now the park. The old cabin, fashioned from native cedar, is still standing and may be visited by taking a short walk along the Trail of the Shadows. Trails to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, Eagle Peak, the Ramparts, and many other points of interest also originate here. Park rangers will be glad to tell you more about them and the regions which they penetrate.

Leaving Longmire the wide, smooth, surfaced highway rises gradually, and after 4.5 miles the stone bridge below Christine Falls is crossed. Parking space is available at this point, from which a good trail leads to Van Trump Park, 2.2 miles distant. A mile beyond this parking space a second bridge is reached, spanning the Nisqually River, which has its origin in the great glacier whose terminus, a huge mass of ice and rock débris, may be seen choking the glacial canyon to the left. Parking space and rest stations are provided here. The visitor will find it well worth while to stop a few minutes and hike the half mile from Glacier Bridge to near the snout of the glacier. All about are evidences of its tremendous power. One may approach within a hundred feet of the great wall of ice with safety.

From the Glacier Bridge the road follows the face of the cliff above the canyon, affording magnificent views of timbered ridges, bald peaks, and the great mountain itself, whose stupendous size and enormous bulk dwarf the minor ridges at its base. One and a half miles beyond is Ricksecker Point, named in honor of Eugene V. Ricksecker, who located and supervised the construction of the original road. From here a broad view of the entire southern portion of the mountain and its glacier system, as well as the magnificent Tatoosh Range, may be obtained. The road then swings to the left, paralleling the Tatoosh Range, thence through the Silver Forest to the wide parking area above Narada Falls, 2.6 miles from Ricksecker Point. From the parking area at this point a short walk over a stone arch bridge spanning the Paradise River brings one to an

observation platform from which Narada Falls, with a sheer drop of 168 feet, may be seen.

Inspiration Point, 1½ miles beyond Narada Falls, is the next stop of interest, and gives an excellent view of the mountain and other superb scenery. The Stevens Canyon-Cayuse Pass Highway, which when completed will connect the south and north sides of the park, will join the Nisqually Road at this point.

Beyond Inspiration Point the timber changes. The more open forest with its alpine fir and mountain hemlock replaces the dense growth characteristic of the lower elevations, and in turn is replaced by the open meadows at the lower part of Paradise Valley. Following the south side of the valley and describing a great horseshoe bend the road crosses the Paradise River and climbs with ever-changing views to the plateau above, where are located the various hotel accommodations and, a little beyond, the Community House and the free public auto camp ground. Here the highway terminates.

Paradise Valley is the hub of numerous interesting trails affording hikes of varying duration. The Skyline, Mazama Ridge, Reflection Lakes, and other good trails lead to points of interest. Ask park rangers to help you in making the most of your stay; they will be glad to be of service.

APPROACH TO WHITE RIVER OR NORTHEAST PART OF THE PARK.—The west, or Puget Sound, approach to the White River entrance is made through Enumclaw where paved roads leading from Tacoma, Seattle, and other Pacific Highway points converge. Leaving Enumclaw the excellent graveled Naches Pass Highway passes through the most magnificent virgin forest of fir, hemlock, and cedar in the Pacific Northwest. The route follows the White River Canyon to the park junction, 40 miles from Enumclaw. Here the White River Highway branches to the right into the park and continues up the White River Canyon to Yakima Park. The Naches Pass Highway continues over the Cascade divide and down into the Yakima Valley.

The eastern Washington approach to the White River entrance is made from the city of Yakima over the Naches Pass Highway which crosses the Cascades through Chinook Pass. From Yakima the road, which leads through the picturesque orchards of Yakima Valley and along the Naches River, is paved for 20 miles to the town of Naches. From this point an excellent graveled highway, leading through dense forests, follows 51 miles up the Naches and American River Canyons through Chinook Pass to Tipsoo Lake at the summit. Here a sweeping panoramic view of the rugged peaks of the Cascades, dominated by the majestic, towering dome of Mount Rainier, greets the visitor. Picnic grounds are provided at Tipsoo Lake and a park ranger is stationed there to serve visitors and furnish information about the park. From the summit this road winds by switchback through Chinook Canyon and Cayuse Pass, then down Klicatat Creek Canyon 7½ miles to the White River Park road junction.

A strip of land on either side of the State Highway through the National Forest and the National Park leading to the White River entrance from eastern and western Washington has been set aside by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and dedicated as the Mather Memorial Parkway in honor of Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service. The timber and other natural features along this parkway are to be preserved. From Chinook Pass, the summit of the Cascades, the parkway extends eastward about 32 miles and to the west 18 miles.

At the junction the park road turns to the left and leads to the new White River entrance. Here visitors stop and register and obtain permits for their automobiles, which cost \$1 each and are good for the calendar year. Park rangers furnish information regarding the things to do and see. The road continues on through dense timber, affording occasional glimpses of Little

Tahoma and Goat Island Mountain. Shaw Creek is crossed on a rustic log bridge and a little further on a huge mass of masonry and steel carries the motorist over Fryingpan Creek. From this point an excellent trail follows 4.3 miles up Fryingpan Creek to Summerland, a beautiful alpine meadow, elevation 5,440 feet. Four miles from the new entrance the highway crosses the White River over a stone arch. The material of which this bridge was constructed was quarried from the great granite base of Mount Rainier itself. A narrow road leads from the left 1½ miles up the White River to the old camp ground which is 1 mile from the snout of Emmons Glacier.

At this point the old White River Road, familiar to thousands of former park visitors, is crossed, and the ascent of Sunrise Ridge begins. Up through forests of fir, hemlock, and cedar the road climbs. First it swings away from the mountain, then turns suddenly as if to attack the very summit. Gradually the alpine firs and hemlocks become sparser, permitting glimpses of the chaos of mountains below. At the last switchback, located on the summit of Sunrise Ridge, is a great stone-bordered observation loop called Sunrise Point. This is the most magnificent vantage point on the entire park highway system. Range upon range of mountains, dotted here and there with jewellike lakes, with the great mountain dominating the entire scene, furnish a stupendous spectacle.

Leaving Sunrise Point the road continues up Sunrise Ridge through alpine forests straight toward the ice-capped mountain. To the east of the summit is glacier-scarred Little Tahoma, impressive in its rugged beauty, while to the west wind-swept Burroughs Mountain rises on the skyline. With a slight turn the road suddenly breaks over the rim onto the peaceful alpine plateau surrounded by all this mountain splendor. At the western edge of the plateau the national flag indicates park ranger headquarters. This log blockhouse is reminiscent of the old frontier days and dominates the plateau as did the forts of the pioneers. Here park rangers furnish information and assist visitors to plan their trips so that they may get the most enjoyment from this new scenic area. Free camp grounds and picnic areas, housekeeping cabins, cafeteria service, free nature guides, saddle-horse service, and various other accommodations for visitors are available.

APPROACH TO CARBON RIVER OR NORTHWEST PART OF THE PARK.—The Carbon River or northwest entrance of the park is reached from the Pacific Highway through Enumclaw, 22 miles, and through Sumner and Orting, 35 miles. The road is paved to Carbonado, 12 miles from the park entrance. From this point the county road is graveled and in good condition to the park boundary.

From the park entrance, which is 46 miles from Tacoma and 75 miles from Seattle, the park road extends for 7 miles up the Carbon River Valley, ending at a point about 2 miles from the Carbon Glacier. This road is maintained in passable condition only during the summer months. There are no facilities other than the free camp grounds, which are located at Ipsut Creek, 6 miles from the park entrance. From this camp trails lead to Mowich Lake, Spray Park, and other points on the west side, and to the Natural Bridge, Mystic Lake, and other points on the north side of the mountain. No fee for automobile permits is required, but all visitors must stop at the park entrance and register.

APPROACH TO OHANAPECOSH OR SOUTHEAST PART OF THE PARK.—The approach to this entrance is made either from Tacoma or Seattle via Morton or from the Pacific Highway at Marys Corner. These two routes meet at Kosmos, 7 miles southeast of Morton. From Kosmos an excellent graveled road continues up the interesting Cowlitz Valley through the Big Bottom country, Randle, and Packwood to the park boundary. A new highway from this point to Cayuse Pass through the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs is under construction, and at the present time it is necessary to drive 1½ miles over a narrow mountain road to reach the Hot Springs. Because not directly connected with the park highway

system, no automobile permit fee is required at this entrance, but visitors must register.

The Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, situated on the bank of the Ohanapecosh River, in the heavy forest of giant Douglas firs, western red cedars, Grand and Noble firs, is an ideal vacation place. Free camping facilities, comfortable hotel, cabin, and tent accommodations are maintained. There is also a modern bath-house, where visitors may use the hot mineral waters for a nominal price. Meal service, canned foods, and campers' supplies are available at the lodge.

BY RAILROAD AND AUTOMOBILE STAGE

The three gateway cities to Mount Rainier National Park—Yakima, Seattle, and Tacoma—are reached by three transcontinental railroads—the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, and the Great Northern. The Union Pacific Railroad serves Seattle and Tacoma. The park is reached from Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima by Rainier National Park Co. stages.

During the summer season, which extends from June 15 to September 15, there is a double daily automobile stage service between Seattle, Tacoma, and the park. For the inbound trip, stages depart from Seattle daily at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m.; from Tacoma daily at 9.05 a. m. and 3.05 p. m. Stages arrive at Paradise Inn for luncheon. For the outbound trip, auto stages leave for Tacoma at 8 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., arriving at Tacoma at 11.15 a. m. and 6.45 p. m. Auto stages for Seattle leave at 8 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and reach Seattle at 12.20 p. m. and 7.50 p. m.

There is daily stage service from Yakima to Yakima Park from July 1 to September 4, inclusive. Stages leave Yakima at 8 a. m., arriving at Yakima Park at 12.30 p. m. Departing from Yakima Park at 10.30 a. m., they arrive in Yakima at 2.45 p. m. Stages also operate to Yakima Park from Tacoma and Seattle, leaving Seattle at 8 a. m., arriving Yakima Park 12.30 p. m. Leaving Yakima Park 10.30 a. m., arriving Seattle 2.30 p. m. Stages leave Tacoma 8 a. m., arrive Yakima Park 12.30 p. m., leave Yakima Park 10.30 a. m., arrive Tacoma 2.30 p. m.

The round-trip auto-stage rate between Seattle and Paradise Inn is \$13; between Seattle and Yakima Park, \$13. Round-trip rate from Tacoma to Paradise is \$11; between Tacoma and Yakima Park, \$13. Round-trip rate between Yakima and Yakima Park is \$13.

At other times of the year stage service is maintained from Seattle and Tacoma to park and return as follows: Leave Seattle 8.20 a. m., Tacoma 9.30 a. m., arrive Longmire 11.50 a. m., arrive Paradise 1.10 p. m. Leave Paradise 3 p. m., leave Longmire 3.30 p. m., arrive Tacoma 6 p. m., arrive Seattle 7.10 p. m. Schedule from Longmire to Paradise is contingent upon snow conditions.

The trip to the park may be made from one city gateway and departure made by way of the other. To determine the rate for making the trip in one gateway and out another, the two 1-way rates should be added. All 1-way rates are half the round-trip rate.

Full information regarding schedules and rates for auto-stage service may be obtained from Rainier National Park Co. offices at 418 University Street, Seattle, and 776 Commerce Street, Tacoma. Tickets are sold at practically all ticket offices in the United States for the side trip to Rainier National Park by auto stage from Tacoma or Seattle.

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 & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Basinger, passenger traffic manager, Union Pacific System, Omaha, Nebr.; A. J. Dickinson, passenger traffic manager, Great Northern Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.; or M. M. Goodsill, general passenger agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.

ESCORTED TOURS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

Several of the larger railroads operate escorted tours to the principal national parks of the West, such as Mount Rainier, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce Canyon, and Glacier, and some even go as far as Hawaii and Mount McKinley.

The tour way is an easy and comfortable method of visiting the parks, as all arrangements are taken care of in advance. The total cost of the trip is included in the all-expense rate charged, and the escort in charge of each party attends to the handling of tickets, baggage, and other travel details. This is an especially interesting mode of travel for the inexperienced traveler or for one traveling alone. The escort, in addition to taking care of the bothersome details of travel, also assists the members of his party to enjoy the trip in every way possible.

Full information concerning these escorted tours may be obtained by writing to the passenger traffic managers of the railroads serving the various national parks.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The park is open the year round. During the summer season, which extends from the last Saturday in June until October 1, weather conditions permitting, all of the free camps, cabins, stores, and other utilities are open and in full service.

During the remainder of the year the National Park Inn at Longmire and Paradise Lodge in Paradise Valley are operated on regular summer rates. See the authorized rates on page 33.

The road to Canyon Rim, 8 miles above Longmire, is kept open during the winter, and motorists may drive to that point at any time. The roads from Canyon Rim to Paradise Valley and from the White River entrance to Yakima Park are closed to automobiles from about October 15, when snow usually falls, until about June 15. After snow closes the road above Canyon Rim the trip to Paradise Valley is made in from one to two hours over a snowshoe trail 2 miles in length. No accommodations of any kind are available in Yakima Park during the winter.

During the fall and spring months, when weather conditions permit, the free public camp grounds at Longmire, Carbon River, Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, and the old White River public camp are open and available for campers.

Information may be obtained at all times from park rangers, the park naturalist, and the superintendent. All suggestions and criticisms should be addressed to the superintendent, Longmire, Wash.

WHAT TO WEAR—WHAT TO TAKE WITH YOU

The best scenery and most interesting natural features are found at some distance from the automobile roads and hotels. To obtain the most enjoyment from a visit to Mount Rainier National Park visitors should come prepared for hiking and riding.

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 are required. 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 can be made with the Rainier National Park Co. Hiking clothing may be rented by those who do not bring their own.

There are many interesting trail trips that can be made by the inexperienced hiker over well-marked trails with safety. Park rangers will gladly furnish information and help plan trips to suit the individual's time and ability. Do not hesitate to ask park rangers for trail and other information.

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, Longmire, Paradise Valley, Yakima Park, and Ohanapecosh where provisions may be purchased by campers.

FREE PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

For the accommodation of visitors who bring in their own camping equipment, free public camp grounds are maintained at Longmire and Paradise Valley on the south side of the park and at Ipsut Creek in the northwest, at Yakima Park in the northeast, and at the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs in the southeast 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.

CABIN, HOTEL, AND MEAL SERVICE

The following types of service are available during the summer season: At Longmire, European-plan hotel, with cafeteria service, housekeeping cabins, and tents; at Paradise Valley, housekeeping cabins, lodge hotel with cafeteria service, American-plan hotel with dining-room service; at Yakima Park, housekeeping cabins with cafeteria service; and at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, American-plan lodge accommodations, housekeeping cabins, and tents. Supply stores will be found near all public camp grounds with the exception of the Ipsut Creek Camp Grounds in the Carbon River district.

European-plan hotel service is available at the National Park Inn, Longmire, and Paradise Lodge, Paradise Valley, the year round.

MEDICAL SERVICE

A physician is subject to call by the National Park Service and can be summoned by communicating with the superintendent's office in case of accident, illness, or serious injury.

A resident physician is employed by the Rainier National Park Co. and stationed at Paradise Inn during the summer season. A trained nurse and first-aid hospital facilities are maintained by the company at Longmire during the summer season. This medical service is available to park visitors at customary rates.

POST OFFICES

The post offices of the park are Longmire, Wash., the entire year; and Paradise Inn, Wash., and Sunrise Lodge, Wash., from July 1 until Labor Day.

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. 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.

GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS

Gasoline service stations are operated at Longmire, Paradise Valley, and Yakima Park during the summer season. Gasoline, oil, and similar motor supplies may be purchased. This service is provided at Longmire throughout the winter also.

NATURE GUIDE SERVICE

The National Park Service maintains a nature guide department in charge of a park naturalist, who is assisted during the summer months by several ranger naturalists. The duty of these men is to acquaint visitors with the interesting natural history of the region—the glaciers, flora, forests, birds, and animals. Free nature hikes of varying duration are conducted by these men throughout the summer months from Longmire, Paradise Valley, and Yakima Park. On these hikes the naturalist will point out and explain the many interesting features encountered along the trail. This free nature guide service also includes a small museum at Longmire as well as natural history exhibits at both Paradise Valley and Yakima Park; displays of wild flowers are maintained at these points as well, and in the evening illustrated talks on the natural features of the park are given. Nature Notes, a small publication, is also issued regularly through the year and is available to those interested.

TRAILS

Trails have been constructed with a view to making the wonders of nature easily accessible as well as to providing 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 Mount Rainier. It requires from one to two weeks to make the entire circuit of the mountain. Experienced guides, with pack and saddle animals, may be obtained through the Rainier National Park Co. if desired. Trails have been constructed leading from all developed areas to the principal points of interest in the locality. Trail information and pamphlets describing the scenic attractions may be obtained from any park ranger, who will gladly assist in planning trips to suit the time and convenience of visitors. Do not hesitate to ask rangers about the things to do and see.

FISHING

The principal streams of the park have their origin in glaciers. During the summer 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), the Ohanapecosh River, 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 Montana black spotted trout. Fishing tackle is obtainable in the guide department at Paradise Inn and at Reflection Lakes, where it can be purchased or rented as desired. The fishing regulations will be found in section 5, page 28.

HOW TO CLIMB MOUNT RAINIER³

CAUTION FOR CLIMBERS

It must be recognized that rock and ice climbing on any high mountain is a hazardous undertaking. Owing to the nature of the trip to the summit of Mount Rainier, all climbers are required, as a safety precaution, to register with the district park ranger before starting. They are also required to present satisfactory evidence of their physical ability to withstand the hardships of such a trip, and that they have sufficient knowledge and experience in similar hazardous climbing, and that they have proper equipment to insure reasonable chances of success. All prospective climbers should ask a park ranger for a copy of the special rules for summit climbers.

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 proved to be by far the safest and most convenient of all the routes by which the old volcano has been attacked.

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 oneself by another way.

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

³ By F. E. Matthes, United States Geological Survey.

summit may be the forerunners of a sudden snowstorm. 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 Valley is the logical base from which to make the climb. It lies near the timber line, at an altitude of 5,557 feet. Accommodations may there be had by the day or week; guides may be secured, and through them such necessaries 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. 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 daybreak, 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. Ropes are usually suspended from the cliffs, whereby one may assist himself upward. There is ever danger of the persons above starting rock debris 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 5 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 8 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 climber 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 Valley is easily made in from five to six hours.

In conclusion, it may be well to say a word of caution to the overambitious. 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 altogether 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. 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 a 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.

TABLES OF DISTANCES

Nisqually Road, park entrance to Paradise Valley—20 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Park entrance	Paradise Valley		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
West Side Highway Junction	1.0	19.0	2,100	West Side junction.
Tahoma Creek	1.2	18.8	2,120	60-foot cedar-log bridge. Beginning of West Side Trail.
Fallen Rock	2.0	18.0	2,270	Large rock which has fallen from Tumbum.
Kautz Creek	3.4	16.6	2,378	Glacial stream from Kautz Glacier.
Bear Prairie Point	4.8	15.2	2,500	Magnificent view of mountain.
Longmire	6.6	13.4	2,750	Superintendent's headquarters.
Indian Henry Trail	7.0	13.0	2,850	Trail to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground.
Cougar Rock	8.0	12.0	3,000	High Rock, base of Rampart Ridge.
Van Trump Camp	9.5	10.5	3,410	Small camp ground.
Christine Falls	10.9	9.1	3,667	Beautiful falls.
Nisqually Glacier	11.9	8.1	3,908	Comfort station; trail to end of glacier.
Ricksecker Point	13.4	6.6	4,212	Fine view of mountain and surrounding country.
Silver Forest	15.0	5.0	.....	Fire killed, weathered gray tree trunks.
Narada Falls	16.0	4.0	4,572	Falls in Paradise River; 168-foot drop.
Inspiration Point	17.3	2.7	4,900	Magnificent view.
Paradise Valley	20.0	0.0	5,400	District ranger; Paradise Inn.
Public camp grounds	20.4	0.4	5,400	Free camp sites, community building, and cabins.

West Side Highway, Nisqually Road to North Puyallup River—15.1 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Nisqually Road	North Puyallup River		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Fish Creek	3.9	11.2	2,923	Small clear stream. Good fishing.
Tahoma Camp	4.2	10.9	3,146	Wonderland Trail branches to Indian Henrys.
Tahoma Vista	5.4	9.7	3,458	Fine view of mountain and surrounding country.
Round Pass	6.9	8.2	3,879	Trail branches to Lake George.
South Puyallup River	8.3	6.8	3,479	River Crossing.
St. Andrews Creek	11.2	3.9	3,743	Trail to Klapatche Park.
Klapatche Point	12.4	2.7	4,117	Fine viewpoint.
North Puyallup River	15.1	0.0	3,707	Parking Area. View of Hanging Glacier.

Indian Henry Trail,¹ West Side Highway to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground—4 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	West Side Highway	Indian Henrys		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
West Side Highway	0.0	4.0	3,146	Trail starts at Tahoma Camp.
Tahoma Creek crossing	1.5	2.5	4,200	Trail bridge.
Ranger Station	4.0	0.0	5,300	Ranger cabin, telephone; all points of interest are in close proximity to station.

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

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Longmire Springs	Indian Henrys		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Rampart Ridge	2.0	4.5	3,800	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 interest are in close proximity to station.

¹ This is the most generally used trail to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground. It leaves the West Side Highway at Tahoma Camp, 4.2 miles from the Nisqually Road Junction. Another trail leaves the Nisqually Road at the crossing of Kautz Creek and, after passing over a shoulder of Mount Ararat, reaches Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, 5.5 miles from the highway.

Paradise Trail from Longmire Springs to Paradise Valley—5.9 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Longmire Springs	Paradise Valley		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
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 sheer drop of 168 feet.
Paradise Inn, lodge, camp	5.9	0.0	5,400	Hotel, lodge, cabins, camp.

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

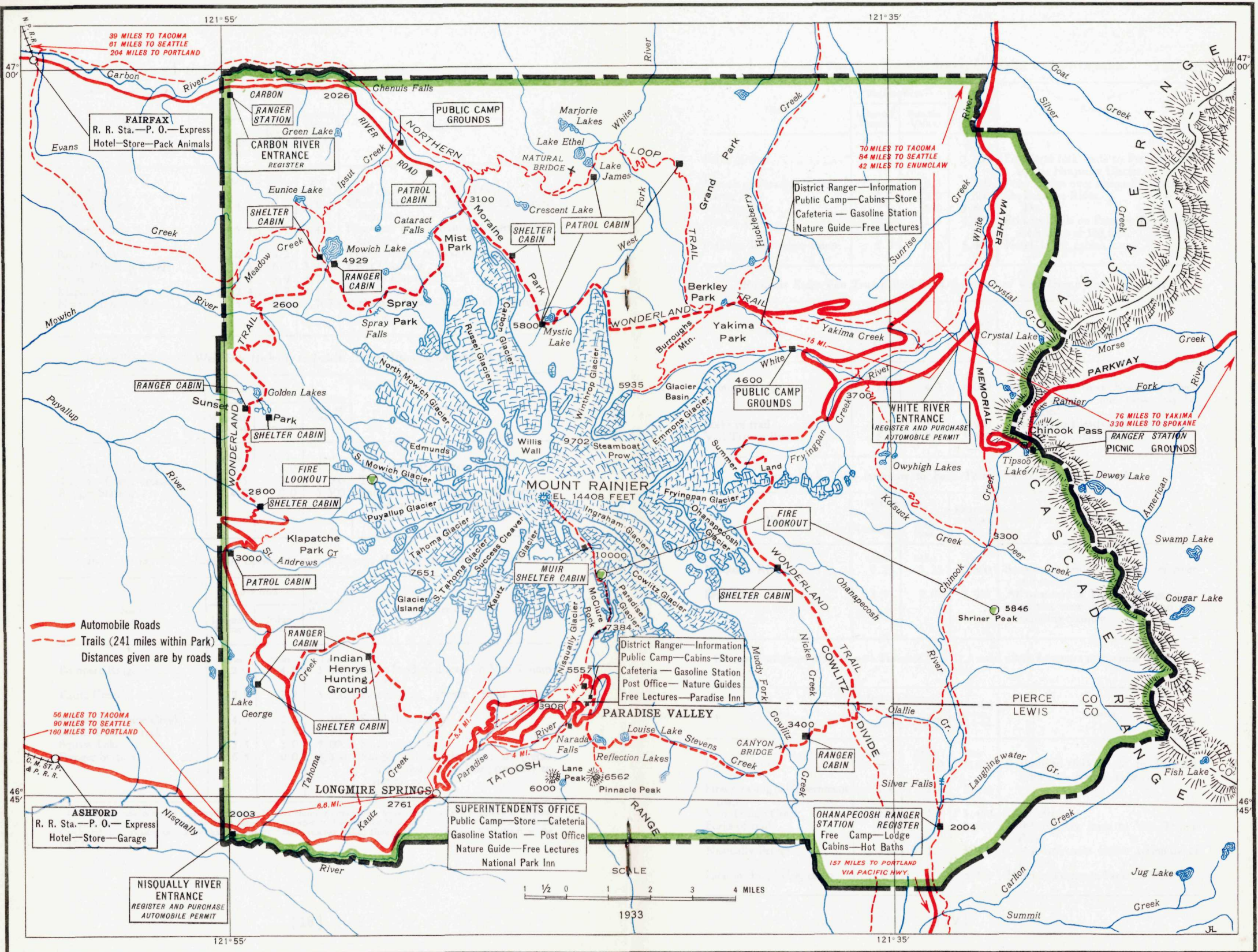
Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Longmire	Van Trump Park		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Rampart Ridge	1.2	4.3	4,080	Low ridge north of Nisqually River from which a fine view may be obtained.
Forks of trail	2.2	3.3	3,900	Left-hand fork leads to Indian Henrys.
Van Trump Park	5.5	0.0	5,500	Beautiful mountain park.

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

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

Glacier Trail from junction with Paradise Trail, 1.5 miles above Longmire to Paradise Valley—5.4 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Longmire	Paradise Valley		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Forks of trail	1.5	3.9	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 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	One-fourth mile below terminus of glacier.
Paradise Inn, lodge, camp	5.4	0	5,400	Hotel and camp in Paradise Valley.



39 MILES TO TACOMA
 81 MILES TO SEATTLE
 204 MILES TO PORTLAND

70 MILES TO TACOMA
 84 MILES TO SEATTLE
 42 MILES TO ENUMOLAW

76 MILES TO YAKIMA
 330 MILES TO SPOKANE

56 MILES TO TACOMA
 90 MILES TO SEATTLE
 100 MILES TO PORTLAND

157 MILES TO PORTLAND
 VIA PACIFIC HWY

FAIRFAX
 R. R. Sta.—P. O.—Express
 Hotel—Store—Pack Animals

CARBON RIVER ENTRANCE REGISTER

District Ranger—Information
 Public Camp—Cabins—Store
 Cafeteria—Gasoline Station
 Nature Guide—Free Lectures

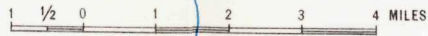
District Ranger—Information
 Public Camp—Cabins—Store
 Cafeteria—Gasoline Station
 Post Office—Nature Guides
 Free Lectures—Paradise Inn

OHANAPECOSH RANGER STATION REGISTER
 Free Camp—Lodge
 Cabins—Hot Baths

ASHFORD
 R. R. Sta.—P. O.—Express
 Hotel—Store—Garage

NISQUALLY RIVER ENTRANCE REGISTER AND PURCHASE AUTOMOBILE PERMIT

SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE
 Public Camp—Store—Cafeteria
 Gasoline Station—Post Office
 Nature Guide—Free Lectures
 National Park Inn



1933

MAP OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

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	Van Trump Park		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Junction of trails	2.9	2.5	3,550	
Christine Falls	3.2	2.2	3,667	Beautiful falls on Van Trump Creek.
Van Trump Canyon	4.3	1.1	4,500	Small canyon on Van Trump Creek.
Comet Falls	4.7	0.7	5,200	Beautiful falls with 200-foot drop.
Van Trump Park	5.4	0	5,500	Beautiful mountain park.

Ohanapecosh Trail from Narada Falls to Ohanapecosh Hot Springs—15 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Narada Falls	Ohanapecosh Hot Springs		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Narada Falls	0.0	15.0	4,572	Beautiful falls 150 ft.
Reflection Lakes	1.5	13.5	4,861	Beautiful clear lakes.
Louise Lake	2.5	12.5	4,592	Beautiful clear lake.
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 100 feet above the water.
Nickel Creek	8.5	6.5	3,300	Tributary of Muddy Fork, many falls.
Cowlitz Divide	10.0	5.0	4,770	Junction of Cowlitz Divide Trail.
Olallie 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	1,930	Clear stream with many falls and cascades.
Ohanapecosh Hot Springs	15.0	0	2,004	Ranger cabin; telephone. Lodge, tents, cabins, bathhouse.

East Side Trail, Ohanapecosh Ranger Station, to White River Road—17 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Ohanapecosh Ranger Station	White River Road		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Laughing Water Creek	0.6	16.4	2,000	Clear stream.
Silver Falls	0.95	16.0	2,050	On Ohanapecosh River.
Cedar Flat	2.0	15.0	2,300	Many large cedars.
Cougar Creek	3.8	13.2	2,325	Clear stream in heavy timber.
Olallie Creek Cut-off Trail	4.0	13.0	2,350	Short cut to Olallie Creek.
Whittier Creek	5.4	11.6	2,700	Clear stream.
Stafford Falls	6.5	10.5	2,775	On Ohanapecosh River.
Fork of Chinook Creek	7.8	9.2	3,124	Heavily timbered basin.
Boundary Creek	8.5	8.5	3,275	Patrol cabin.
Sydney Falls	9.1	7.9	3,600	Beautiful falls on Kotsuck Creek; shelter cabin; telephone.
Horsehoe Falls	11.5	5.5	5,000	Beautiful falls on Kotsuck Creek.
Goats Pass	12.2	4.8	5,300	
Owyhigh Lakes	12.6	4.4	5,150	Beautiful lakes amid rugged peaks.
White River Road	17.0	0	3,700	

Cowlitz Divide-Summerland Trail from summit of Cowlitz Divide to White River Road—13.3 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Cowlitz Divide	White River Road		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
Cowlitz Divide	0.0	13.3	4,770	At Ohanapecosh Trail.
Indian Bar	5.0	10.0	5,150	Beautiful basin above Wauhaukau-pauken Falls.
Ohanapecosh Park	6.0	9.0	5,500	Beautiful region; many waterfalls and rugged peaks.
Fryingpan Glacier	7.5	7.5	6,750	
Summerland	9.0	6.0	5,900	Beautiful park; many flowers amid rugged surroundings.
White River Road	13.3	0	3,725	4 miles above White River Ranger Station.

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

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Tahoma Fork Bridge	Carbon River Ranger Station		
	Miles	Miles	Feet	
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.
Trail to Klapatche Park	10.9	28.1	3,900	About 2 miles to Klapatche Park.
Moores 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, cabin, telephone.
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	
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.
Ipsut Creek Camp Ground	39.0	0	2,026	Public camp, ranger station.

Grindstone Trail from Fairfax to Mowich Lake—20 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Fairfax	Mowich Lake		
Fairfax	Miles 0	Miles 20.0	Feet	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	Spring 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	4,929	Beautiful clear lake; fishing; good camping; side trips; log cabin; telephone.

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

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Mowich Lake	Olson Cabin		
Lee Creek	Miles 1.5	Miles 8.5	Feet 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.
Olson Cabin	10.0	0	3,175	Patrol cabin on Carbon River Road.

Carbon River Road to Yakima Park—15 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Carbon River Road	Yakima Park		
Carbon Glacier	Miles 1.5	Miles 13.5	Feet 3,355	Lowest perpetual ice field in the United States.
Moraine Cabin	4.5	10.5	5,100	Shelter cabin.
Moraine Park	5.5	9.5	5,700	Good camping; grass and water.
Mystic Lake	7.0	8.0	5,750	Clear, beautiful lake; shelter cabin; magnificent views obtained.
Yakima Park	15.0	0	6,270	Beautiful park; unobstructed view of mountain camp, cabins, lodge.

Northern Loop Trail from Carbon River Road to Yakima Park—21.5 miles

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Carbon River Road	Yakima Park		
Forks of Trail	Miles 4.0	Miles 17.5	Feet 2,883	Right fork to Carbon Glacier.
Chenuis Mountain	7.5	14.0	6,100	Beautiful park region, with high cliffs, lakes, snow fields, and high rocky peaks; goats; good horse feed.
Natural Bridge	10.0	11.5	5,400	At end of branch trail; one of the natural wonders of the park.
Mosquito Flat, Van Horn Creek	11.0	10.5	4,400	Scenic region; good camping and fishing.
West Fork White River	13.0	8.5	3,240	Swift glacial stream from Winthrop Glacier; no bridge.
Grand Park	17.0	4.5	5,700	Most extensive mountain park on north side; good view of Mount Rainier.
Berkeley Park	20.0	1.5	6,000	Beautiful park basin; flora abounds in great profusion.
Frozen Lake	21.0	.5	6,900	Barren region.
Yakima Park Ranger Station	21.5	0	6,200	Ranger station, camp, cabins, lodge.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST REACHED FROM PARADISE VALLEY

[Best reached on foot]

Name	Distance and direction from Paradise Valley	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
Nisqually Glacier	Miles 1¼ W	Feet 5,500	Largest glacier on south side of Mount Rainier.
Glacier Vista	1½ N	6,300	Wonderful view of entire Nisqually Glacier and mountain.
Panorama Point	1¾ N	6,800	Panorama of Paradise Valley and Nisqually watershed.
Alta Vista	¾ N	5,800	Fine view; marker to identify all peaks and prominent points.
Monument	1½ NE	5,900	Where Chief Sluiskin, Indian guide, waited return of first summit climbers.
Golden Gate	1½ NE	6,500	Where Paradise Glacier and Skyline trails cross.
Reflection Lakes	2 SE	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	4¾ 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.
Sluiskin Falls	1¼ 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	1¾ 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	2¼ NE .....	.....	At foot of Stevens Glacier.

Principal points of interest reached from Paradise Valley—Continued

Name	Distance and direction from Paradise Valley		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Miles	Feet		
Stevens Canyon.....	2¼ NE			Below Stevens Glacier. 4 miles long, ½ mile wide, 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep.
Fairy Falls.....	2¾ NE	5,500		Beautiful falls 700 feet high at head of Stevens Canyon.
Mazama Ridge.....	1½ SE	5,900		Noted for abundance of beautiful wild flowers.
Faraway Rock.....	2¾ SE	5,300		Excellent panorama of Tatoosh Range with lakes in foreground.
Lake Louise.....	2½ SE	4,500		Beautiful lake. Good fishing.
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.....	3¼ N	8,262		Lofty spires between Cowlitz and Ingraham Glaciers.
Cowlitz Chimneys.....	8 NE	7,607		Large chimney-like peaks on divide between Cowlitz River and White River.
McClure Rock.....	2 N	7,384		Flat, rocky platform overlooking Paradise Glacier.
Anvil Rock Fire Look-out Station.	3¼ N	9,584		Sharp crest halfway between McClure Rock and Camp Muir. The trail leads over snow fields.
Camp Muir shelter hut.	3¾ 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.....	4¼ N	11,033		Pinnacle on Cowlitz Cleaver. Its shape resembles a beehive.
Camp Misery.....	4¼ N	11,033		Above the Beehive.
Gibraltar Rock.....	4¾ 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 3 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.....	7¼ 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 YAKIMA PARK

Name	Distance and direction from ranger headquarters		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Miles	Feet		
Sourdough Trail.....	2.5 N	6,500		Easily accessible trail to Frozen Lake and Dege Peak. Wonderful view of Mount Rainier.
Burroughs Mountain.....	2.5 W	7,000		Wonderful view of Mount Rainier and surrounding ranges.
Frozen Lake.....	1.3 NW	6,700		Water-supply reservoir. Barren region.
Glacier Basin.....	5.8 SW	5,939		Old mine, view of mountain.
Berkeley Park.....	2.8 W	6,000		Beautiful alpine park, wild flowers.
Dege Peak.....	1.8 NE	7,006		On Sourdough Trail. An easy climb to good view of other Cascade peaks.
Clover Lake.....	3 NE	5,728		Good fishing, wild flowers.
Shadow Lake.....	1 SW	5,800		Small lake near picnic ground. No fishing permitted.
Old White River public camp.	2.8 S	4,500		Quiet protected camp grounds near terminus of Emmons Glacier.
Grand Park.....	4.5 NW	5,700		Largest mountain park on north side. Excellent views.
Summerland Park.....	8.8 S	5,900		Beautiful alpine park amid rugged peaks.
Emmons Glacier.....	4.2 SW	4,719		Largest glacier in continental United States
Lake James.....	12.2 NW	4,370		Beautiful lake set in dense forest. A 2-day trip.
Owyhigh Lakes.....	9.8 SE	5,200		Alpine lakes and flower fields on East Side Trail.
Natural Bridge.....	15 NW	5,500		One of the natural wonders of the park.
Winthrop Glacier.....	5 W	5,100		Second largest glacier on mountain. On trail to Mystic Lake.
St. Elmo Pass.....	6 SW	7,415		High pass above timber line overlooking both Emmons and Winthrop Glaciers.
Mystic Lake.....	7 W	5,700		Alpine lake and flower fields.
Steamboat Prow.....	8 SW	9,500		Upper end of cleaver dividing Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers.
Camp Curtis.....	6.5 SW	9,000		Protecting rock used as shelter for overnight camp by hikers to summit.
Columbia Crest.....	10 SW	14,408		Huge snowdrift on northwest side of east crater. Highest point on Mount Rainier.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST REACHED FROM LONGMIRE

Name	Distance and direction from Longmire		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Miles	Feet		
Eagle Peak.....	3.5 E	5,955		West end of Tatoosh Range. Magnificent view of mountain and surrounding country.
River Trail.....	1.2 NE	3,100		Easy trail through fine timber. Cross Nisqually River on log and return via opposite side of river for round trip.
Public camp grounds.....	0.5 E	2,700		Free auto camp, community house, where nature lectures are given by a naturalist.
Beaver dams.....	2.3 S	2,500		Interesting beaver workings.
Lake George.....	1.5 NW ¹	4,232		Beautiful lake. Good fishing.
Mount Wow.....	1.5 W ¹	6,030		Good hard climb. Mountain goats often seen.
Glacier Bridge.....	3.8 NE	3,908		One-half mile from snout of Nisqually Glacier.
Narada Falls.....	4.4 NE	4,572		Principal falls on Paradise River with sheer drop of 150 feet.
Paradise Valley.....	5.9 NE	5,557		Camps, hotels; base for mountain climb.

¹Distance given is from road.

Principal points of interest reached from Longmire—Continued

Name	Distance and direction from Longmire		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Miles	Direction		
Christine Falls.....	3.2	NE.....	3,667	Beautiful falls. Auto road passes this point over stone bridge.
Comet Falls.....	4.7	NE.....	5,200	Falls of exceptional beauty with sheer drop of over 200 feet. (1.5 miles from road.)
Van Trump Park.....	5.4	NE.....	5,500	Beautiful mountain park with fine view of mountain. (2.2 miles from Nisqually Road.)
Cushman Crest.....	6.1	NE.....	7,000	Rugged rock ridge between Van Trump Park and Nisqually Glacier.
Kautz Glacier Canyon..	5.5	SW.....	4,500	Deep ice-filled gorge with precipitous sides.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Approved December 21, 1932, 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. 243), May 28, 1926 (44 Stat. 668), January 31, 1931 (46 Stat. 1047), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and shall supersede all previous rules and regulations for this park heretofore promulgated, which are hereby rescinded.

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 of the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, 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. Before any flowers are picked permit must be secured from this officer.

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 visitors touring the park and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during the past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. The following regulations, therefore, will be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of the visitors who come in the park.

(a) Keep the camp grounds clean. Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans provided for the purpose. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or buried.

(b) There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it. There are thousands of visitors to each camp site every year and the water in the streams and creeks 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. Contamination of watersheds of water supplies or of any water used for drinking purposes is prohibited.

(c) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the park. Bathing in any of the streams near

the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park is not permitted without suitable bathing clothes.

(d) All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camp sites and circulation areas in order not to litter the ground.

(e) Campers may use only dead or fallen timber for fuel.

(f) Any article likely to frighten shall not be hung near a road or trail.

(g) The wearing of bathing suits, scanty or objectionable clothing, without proper covering, is prohibited in automobiles, or around camps, villages or hotels.

3. **FIRES.**—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be kindled near trees, deadwood, 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 deadwood, 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 beds smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Permission to burn on any cleanup operation within the park must be first secured from the superintendent's office, and in such cases as is deemed advisable such burning will be under Government supervision. All costs of suppression and damage caused by reason of loss of control of such burning operations shall be paid by the person or persons to whom such permit has been granted.

No lighted cigarette, cigar, match, or other burning material shall be thrown from any vehicle or saddle horse or dropped into any leaves, grass, twigs, or tree mold.

Smoking or the building of fires on any lands within the park may be prohibited by the superintendent when, in his judgment, the hazard makes such action necessary.

All persons making trips away from established camps are required to obtain fire permits from the nearest ranger before building camp fires.

The use of fireworks or firecrackers in the park is prohibited except with the written permission of the superintendent.

4. **HUNTING.**—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and all hunting or the killing, wounding, frightening, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of the park.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description, used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals within the limits of the park shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers of the park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating this regulation, and upon conviction such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to other punishment. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under authority of the Secretary of the Interior. Possession within said park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this regulation.

During the hunting season arrangements may be made at entrance stations to identify and transport through the park carcasses of birds or animals killed outside of the park.

Firearms are prohibited within the park except upon written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places

beyond shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, seines, nets, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written permission to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibility for the loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, 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.

NOTE.—The foregoing regulation is in effect a declaration of the law on this subject contained in sections 4 and 5 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1916 (39 Stat. 243), accepting cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction of the lands embraced within the Mount Rainier National Park.

This act by its terms applies to all lands within said park whether in public or private ownership.

Feeding directly from the hand, touching, teasing, or molesting bears is prohibited. Persons photographing bears do so at their own risk and peril.

5. **FISHING.**—Fishing is permitted in the park lakes, not posted as closed, from June 15 to September 30, inclusive, and in rivers and streams, not posted as closed, from May 1 to October 31, inclusive. 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. The use of live fish as bait is prohibited in park lakes and streams. Fishing in any 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. 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. No fishing is permitted between sunset and sunrise. The possession of more than two days' catch by any one person at one time shall be considered as a violation of this regulation.

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 or sound pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or special equipment, 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 in 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 within the park.

11. **PRIVATE LANDS.**—Owners of private 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 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.

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

14. **DOGS AND CATS.**—Dogs and cats are prohibited on the Government lands in the park except that upon written permission of the superintendent, secured upon entrance, they may be transported over through roads by persons passing through the park, provided they are kept under leash, crated, or otherwise under restrictive control of the owner at all times while in the park; provided, however, that employees and others may be authorized by the superintendent to keep dogs in the park administrative area, or areas, on condition that they are kept within the confines of these areas, and subject to such further conditions in the interest of good park administration as may be determined by the superintendent.

15. **DEAD ANIMALS.**—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on 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 ROADS AND TRAILS.**—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing, shall remain quiet until the 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.

Any and all roads and trails in the park may be closed to public use by order of the superintendent when, in his judgment, conditions make travel thereon hazardous or dangerous, or when such action is necessary to protect the park.

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

(b) Load and weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the superintendent of the park 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 ranger stations at the park entrances.

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

18. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—No pack-train or saddle-horse party shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a guide or competent leader. Such guides or leaders

may be required to pass an examination prescribed by and in a manner satisfactory to the superintendent. At the discretion of the superintendent, guides may be permitted to carry unsealed firearms.

19. FINES AND PENALTIES.—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, and/or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent.

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.

NOTES.—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.

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

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

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR-CYCLE REGULATIONS

1. 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 machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by transportation lines operating under Government franchise), and any person operating an automobile in contravention of the provisions of this regulation shall be deemed guilty of its violation.

2. MOTOR TRUCKS AND BUSES.—Motor trucks and buses are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles, except the superintendent will establish limits of size and tonnage capacity which may vary according to the different roads and bridges.

Commercial truck trailers engaged in hauling freight will be required to secure permission from the superintendent before using the park roads.

3. MOTOR CYCLES.—Motor cycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, so far as they are applicable.

4. PERMITS.—No motor vehicle may be operated in the park without a Mount Rainier National Park permit.

The owner or driver of each motor-driven vehicle entering the park shall secure this permit at the entrance station.

This permit authorizes the operation of the vehicle therein described over the public roads in the park throughout the current calendar year. The permit is issued to the vehicle described therein and not to the owner or driver. This permit should be carried in the car and exhibited to park rangers on request.

Permits purchased in December of any year are honored throughout the ensuing year.

5. FEES.—The fee for automobile or motor-cycle permit is \$1.

6. ENTRANCES: ROADS.—Automobiles and motor cycles may enter and leave by the Nisqually, Carbon, and White entrances between the hours of 6 a. m. and 9.30 p. m. on week days and between the hours of 5 a. m. and 11 p. m. on Saturdays, Sundays, days preceding holidays, and holidays.

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

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 Saturdays, Sundays, days preceding holidays, and holidays, except in case of emergency.

7. 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 accidents. Speed is limited to 15 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches the speed may be increased to 30 miles per hour. All cautionary signs must be observed. Ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips are the only exceptions to this rule. The speed of all motor trucks over 1½ tons capacity is limited not to exceed 25 miles per hour on all park roads.

8. TEAMS.—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall be so manipulated as to allow safe passage for the other party. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour.

9. RIGHT OF WAY, ETC.—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, shall move to the right to allow safe passage.

When automobiles going in opposite directions meet on a grade the ascending machine has the right of way, and the descending machine shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass in safety.

10. MUFFLER CUT-OUTS.—Muffler cut-outs shall be kept closed at all times within the limits of the park.

11. ACCIDENTS: STOP-OVERS.—If cars stop because of accident or for any reason, they shall be immediately parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road.

The driver of any motor-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

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, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

13. INTOXICATION.—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs shall operate or drive a motor-driven vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

14. 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, and/or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejection from the park. 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.

LITERATURE AND MAPS

Government publications on Mount Rainier National Park and certain general publications may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned. Sale publications for the other national parks are listed in the information circulars on those parks.

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.

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 66 pages, including many illustrations.

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

Glimpses of Our National Monuments. 74 pages, including 34 illustrations.

Contains brief descriptions of all the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior.

Guide to Hiking Trips and Trail Information, Mount Rainier National Park. May be obtained at the offices of the superintendent and naturalist on personal application.

Automobile Road Map of Mount Rainier National Park. (Available in park only.)

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.

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.

Automobile Map of Western United States.

Shows location of the national parks and monuments, the National Park-to-Park Highway, and other principal automobile highways.

Information circulars similar to this for the national parks listed below:

Acadia National Park.	Lassen Volcanic National Park.
Carlsbad Caverns National Park.	Mesa Verde National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.	Mount McKinley National Park.
Glacier National Park.	Rocky Mountain National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.	Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
Grand Teton National Park.	Wind Cave National Park.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park.	Yellowstone National Park.
Hawaii National Park.	Yosemite National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.	Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

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 40 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. 85 cents.¹

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 274 pages, including 312 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.

The following topographic 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 18¾ 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 relief is indicated by brown contour lines.

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

REFERENCES

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ROLFE, MARY A. Our National Parks. Book Two. A supplementary reader on the national parks for fifth and sixth grade students. Benjamin H. Sanborn, Chicago, 1928.

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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.

VANCOUVER, CAPT. GEORGE. Discovery of the North Pacific Ocean. 1790-5.

Mount Rainier on p. 235.

WILBUR, RAY LYMAN, and DU PUY, WILLIAM ATHERTON. Conservation in the Department of the Interior. Chapter on parks, pp. 96-112. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1931. Price, \$1.

WINTHROP, THEODORE. The Canoe and the Saddle, or Klamath 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, 260, 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. 1926. 444 pp., 74 illustrations, 14 maps and diagrams.

Mount Rainier on pp. 156-183.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1933

All the rates of the authorized public utilities for services within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, lodges, cabins, and transportation line are not Government employees. Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

The National Park Service has no direct supervision over the rates or the service given outside the park; rates are furnished for the information of the public.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARK

(Rates June 15 to September 15)

The Rainier National Park Co. operates national-park type auto stages from Yakima, Seattle, and Tacoma to all points within the park. These three gateway cities are reached by transcontinental railroads.

To determine the rate for making the trip from one gateway city and out another, the two 1-way rates should be added. All 1-way rates are half the round-trip rate.

Transportation may be reserved in advance, from either of the gateways, by directing requests to the Rainier National Park Co., Tacoma, Wash. Authorized rates are as follows:

	One way	Round trip
From Tacoma to Longmire.....	\$3.40	\$6.80
From Tacoma to Nisqually Glacier.....	4.20	8.40
From Tacoma to Narada Falls.....	4.85	9.70
From Tacoma to Paradise Valley.....	5.50	11.00
From Tacoma to White River entrance.....	4.00	8.00
From Tacoma to Yakima Park.....	6.50	13.00
From Seattle to Longmire.....	4.40	8.80
From Seattle to Nisqually Glacier.....	5.20	10.40
From Seattle to Narada Falls.....	5.85	11.70
From Seattle to Paradise Valley.....	6.50	13.00
From Seattle to White River entrance.....	4.00	8.00
From Seattle to Yakima Park.....	6.50	13.00
From Yakima to Yakima Park.....	6.50	13.00

Parties desiring exclusive use of an automobile for service between Tacoma and Seattle and the national park can arrange for it on the basis of six regular fares for the service desired, when cars are available, plus \$2.50 per hour running time.

Transportation service from September 16 to June 14

	One way	Round trip
From Tacoma to Longmire.....	\$3.90	\$7.80
From Tacoma to Nisqually Glacier.....	4.70	9.40
From Tacoma to Narada Falls.....	5.35	10.70
From Tacoma to Paradise Valley.....	6.00	12.00
From Seattle to Longmire Springs.....	5.40	10.80
From Seattle to Nisqually Glacier.....	6.20	12.40
From Seattle to Narada Falls.....	6.85	13.70
From Seattle to Paradise Valley.....	7.50	15.00

ALL-YEAR AUTO STAGE SERVICE FROM ASHFORD TO POINTS WITHIN THE PARK

The Rainier National Park Co. operates national-park type auto stages from Ashford to points within the national park. Rates are as follows:

	One way	Round trip
Between Ashford and park entrance.....	\$0.90	\$1.80
Between Ashford and Longmire.....	1.90	3.80
Between Ashford and Nisqually Glacier.....	2.70	5.40
Between Ashford and Narada Falls.....	3.35	6.70
Between Ashford and Paradise Valley.....	4.00	8.00

SPECIAL ALL-EXPENSE TRIP

Special all-expense trip tickets are on sale at touring agencies throughout the United States as well as at Seattle and Tacoma ticket offices. These tickets cover round-trip automobile transportation, including all necessary hotel service for 2-day or 3-day periods. The purchaser also has the choice of entering the park from Seattle or Tacoma as well as the choice of any kind of accommodation desired at Paradise Inn. Cost of these special tickets will be governed by route selected and accommodations desired at Paradise Inn, such cost to be determined by adding together the regularly authorized rates involved.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK

Transportation lines within the park are operated by the Rainier National Park Co. under a contract from the Department of the Interior.

The post-office address of the Rainier National Park Co. is Tacoma, Wash. The authorized rates are as follows:

AUTO-STAGE SERVICE (REGULAR)

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

Auto-stage rates within park limits

	One way	Round trip
Between Longmire and park entrance.....	\$1.00	\$2.00
Between Longmire and Nisqually Glacier.....	.80	1.60
Between Longmire and Narada Falls.....	1.45	2.90
Between Longmire and Paradise Valley.....	2.10	4.20
Between White River entrance and Yakima Park.....	2.50	5.00

AUTOMOBILE AND STAGE SERVICE (SPECIAL)

Touring cars for parties not exceeding six, or national-park type stages for parties of more than six people will be furnished when available for the exclusive use of private parties between regularly scheduled points, at the regular auto-stage-service rates, based on the maximum capacity of the car or stage, plus a car charge of \$4 per hour or fraction thereof.

Six-passenger touring cars, when available, may be rented for short trips in the vicinity of the various hotels and lodges at \$6 per hour.

HOTELS, LODGES, AND CABINS—SUMMER SEASON

The hotels, lodges, cabins, and other facilities operated by the Rainier National Park Co.—winter address, 776 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Wash.; summer address, from July 1 to Sept. 10, Paradise Inn, Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.—are as follows:

LONGMIRE

At Longmire the National Park Inn is operated on the European plan, with cafeteria meal service. A number of housekeeping cabins are operated in connection with the hotel. The National Park Inn is open throughout the entire year, and serves as a base for winter operations during the winter season. For winter service refer to page 40.

National Park Inn, year round

(Rates are without meals)

1 person in room, with bath, per day	\$3.50
Each additional person, per day	1.50
1 person in room, without bath, per day	2.50
Each additional person, per day	1.00

A 10 per cent discount is allowed for stay of one week or longer on room rate only.

Housekeeping cabins, July 1 to October 1

1 to 4 persons in 3-room housekeeping cabin, furnished with bedding, linen, and maid service, per day	6.00
Each additional person, per day	1.25
1 to 4 persons in 3-room housekeeping cabin, furnished with exception of bedding, linen, and maid service, per day	4.00
Each additional person, per day	1.00

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

A 10 per cent discount is allowed on housekeeping cabins for a stay of one to two weeks and 20 per cent discount is allowed on a stay of two to four weeks. For a stay of four weeks or longer a 30 per cent discount will be allowed. No discount on meal service.

Blankets, per pair, per day (not rented without linen)	\$0.25
Linen, 2 sheets, 2 pillow slips, and 2 towels, changed daily, per day .....	.50
Cabins do not contain cooking utensils. One basket of wood furnished free each day; additional basket .....	.25

PARADISE VALLEY

Paradise Inn, at Paradise Valley, is an interesting structure of weathered cedar logs that show entirely to the ridgepole in the big lobby, 50 by 110 feet. Great stone chimneys and fireplaces are at either end, and there are comfortable lounging chairs. Even summer nights are cool in the park and the log fires that sparkle and roar in the great fireplaces add to the charm and comfort of the great room. The huge dining room, 50 by 100 feet, seats 270 people.

Most of the sleeping quarters of Paradise Inn are in the Annex, a separate structure. These modern rooms are furnished and equipped in the best possible way. There is an ample supply of rooms, both with and without bath.

Paradise Inn is open from July 1 to August 28. Paradise Lodge accommodates all guests at Paradise after Paradise Inn closes. The Lodge accommodates 70 to 75 people comfortably, is electrically lighted, and heated. Meals are served cafeteria style. (See p. 41 for winter rates.)

Paradise Inn—July 1 to August 28

(American plan)

MAIN BUILDING

1 person in room, without bath, with meals, per day	\$6.00
2 or more persons in room, without bath, with meals, each, per day	5.50

ANNEX

1 person in room, with meals, per day	7.00
2 or more persons in room, with meals, per day, each	6.00
1 person in room, with private bath, with meals, per day	9.00
2 or more persons in room, with private bath, with meals, per day, each	7.50
Single meals, table d'hote:	
Breakfast	1.00
Luncheon	1.25
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 without meals or who desire partial meal service will be accommodated at Paradise Lodge.

Paradise Lodge, year round

Paradise Lodge is located near Paradise Inn and operated separately. It is intended to care for visitors desiring moderately priced accommodations. Rooms with and without bath and housekeeping cabins are offered here. Meals are served cafeteria style. There are shower baths and a laundry for the use of patrons.

Paradise Lodge has 35 bedrooms and 275 modern housekeeping cabins adjacent thereto. Rooms are equipped with electric light, hot and cold running water, and are heated and completely furnished.

Each cabin is provided with a double bed, springs, mattress, pillows, cookstove, table, benches, sink, cold-running water, and electric lights.

1 person in room with bath, per day	\$4.00
Each additional person, per day	2.00
1 person in room, without bath, per day	3.00
Each additional person, per day	1.50

A 10 per cent discount is allowed on room rental for a stay of a week or longer.

Paradise housekeeping cabins, July 1 to October 1

Persons using the housekeeping cabins may be governed entirely by their own wishes in the matter of meals. They may bring their food supplies and blankets and live at a minimum outlay of \$2 per day for two people, or they make take their meals at Paradise Lodge or Paradise Inn, all or in part. Fresh and cured meats, flour, sugar, coffee, fresh milk, etc., as well as prepared coffee, tea, and chocolate by measure are sold at Paradise Lodge, so that patrons may purchase supplies at any time.

Furnished with blankets, linen, and maid service:

1 or 2 persons in 1-room cabin, per day	\$3.00
1 to 4 persons in 3-room cabin, per day (2 bedrooms and kitchen)	6.00
Each additional person, per day	1.25

Furnished without blankets, linen, or maid service:

1 or 2 persons in 1-room cabin, per day	2.00
1 to 4 persons in 3-room cabin, per day (2 bedrooms and kitchen)	4.00
Each additional person, per day	1.00

Children under 8 years of age occupying cots or other sleeping accommodations in rooms or cabins will be charged half rate.

1 pair blankets, per day (blankets not rented without linen) .....	.25
Linen (2 sheets, 2 pillow slips, 2 towels), per day .....	.50

To patrons remaining one to two weeks a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on cabin and bedding rental charges. For stay of two weeks to four weeks a 20 per cent discount will be allowed. For stay of four weeks or longer a 30 per cent discount will be allowed. No discount on meal service.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

Shower or tub bath	\$0.35
Laundry tub rental .....	.25

One basket of wood furnished free each day; additional basket, 25 cents. No cooking utensils in cabins or on rental. Some utensils are on sale at the lodge.

YAKIMA PARK

At Yakima Park, the Rainier National Park Co. operates the Sunrise Cafeteria and housekeeping cabins. Each cabin is provided with a double bed, springs, mattress, pillows, cookstove, table, benches, sink, cold running water, and electric lights.

Yakima Park is located 15 miles within the park from the northeast entrance. It is 85 miles from Tacoma, 99 miles from Seattle and 90 miles from Yakima. Yakima Park is reached by Rainier National Park Co. auto stages from Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima over the Naches Pass Highway. See transportation, page 33.

Yakima Park housekeeping cabins, July 1 to October 1

Furnished, with blankets, linen, and maid service:

1 or 2 persons in 1-room cabin, per day	\$3.00
1 to 4 persons in 3-room cabin, per day (2 bedrooms and kitchen)	6.00
Each additional person, per day	1.25

Furnished, without blankets, linen, or maid service:	
1 or 2 persons in 1-room cabin, per day	\$2.00
1 to 4 persons in 3-room cabin, per day (2 bedrooms and kitchen)	4.00
Each additional person, per day	1.00
Children under 8 years of age occupying cots or other sleeping accommodations in cabins will be charged half rate.	
1 pair blankets, per day	.25
Linen (2 sheets, 2 pillow slips, 2 towels), per day	.50

To patrons remaining one to two weeks a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on cabin and bedding rental charges. For stay of two weeks to four weeks a 20 per cent discount will be allowed. For stay of four weeks or longer a 30 per cent discount will be allowed. No discount will be allowed on meal service.

One basket of wood furnished free each day; additional basket, 25 cents. No cooking utensils in cabins or on rental. Some utensils are on sale at the lodge.

Salesrooms provide for camper's supplies such as cured and fresh meats, canned vegetables, staple groceries, and photographic supplies.

Saddle and pack horses may be rented at Yakima Park at authorized rates (see page 39).

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL—SUMMER SEASON

Full equipment is included in the cost of all scheduled guide trips. Those who desire to rent equipment for independent tours and trips about the park may obtain separate items of apparel or the complete outfits at approved rates.

Clothing, shoes, and hiking equipment of all kinds are for sale at market prices in the guide house.

Summer equipment rates effective from July 1 to August 28.

GUIDE SERVICE—SPECIAL TRIPS

A guide service and auditorium building immediately adjoins Paradise Inn. This building also provides quarters for clothing and equipment service. One story of this structure is equipped as an auditorium seating 200 people. Moving-picture and stereopticon talks are given here for the purpose of illustrating the hiking, guiding, 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: At Paradise—trip to Nisqually Glacier ice fields, trip to Paradise and Stevens Glaciers to inspect ice caves and crevasses, the Skyline Trail trip, Lakes Trail trip, and Tatoosh Trail trip, by saddle horse. At Yakima Park: The Sourdough-Burroughs Mountain trip. The Yakima Park Rim trip and the Glacier Basin trip, all by saddle horse.

The climbing trips are the summit, Camp Muir, and Pinnacle Peak trips. 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 also stationed at both Yakima Park and Paradise Valley. Rates for special service will be made by the manager of the department. Following are the rates for scheduled service:

Summit climb:	<i>Rates for guide service</i>
1 person	\$25.00
2 persons, each	15.00
3 persons, each	12.00
4 persons or more, each	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 3 people, per person	\$7.00
Pinnacle Peak climb: Guide service and special clothing:	
1 or 2 persons, each	4.00
3 or more persons, each	3.00
Nisqually Glacier, Ice Caves: Guide service and special clothing, per person	2.00
Paradise Glacier, Ice Caves, and Nature Coasting: Guide service and special clothing, per person	2.00
Other regular guide trips listed below under Saddle and Pack Horse Service.	

SADDLE AND PACK HORSE SERVICE

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 offices at Paradise Inn, Longmire, and Yakima Park. Following are the authorized rates:

Rates for saddle and pack horse and guide service

Saddle horse and equipment, 5 to 8 hours' service	\$5.00
Pack horse and equipment, 5 to 8 hours' service	5.00
Guide and horse, 5 to 8 hours' service	7.50

Conducted horse-guide trips

(Morning and afternoon)

Paradise:	
Saddle horse and equipment for—	
Skyline Trail trip	\$3.00
Lakes Trail trip	3.00
Tatoosh Trail trip	3.00
Yakima Park:	
Sourdough-Burroughs Mountain trip	3.00
Yakima Park Rim-trip	2.50
Glacier Basin trip (all day trip, minimum 3 persons, each)	5.00
Rates for special service will be made by the manager of the department.	

ALL-EXPENSE TRIPS

THE WONDERLAND TRAIL

The Wonderland Trail encircles the mountain. Total travel distance, approximately 100 miles. If the complete trip is taken it means eight 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 open-air 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 are needed. Dunnage bag limit, 20 pounds. No suitcases or hand bags will be handled. Parties should arrange for Wonderland Trail trip which can be made between July 10 and Labor Day as far in advance as possible. In seasons when snow conditions permit, the Rainier National Park Co. will arrange for earlier or later trips.

AUTHORIZED RATES

The expense of the trip, including saddle horse, board, lodging, guide and pack service, is arranged on a sliding scale, thus: 1 person, \$16 per day; 2 to 3 persons, inclusive, \$13.50 each per day; 4 to 6 persons inclusive, \$11 each per day; 7 or more persons, \$10 each per day.

BOATING, BATHING, AND FISHING

During the summer season the Rainier National Park Co. provides rowboats, bathing suits, fishing tackle, etc., at Reflection Lakes for those desiring this kind of service. A competent attendant is in charge.

Rowboats may be rented at 50 cents per hour. Bathing suits and fishing tackle may be rented or purchased at reasonable rates.

OHANAPECOSH HOT SPRINGS

Lodge, cabins, and other facilities are operated at the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs by the Bridge Clinic, general offices at 744 Market Street, Tacoma, Wash. During the summer reservations may be made by addressing the Manager, Ohanapecosh Lodge, Packwood, Wash.

Ohanapecosh Lodge—June 15 to September 15

Ohanapecosh Lodge at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs is operated on the American plan. It is a unique and inviting structure built of squared logs. A comfortable lobby, dining room, kitchen, and other service rooms occupy the first floor. The sleeping quarters are located on the second floor.

(The rooms are without bath)

1 person in room without bath, with meals, per day	\$4.00
Each additional person	4.00
1 person in room without bath, with meals, per week	17.50
Each additional person	17.50
Single meals—family style:	
Breakfast	1.00
Dinner	1.25
Supper	1.00

Ohanapecosh housekeeping cabins and tents

Persons using the housekeeping cabins and tents may be governed entirely by their own wishes in the matter of meals. They may bring their food supplies and blankets and live at a minimum of \$1.00 per day or they may take some or all of their meals at the Lodge. Food supplies are on sale at the Lodge during the summer.

Housekeeping cabins—year round

1 or 2 persons in 1-room cabin, without meals, per day	\$1.50
1 to 4 persons in 2-room cabin, without meals, per day	2.00
1 to 4 persons in special 2-room cabin, without meals, per day	2.50
1 or 2 persons in 1-room cabin, without meals, per week	8.00
1 to 4 persons in 2-room cabin, without meals, per week	10.00
1 to 4 persons in special 2-room cabin, without meals, per week	12.00

Housekeeping tents—June 15 to September 15

1 or 2 persons in small tent, without meals, per day	\$1.25
1 to 4 persons in large tent, without meals, per day	1.50
1 or 2 persons in small tent, without meals, per week	5.00
1 to 4 persons in large tent, without meals, per week	7.00
Cabins and tents are equipped with beds, table, chairs, cooking stove, and wood.	
Cots for additional persons in cabins or tents are furnished for 25 cents per week.	

Hot mineral baths—Available the year round

Modern bathing facilities are available near the Lodge. A trained attendant is on duty to assist bathers in securing the greatest possible benefit from the use of the hot mineral waters. Following the mineral bath a rest of from 10 to 20 minutes in the sweat room is found very refreshing and beneficial.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR WINTER SEASON

National Park Inn at Longmire is operated on a basis of separate charge for room and meals. All meals are served cafeteria style at moderate rates.

National Park Inn—October 1 to July 1

1 person in room, without bath, per day	\$2.50
Each additional person, per day	1.00
1 person in room, with bath, per day	3.50

Each additional person, per day	\$1.50
1 person in room in cottage annex	2.00
Each additional person	1.00

Housekeeping cabins—October 1 to July 1

1 to 4 persons in 3-room housekeeping cabin furnished with blankets, linen, furniture, wood, and stove. No running water or cooking utensils	\$5.50
Each additional person	1.25

Dormitory accommodations—October 1 to July 1

Dormitory accommodations for parties of 4 or more people, each	\$1.00
Children under 8 years of age, one-half rate.	
Weekly discount, 10 per cent on daily rates.	
Charge for automobile storage in garage at Longmire: 50 cents per day or fraction thereof.	

Clothing and equipment rental

Approved rates for clothing and sports-service equipment are on file with the superintendent. A substantial deposit is required on all equipment. A day, as basis for rental, shall end at 12 o'clock midnight, excepting snowshoes, which are rented on hourly basis for first day.

Paradise Lodge—October 1 to July 1

In Paradise Valley, Paradise Lodge is operated on both European and American plans. It is reached over 2-mile snow trail from canyon rim during the winter season.

European plan, without meals

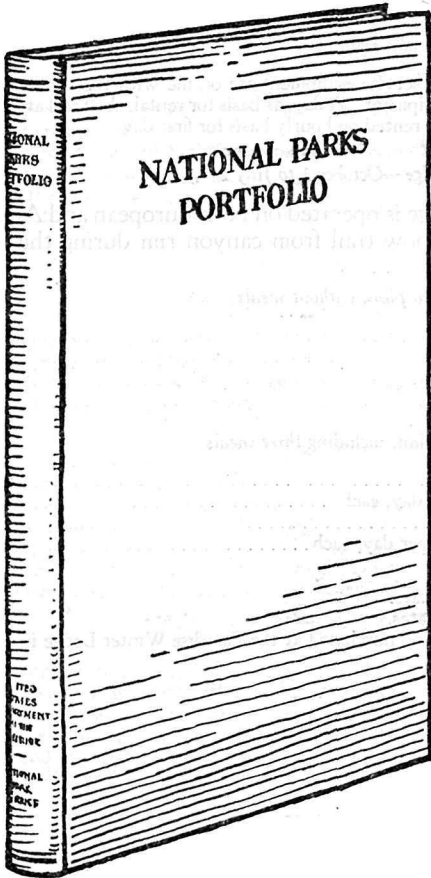
1 person in room with bath, per day	\$4.00
Each additional person, per day	2.00
1 person in room without bath, per day	3.00
Each additional person, per day	1.50

American plan, including three meals

1 person in room with bath, per day	\$7.00
2 or more persons in room with bath, per day, each	5.75
1 person in room without bath, per day	6.00
2 or more persons in room without bath, per day, each	5.00

Meals served cafeteria style.
Children under 8 years of age, one-half rate.
Weekly discount, 10 per cent on daily rates.
Skis, clothing, and shoes may be rented and purchased at the Paradise Winter Lodge in Paradise Valley.

The NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO

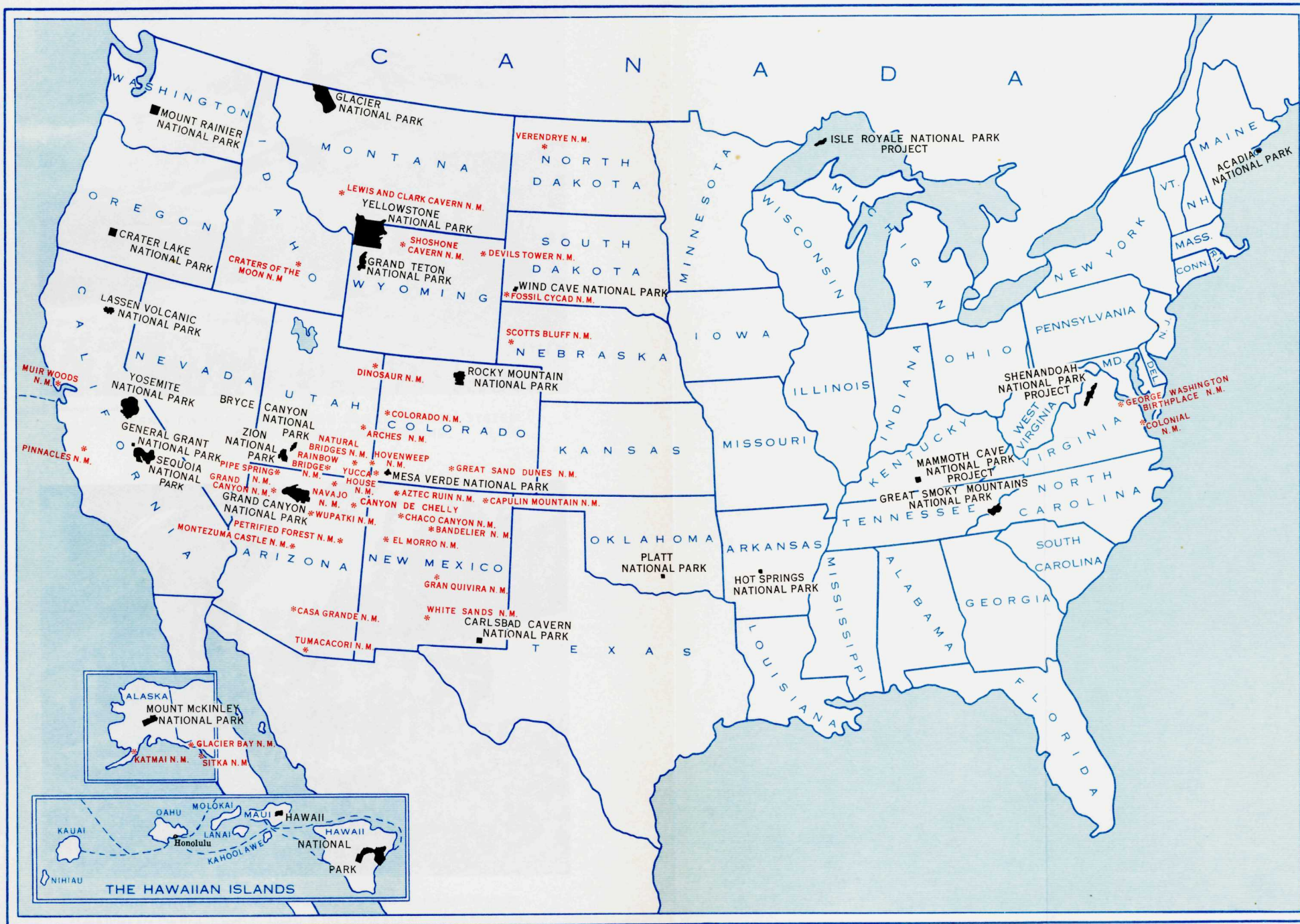


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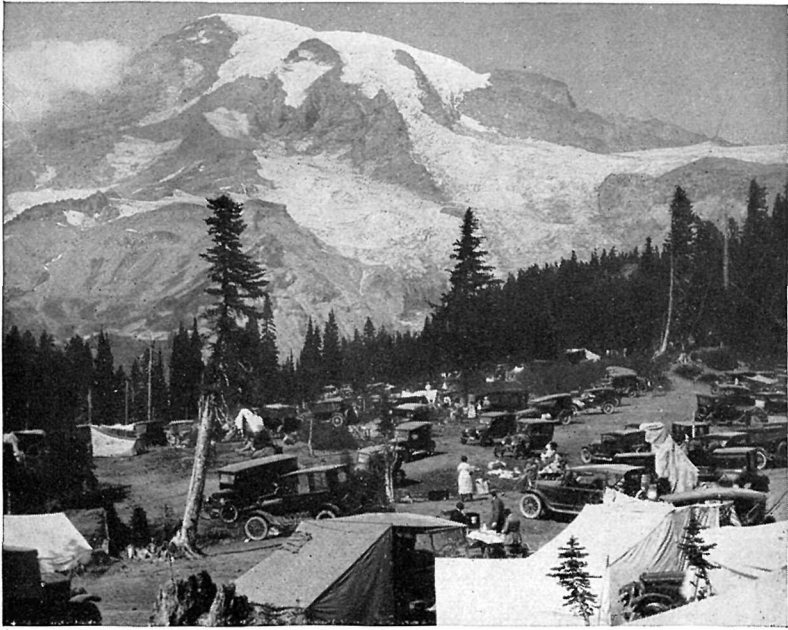
SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE MOUNTAIN AND ITS GLACIAL SYSTEM
FIELDS OF BLUE LUPINE IN FOREGROUND



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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



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PUBLIC CAMPING GROUND AT PARADISE VALLEY



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VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER AND THE NORTH SIDE GLACIAL SYSTEM FROM SOURDOUGH TRAIL. SUN-RISE HOUSEKEEPING CABINS IN FOREGROUND