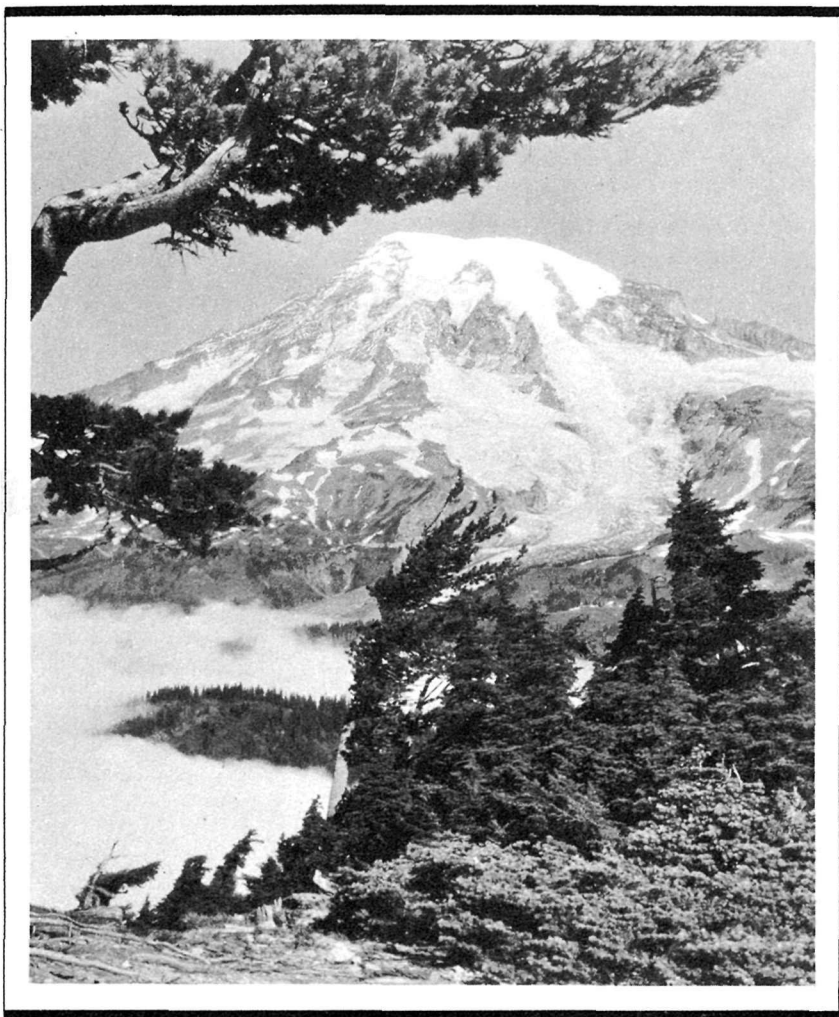


# MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

✦ *WASHINGTON* ✦



*UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*

# Mount Rainier

[WASHINGTON]

## National Park

---

United States Department of the Interior

*Harold L. Ickes, Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*Arno B. Cammerer, Director*



---

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1936

# Rules and Regulations

[BRIEFED]

**S**ERVING a dual purpose, park regulations are designed for the comfort and convenience of visitors as well as for the protection of natural beauties and scenery. The following synopsis is for the guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist the park administration by observing the rules. Complete rules and regulations may be seen at the superintendent's office and at ranger stations.

## *Fires.*

Light carefully and in designated places. Extinguish COMPLETELY before leaving camp, even for temporary absence. Do not guess your fire is out—KNOW it. Do not throw burning tobacco or matches on road or trail sides.

## *Camps.*

Keep your camp clean. As far as possible burn garbage in camp fire, and empty cans and residue into garbage cans provided. If no can is provided, bury the refuse.

## *Trash.*

Do not throw paper, lunch refuse, kodak cartons, chewing-gum wrappers, or other trash on roads, trails, or elsewhere. Ball up and carry until you can burn it in camp or place in receptacle.

## *Trees, flowers, and animals.*

The destruction, injury, or disturbance in any way of the trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited. Dead and fallen wood may be used for firewood.

## *Automobiles.*

Drive carefully at all times. Keep cut-outs closed. Obey park traffic rules. Secure permit; fee \$1.

## *Park rangers.*

The rangers are here to help and advise you as well as to enforce the regulations. When in doubt, ask a ranger.

## *Warning about bears.*

Do not feed the bears from the hand; they are wild animals and may bite, strike, or scratch you. They will not harm you if not fed at close range. Bears will enter or break into automobiles if food that they can smell is left inside. They will also rob your camp of unprotected food supplies, especially in the early spring or late fall when food is scarce. It is best to suspend food supplies in a box well out of their reach between two trees. Bears are especially hungry in the fall of the year and serious loss or damage may result if food is left accessible to them.

## *Articles lost or found.*

Lost or found articles should be reported to the park headquarters or to any ranger station. Persons should leave their names and addresses so that articles which are not claimed within 60 days may be turned over to the finders.

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

# Events

## OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

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	September 2. 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 Cowlitz Glacier-Gibraltar route. This was the second successful ascent.
1883	August. Messrs. P. B. Van Trump, James Longmire, and George B. 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 homestead claim about the springs he discovered.
1884	First trail constructed to Longmire Springs by the Longmires.
1885	August. Mrs. Elcain 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.

1893	December 12. 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	Eugene V. Ricksecker and United States Army Engineer Corps surveyed route of present Paradise Valley highway. Construction began in 1906.
1904	First daily stage operated between Ashford and Longmire.
1912	August. First car reached Paradise Valley under its own power.
1912	October 8. President Taft visited the park and rode to Paradise Valley on the partially completed road. The President's 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. President Taft is the only Chief Executive to have visited the park while in office.
1913	Government surveyors of the United States Geological Survey established elevation of Mount Rainier as 14,408 feet above sea level.
1916	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.
1931	January 31. Approximately 53 square miles of territory east of the park and to the summit of the Cascade Range added to the area.
1931	March 24. Mather Memorial Parkway established, comprising 50 miles of the most scenic section of the Chinook Pass Highway within the national park and national forest.
1931	July 15. Yakima Park first opened to the public.
1933	September 2. Dedication of new Mowich entrance and celebration of one hundredth anniversary of visit of first white man, Dr. Wm. Fraser Tolmie, to region now known as Mount Rainier National Park.

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Vast Size of Mountain . . . . .	2
Its Lofty Height . . . . .	4
A Glacial Octopus . . . . .	4
Wealth of Gorgeous Flowers . . . . .	7
The Forests . . . . .	8
How to Reach the Park . . . . .	13
By Automobile . . . . .	13
By Railroad and Automobile Stage . . . . .	14
By Airplane . . . . .	14
Administration . . . . .	15
Public Camp Grounds . . . . .	15
Post Offices . . . . .	15
Communication and Express Service . . . . .	15
Medical Service . . . . .	15
Fishing . . . . .	18
Trails . . . . .	18
What to Wear . . . . .	18
Mount Rainier Summit Climb . . . . .	19
Accommodations and Expenses . . . . .	21
Summer Season . . . . .	22
Winter Season . . . . .	23
Ohanapecosh Hot Springs . . . . .	26
Horseback Trips and Guide Service . . . . .	26
Transportation to and Within the Park . . . . .	27
Tables of Distances . . . . .	28
Principal Points of Interest . . . . .	36
Reached from Paradise Valley . . . . .	37
Reached from Yakima Park . . . . .	38
Reached from Longmire . . . . .	39
Reached from Ohanapecosh . . . . .	39
References . . . . .	40
Government Publications . . . . .	41

## What To Do

### HIKING, FISHING, CAMPING

**M**ANY interesting and beautiful trails are available to park visitors from each district accessible by road. Guides or special equipment are not necessary other than comfortable hiking clothing for these trails. Special equipment, experience, or guide service is required, however, for those wishing to venture out on glaciers or attempting the summit of the mountain.

#### *Fishing.*

Good fishing may be obtained in park lakes and streams—no fishing license required. Information regarding park fishing may be obtained from the administrative headquarters at Longmire or from any park ranger.

#### *Camping.*

Free public camp grounds are maintained by the Government at seven convenient locations within the park. Individual camp sites, stoves, wood, water, tables, and sanitary facilities are provided.

### WINTER SPORTS

Excellent skiing conditions are available in vast unobstructed terrain at Paradise Valley from December to June. Snow conditions afford beginners ski runs at Longmire from the middle of December to the middle of March. During the snow season, the National Park Service provides a free tin-pan slide at Longmire. The all-year highway passes through Longmire and continues to Narada Falls where ample parking space is provided. The 1.1-mile snow trail from Narada Falls to Paradise Valley is easily negotiated on foot or on skis. Complete hotel service in first-class accommodations and winter sports rental equipment are available at both Paradise Valley and Longmire.

### NATURALIST SERVICE

The following activities are conducted free of charge by the naturalist division from July 1 to Labor Day:

#### *Lectures.*

Special camp-fire programs and free lectures, illustrated with colored slides and motion pictures, are offered at Paradise Valley, Yakima Park, and Longmire. Nightly at Paradise; nightly, except Sunday, at Longmire and Yakima Park. Programs start promptly at 8 p. m.

#### *Museums.*

The Park Museum (headquarters for educational activities and office of the park naturalist) is located at Longmire. Natural history displays and wild-flower exhibits are maintained at Paradise Community House, Yakima Park Blockhouse, and Longmire Museum.

#### *Hikes from Longmire.*

Free hikes, requiring 1 day for the round trip, are conducted daily by ranger naturalists from the museum to Van Trump Park, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, Summit of Eagle Peak, crest of Gobblers 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 are posted weekly at the museum, and announced nightly at the lectures. Make arrangements with ranger naturalists at the museum.

#### *Hikes from Paradise.*

Free short hikes (approximately 2 hours) start twice daily from the Community House at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. under leadership of naturalists.

#### *Hikes from Yakima Park.*

Free hikes of varying duration, including short nature walks and longer trips, are conducted by ranger naturalists from the Blockhouse daily. A schedule is posted at the Blockhouse and announced nightly at lectures.

#### *Nature Trails.*

Visit the "Trail of the Shadows" at Longmire, "Snout of Nisqually Glacier" at Glacier Bridge parking area, and "Nisqually Vista Trail" at Paradise. Trees, flowers, and points of interest are labeled for ready identification, and on the trail to the glacier snout a ranger naturalist is on duty to answer questions each Sunday and holiday.

### SPECIAL SERVICE

During the summer season special services, such as guide trips, horseback trips, equipment rental, etc., are provided at reasonable rates.

#### *Guide Trips.*

The Rainier National Park Co. guide department at Paradise Valley rents complete hiking and climbing equipment and conducts parties each day to the Ice Caves, onto the Nisqually Glacier, and to other places of interest. Summit trips are conducted as desired.

#### *Saddle-Horse Trips.*

Regular and special saddle-horse trips are operated by the Rainier National Park Co. at Paradise Valley and Yakima Park; and service is provided by them to all sections of the park.

#### *Hot Mineral Baths.*

At the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs the Bridge Clinic maintains a modern, sanitary bathhouse and other necessary services.

#### *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—are sold at museums, ranger stations, information desks, and by ranger naturalists.

*Ask a ranger for further information and assistance.*



*Mount Rainier in Winter Garb*

---

---

# MOUNT RAINIER

*National Park*

---

• OPEN ALL YEAR •

---

“OF ALL the fire mountains which, like beacons, once blazed along the Pacific coast, Mount Rainier is the noblest”, wrote John Muir.

“The mountain that was ‘God’”, declares the title of John H. Williams’ book, thus citing the Indian nature worship which attributed to this superlative peak a dominating influence over the lives and fortunes of the aborigines.

“Easily king of all is Mount Rainier”, wrote F. E. Matthes, of the United States Geological Survey, reviewing that series of huge extinct volcanoes towering high above the skyline 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 approximately 48 square miles, an expanse of ice far exceeding that of any other single peak in the United States. Many of its individual ice streams are between 4 and 6 miles long and vie in magnitude and in splendor with the most boasted glaciers of the Alps. Cascading from the summit in all directions, they radiate like the arms of a great starfish.”

Mount Rainier was named by Capt. George Vancouver, famous English navigator and explorer, on May 8, 1792, while on a geographic expedition to the northwest coast of America. His first view of the mountain, effectively described in his journal, so impressed Captain Vancouver that he wished to distinguish the mountain by giving it the honored name of Rainier after Admiral Peter Rainier who had rendered England such distinguished service during the American Revolution.

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.

VAST SIZE OF MOUNTAIN

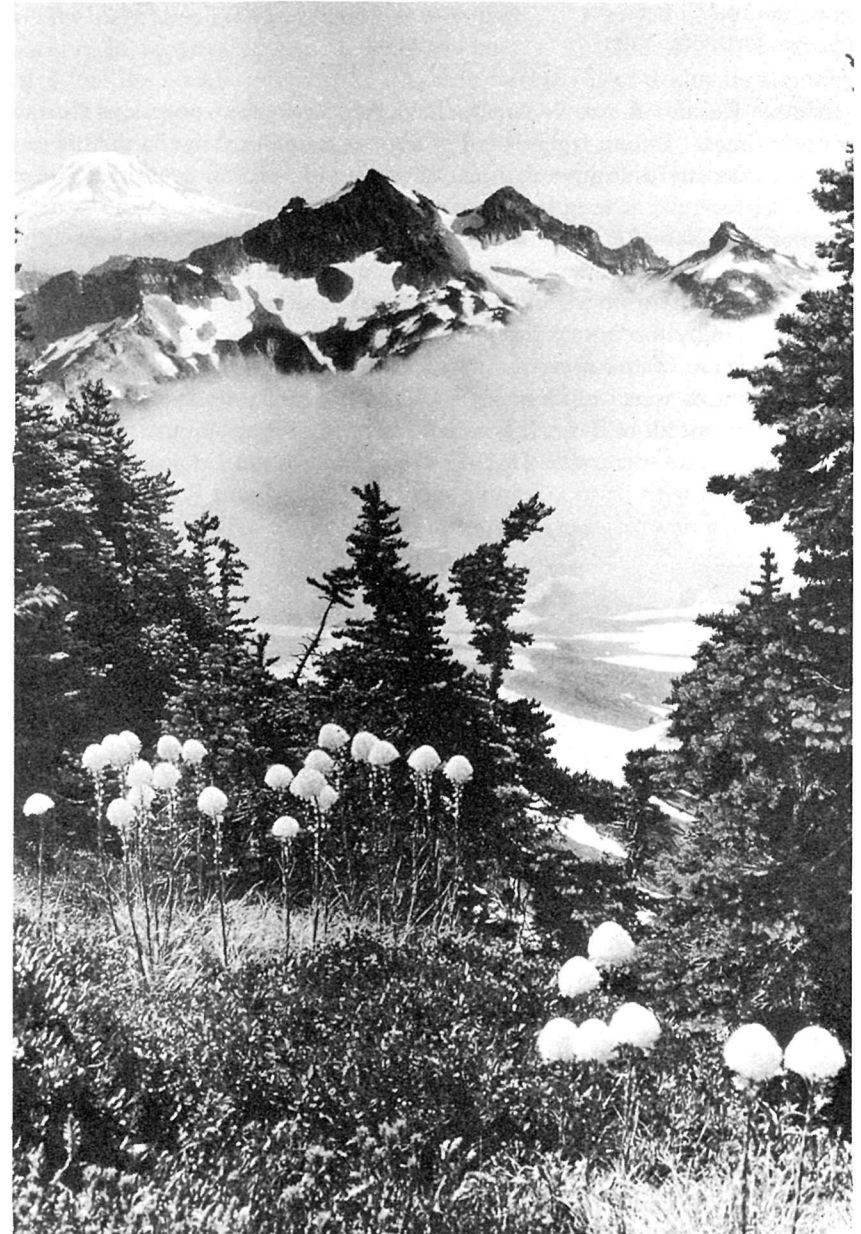
Seen from Tacoma or Seattle, Mount Rainier appears to rise directly from sea level, so insignificant seem the ridges about its base. Yet these ridges themselves are of no mean height. They rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys that cut through them, and their crests average 6,000 feet in altitude.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

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, approximately 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 may have 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, it is thought, a great explosion followed that destroyed the top part of the mountain and reduced its height by some 2,000 feet. A vast crater was formed, surrounded by a jagged rim. Within this crater, which measured nearly 3 miles across from north to south, two small cinder cones were later built up, and these contiguous cones together now form the dome that constitutes the main summit of the peak. They rise only about 300 feet above the higher portions of the old crater rim, which themselves stand out as subsidiary peaks. Most prominent among these are Point



*Taloosh Range from Timberline Ridge. Mount Adams in background. Rainier National Park Co. photo.*

Success (14,150 feet) on the southwest side, and Liberty Cap (14,112 feet) on the northwest side.

#### ITS LOFTY HEIGHT

Mount Rainier is not known to have had any great eruptions during historic times. Indian legends tell of a great eruption, but the date is unknown. During the nineteenth century the old volcano appears to have been feebly active at long intervals, and now it is dormant. Visitors need have no fear that an eruption will take place while they are at the foot of the mountain. That considerable heat still remains in the volcanic reservoirs below, however, is shown by the steam jets that continue to issue at the summit, and by the hot springs at Longmire.

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, 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 furious westerly winds.

#### A GLACIAL OCTOPUS

Mount Rainier bears a greater number of glaciers than any other peak in the continental United States. 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 Fryingpan, the Carbon, the Russell, the North and South Mowich, and the Puyallup.

The main glaciers range from 4 to 6 miles in length. They are comparable in magnitude and in scenic beauty to the glaciers of the Swiss Alps, among which only one, the Aletsch Glacier, is of decidedly superior size. The total extent of the glacial mantle of Mount Rainier is somewhat more than 40 square miles.

The ice in the glaciers is constantly, though very slowly, moving down the sides of the peak. Actual measurements on the Nisqually Glacier show that the maximum rate, in summer, is about 18 inches a day. In their upper courses the glaciers are replenished every winter by vast quantities of snow. In their lower courses they lose more substance by melting than they gain by new snowfalls. At the present time, owing to the warmth of the summer months, all the glaciers are melting back—that is, they are growing shorter at a perceptible rate. The Nisqually, which has been measured by the National Park Service annually since 1918, is melting back on an average of 70 feet per year.



Skiers enjoying the broad open terrain in Paradise Valley. *Rainier National Park Co. photo.*





*Avalanche lilies in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground.*

*Rainier National Park Co. photo.*

WEALTH OF GORGEOUS FLOWERS

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, 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 as if nature, glad to make an open space between woods so dense and ice so deep, were economizing the precious ground and trying to see how many of her darlings she can get together in one mountain wreath—daisies, anemones, columbine, erythroniums, larkspurs, etc., among which we wade knee deep and waist deep, the bright corollas in myriads touching petal to petal. Altogether this is the richest subalpine garden I have ever found, a perfect flower elysium.”

The flowering plants in the forest in the zone ranging from 2,000 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. These are known as saprophytes. Two forms of the ghost plant or Indianpipe are good examples of these colorless forms. In addition to these saprophytic plants, there are many others providing their own living, such as the pipsissewa and the pyrolas, 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 fragrant twinflower, trillium, and the beautiful white, one-flowered clintonia. The swordfern, deerfern, oakfern, lady fern, and woodfern all vie with each other in producing a beautiful setting among the giant trees.

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, white rhododendron, fools huckleberry, mountain-ash, and others are typical plants.

At about 4,500 feet, in the open places, the plants of the higher regions often blend with those of the forest areas.

At this elevation the grassy meadows and the most colorful floral beauty of the park begin. As elevation increases, the groups of trees diminish in both number and size until timberline is reached, when they form prostrate mats at about 6,700 feet.

The region of the greatest floral beauty is about 5,500 feet. Here the plants are large, growing in fertile soil, aided by abundant moisture from

the melting snows and the warm summer sun. All colors are represented. The principal plants having red flowers in this zone are Indian paintbrush, Lewis' monkeyflower, red heather, rosy spiraea, red pentstemon, and the fireweeds; those having white flowers are valerians, white heather, mountain dock, saxifrages, avalanche lilies, western anemone, several umbelliferous plants, and the cudweeds; those having blue flowers are speedwells, lupines, mertensias, and some pentstemons; those having yellow flowers are the arnicas, potentillas, buttercups, glacierlily or yellow deertongue, mountain-dandelions, and yellow mimulus or monkeyflowers.

The principal plants in the pumice fields at or above timberline are the mountain phlox, golden-aster, Lyall's lupine, yellow heather, scarlet pentstemon, purple phacelia, golden draba, and smelowskia. The last two vie with each other for attaining the highest altitude. Between 600 and 700 flowering plants are native to Mount Rainier National Park.

#### THE FORESTS

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 enclosing 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, the Douglas fir, and western red cedar. Other trees at these altitudes are the amabilis fir, grand fir, and Western yew, the last being an evergreen tree but not a

coniferous species. 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 and Alaska cedar and western white pine. 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 in the mountain parks. Growing in scattered groves and standing in groups or singly in the open grassland and on the margins of the lakes, they produce a peculiarly pleasing landscape effect which agreeably relieves the traveler from the extended outlook to the snow fields of the mountain and broken ridges about it. At the lower levels of the subalpine forest the average height of the largest trees is from 50 to 60 feet. The size diminishes rapidly as the elevation increases. The trees are dwarfed 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 white-barked pine 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 7,500 feet. There is no distinct timberline.



*Mount Rainier reflected in Mirror Lake—Indian Henrys Hunting Ground.*

*Copyright, Asahel Curtis.*

## *Mount Rainier National Park—Washington*

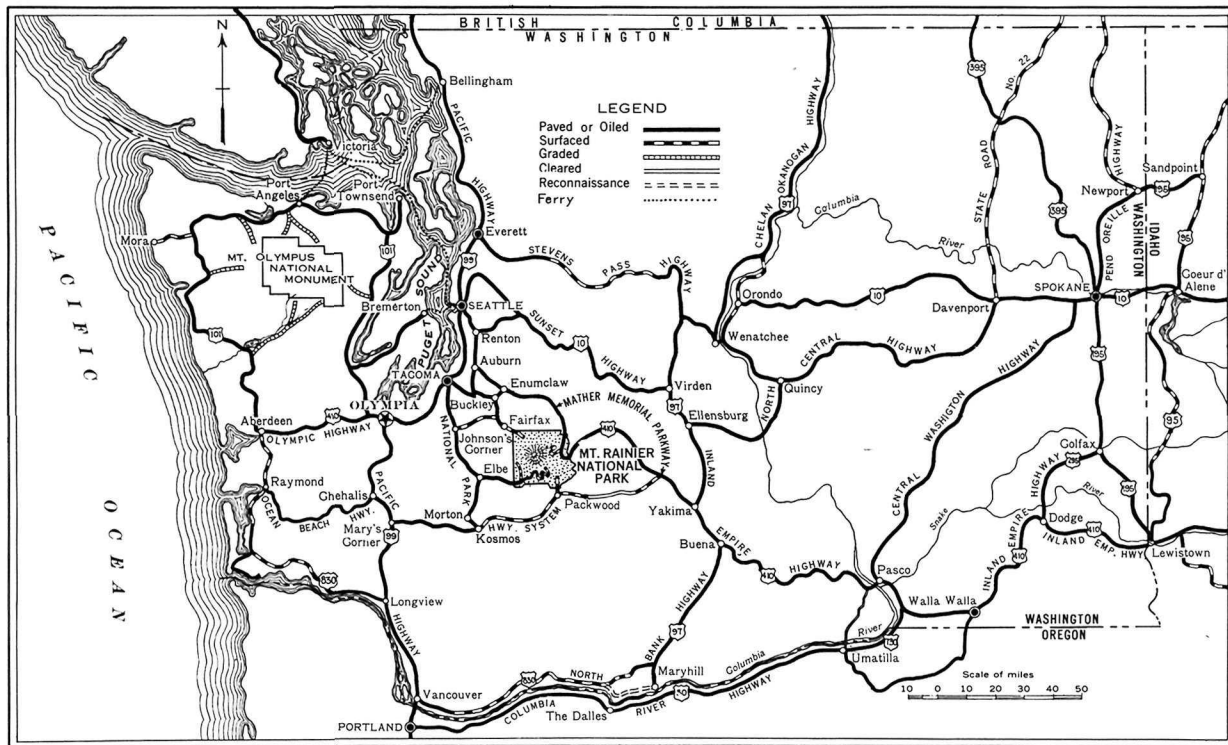
---

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.



*Nature guide party at Sunrise*

*Rainier National Park Co. photo.*



*Approach roads to Mount Rainier National Park.*

## *Mount Rainier National Park—Washington*

---

### HOW TO REACH THE PARK

#### BY AUTOMOBILE

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

At Nisqually Entrance auto permits, costing \$1, are obtained. One permit entitles the auto to which it is issued to come into any of the four park entrances any number of times during the calendar year.

A 20-mile road leads from the entrance through Longmire to Paradise Valley. Half the distance is hard surfaced with oil macadam.

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, where the traveler may see how young trees are grown for forest planting and how they are handled for continuous forest production. From this unique "show window" forest the highway follows impressive Nisqually Canyon for several miles.

**Yakima Park (Sunrise) and Northeast Section of Park.**—Motorists may approach this section of Mount Rainier National Park either from Enumclaw, 42 miles west of the park checking station at White River, or from Yakima, 76 miles east of the checking station. Naches Highway, which goes through the northeast corner of the park, crosses the Cascade Mountain Range at Chinook Pass to connect the two cities. The entire east-west road as well as the 14 miles of highway from the checking station to Yakima Park is oil macadam surfaced. A picnic ground is provided at Tipsoo Lakes near the summit of the mountain range which forms the eastern park boundary.

Auto permits are obtained at the checking station for \$1. One permit entitles the car to which it is issued to come into any of the four park entrances any number of times during the calendar year.

Dedicated in honor of Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, a strip of land on either side of the highway leading down both sides of the Cascade Divide has been set aside as Mather Memorial Parkway. This parkway is 50 miles long.

**Carbon River and Northwest Section of Park.**—From Enumclaw a 22-mile road, half of which is paved, leads to the northwest corner of the park. Throughout the summer a passable road is maintained 6

miles within the park to a point  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Carbon Glacier. No automobile permit is needed, but visitors are requested to register. Trails lead to various lakes, glaciers, streams, and flower fields in the "wilderness area" of this park.

**Ohanapecosh Hot Springs and Southeast Section of Park.**—Approach to Ohanapecosh is made on paved and oil-surfaced roads via Kosmos, a point 65 miles south of Tacoma and 115 miles northeast of Portland, via Mary's Corner. A 42-mile gravel road leads east from Kosmos to Ohanapecosh Entrance. No auto permit is necessary, but visitors must register.

Waters from the Hot Springs are piped into a bathhouse on the bank of Ohanapecosh River. Visitors may use the hot mineral waters for a nominal price.

#### 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.

Daily stage service from Tacoma and Seattle to Longmire is offered throughout the year. When snow conditions permit, this service is available through Longmire to Paradise Valley.

Stage service is obtainable from Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima to the Yakima Park Section in the spring and until Labor Day if snow conditions are favorable. After Labor Day and until that portion of the park is closed by snow, touring cars with drivers may be rented in Tacoma or Seattle for transportation to Yakima Park; however, this service is not available in the city of Yakima.

There are different schedules and rates for the summer season (June 15 to Sept. 15) and the winter season (Sept. 16 to June 14).

#### BY AIRPLANE

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

#### ADMINISTRATION

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

#### PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

Comfortable camp grounds are maintained throughout the park for the convenience of those visitors who bring camping equipment. Modern camp grounds at Longmire, Paradise Valley, and Yakima Park are equipped with stoves, wood, tables, water, and sanitary facilities. Camps at Ohanapecosh, White River, Tahoma Creek, and Ipsut Creek, although less developed, have similar facilities. At Tahoma Creek water must be taken from the stream.

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

#### POST OFFICES

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

#### COMMUNICATION AND EXPRESS SERVICE

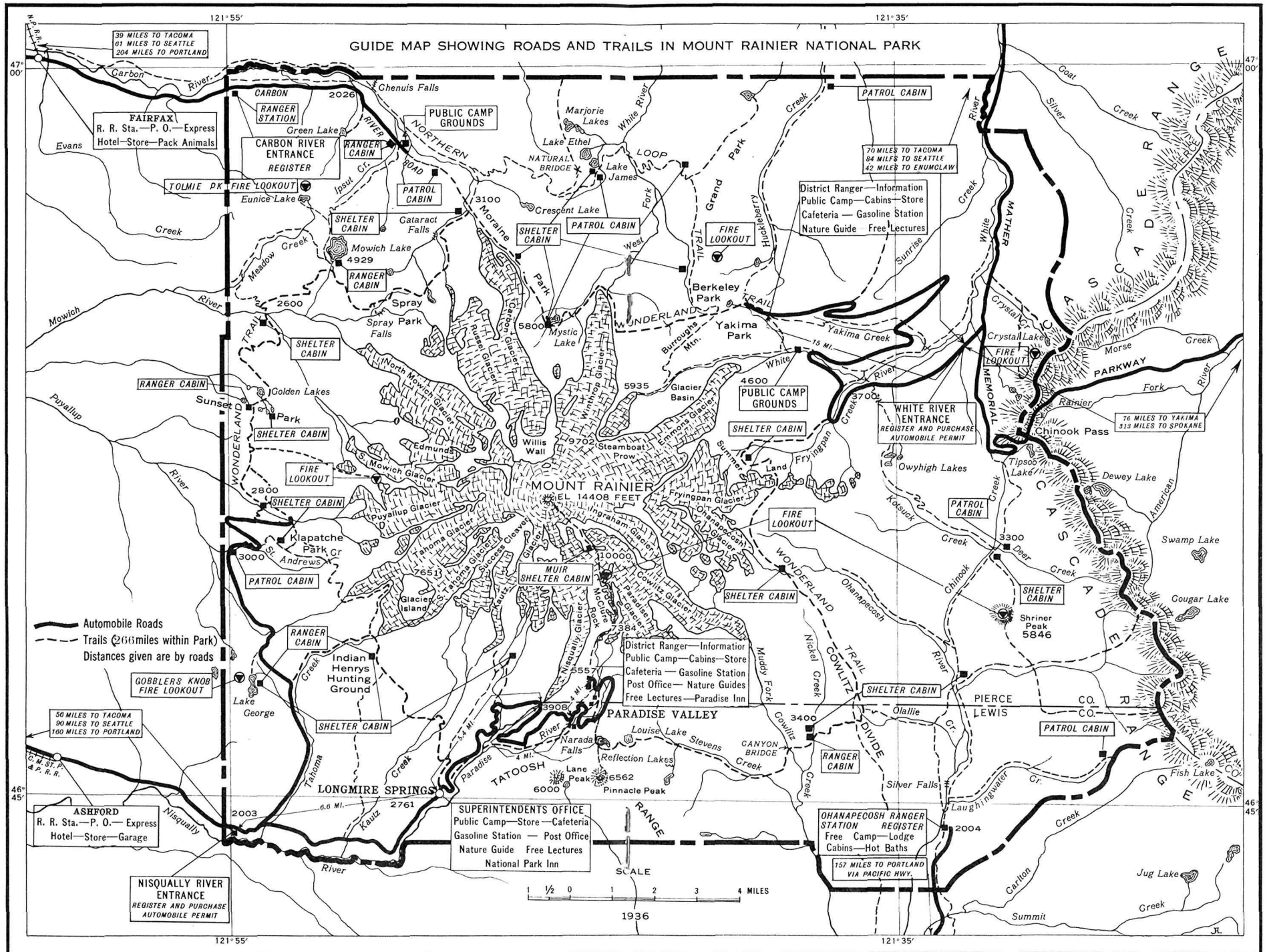
Local and long-distance telephone service is available at all hotels and at other points in the park. Telegrams may be received or sent from hotels. All telephone lines are owned and operated by the National Park Service.

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.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE

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





GUIDE MAP SHOWING ROADS AND TRAILS IN MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

30 MILES TO TACOMA  
61 MILES TO SEATTLE  
204 MILES TO PORTLAND

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

RANGER STATION  
CARBON RIVER ENTRANCE REGISTER

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

PATROL CABIN

70 MILES TO TACOMA  
84 MILES TO SEATTLE  
42 MILES TO ENUMOLW

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

76 MILES TO YAKIMA  
313 MILES TO SPOKANE

WHITE RIVER ENTRANCE REGISTER AND PURCHASE AUTOMOBILE PERMIT

MOUNT RAINIER  
ELEV. 14408 FEET

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

Automobile Roads  
Trails (200 miles within Park)  
Distances given are by roads

GOBBLERS KNOB  
FIRE LOOKOUT

50 MILES TO TACOMA  
90 MILES TO SEATTLE  
100 MILES TO PORTLAND

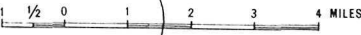
ASHFORD  
R. R. Sta.—P. O.—Express  
Hotel—Store—Garage

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

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

157 MILES TO PORTLAND  
VIA PACIFIC HWY.



1936

During the winter sports season a physician maintains offices in Paradise Valley each week-end. Park rangers are at hand in Paradise Valley to help skiers who may receive minor injuries.

#### FISHING

No license is required to fish in the park.

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

#### TRAILS

The most spectacular scenery and fascinating natural features are reached by trails of varying lengths leading from roads and developed areas. Inexperienced hikers may take many interesting trips on well-maintained trails with complete safety.

Park rangers will gladly furnish information and help plan trips to suit the individual's time and ability.

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

#### WHAT TO WEAR

To obtain the most enjoyment from a visit to Mount Rainier National Park, visitors should come prepared for hiking and saddle-horse riding. Wear reasonably warm clothing and be prepared for sudden changes of weather and altitude.

Particular attention should be given to footwear for hiking. Medium-weight shoes, hobnailed, will suffice for all ordinary tramping, but for ice climbing, calks instead of hobnails are required. If guides are engaged, they will provide calked shoes, clothing, alpenstocks, colored glasses, and face paints necessary for trips over snow or ice fields.

Arrangements for guides can be made at Paradise, and hiking clothing may be rented by those who do not bring their own.

As the sun is reflected by the snow on clear days during the winter, grease paint and colored glasses are entirely necessary for enjoyment of winter sports. Woolen clothing (preferably ski suits) is desirable during the winter to shed the snow and moisture. Ski equipment, including clothing, ski boots, skis, poles, and other necessities may be rented at Paradise Guide House. Glasses and grease paint may be purchased there.

#### MOUNT RAINIER SUMMIT CLIMB

As a safety precaution, all climbers attempting the summit of Mount Rainier (14,408 feet high) are required to register with a district ranger before starting. To insure reasonable chances of success, climbers must present evidence that they are physically capable; that they have knowledge and experience in similar hazardous climbing; and that they have proper equipment and supplies.

Generally speaking, Mount Rainier is a difficult peak to climb. The route to the summit is not a definitely marked path. Dangerously crevassed ice covers a large proportion of the mountain's flanks, and the steep ridges between glaciers are composed of treacherous crumbling lava and pumice.

Weather on the mountain is fickle. Midsummer snow storms, always accompanied by fierce gales, rise with unexpected suddenness.

Preparation by those who have set their ambition on making the ascent is far more than merely the collection of proper equipment. Thorough "seasoning" of oneself by making several less strenuous climbs up rocky peaks and short distances over glaciers is necessary before leaving for the "top." An extensive study of conditions, hazards, and precautions is essential before starting.

Need for securing services of a competent guide is virtually imperative. Guides not only show the way but tell visitors how to climb, when to rest and to take nourishment, and take care of persons exhausted or sick. The security enjoyed on a guide-conducted party far exceeds in value the moderate expense of the service.

Paradise Valley, logical starting point, is at an altitude of 5,557 feet and is 7 miles from the summit. Guides and necessities may be secured there.

Parties leave Paradise Valley in the afternoon so as to reach Camp Muir, 4 miles away, before dusk. At this 10,000-foot elevation a shelter and very simple accommodations are provided. After a few hours rest, climbers start the last 3 miles of the trip about 1 or 2 a. m.

From Camp Muir over rough lava blocks on Cowlitz Cleaver to the base of Gibraltar Rock is a taxing climb. From here up through the



*Mount Rainier in winter garb.*

*Rainier National Park Co. photo.*

“chutes” to the saddle above Gibraltar, climbers encounter the most serious difficulties of the trip. There is ever danger of persons above starting rock debris and ice fragments that may injure those below.

From Gibraltar remains a long, fatiguing climb up a continuous ice slope. Gaping crevasses must be avoided.

The rim of the south crater is usually reached about 8 a. m. Here climbers may record their ascent in registers within metal cases. Those having the strength may go on to Columbia Crest, the snow dome that constitutes the highest summit of the mountain.

Return to Paradise Valley is easily made in from 5 to 6 hours, but summit parties must be below Gibraltar Rock before noon, out of the path of falling rocks. Afternoon heat causes melting of the ice, thus allowing rocks to fall into the “chutes” through which summit climbers pass both on the ascent and descent.

The simpler the diet, on the whole, the more beneficial. Never eat much at a sitting on the ascent, but eat often and a little at a time. The conventional diet is not suitable for the strenuous athletic work of summit climbing. Beef tea, lean meat, all dry breakfast foods, cocoa, sweet chocolate, crackers, hard tack, dry bread, rice, raisins, prunes, dates, and tomatoes are in order.

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

Although the mountain has been conquered by other routes than by Gibraltar Rock, ascents from other starting points are for only the most experienced mountain climbers. No guides are available; the trips are long and tiring; and no shelters are provided.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

Accommodations of every type are available in Mount Rainier National Park throughout the summer season, and on a modified schedule in winter. Service at Longmire, Paradise Valley, and Yakima Park is furnished by the Rainier National Park Co., of Tacoma, Wash., and at Ohanapcosh Hot Springs by the Bridge Clinic, of Tacoma, Wash.

SUMMER SEASON

At Longmire the National Park Inn offers rooms at a cost to one person of \$2.50 a day, without bath, and \$3.50 with bath. A room in the cottage annex costs \$2 for one person. A 10 percent discount on rooms is allowed for a 3-day stay, and 15 percent for 1 week or longer. Meals are available at the cafeteria in National Park Inn. Three-room housekeeping cabins for from 1 to 4 persons, without linen or maid service, may be rented for \$3 a day and \$19 a week; additional persons, 75 cents each. With linen and maid service, the rates are \$5 a day and \$30.50 a week; additional persons, \$1 each per day.



*Rainier National Park Co. photo.*  
*Housekeeping cabins at Paradise Valley.*

At Paradise Valley all types of facilities, from cabins to modern hotel accommodations are available. At Paradise Inn an attractive structure of weathered cedar logs with great stone fireplaces, American-plan rates range from \$6 each for 2 or more persons in a room without bath, to \$8 for 1 person in room, with bath. Table d'hôte meals: Breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.50.

Paradise Lodge near the inn cares for visitors desiring more moderately priced accommodations, and there is cafeteria meal service. Rooms for one person, \$3 without bath; \$4 with bath. A 10 percent discount on

rooms is allowed for a 3-day stay, and 15 percent for a week or more. Housekeeping cabins of both the 3-room and 1-room type are available. The former cost the same as at Longmire, and rates for the 1-room units, without bed linen or maid service, are \$1.50 a day; \$4 for 3 days; and \$9.50 a week for not more than 2 persons. With linen and maid service, the rates are \$2.50 a day; \$6.75 for 3 days; and \$15.25 a week; additional persons, \$1 each per day. One-room units, with bed linen but without maid service, are proportionately lower.

At Yakima Park there are 215 housekeeping cabins available at the same rates as those charged at Longmire and Paradise Valley. Cafeteria service is available, and campers' supplies may be purchased locally.



*Grant photograph.*  
*Sunrise Lodge and housekeeping cabins, Yakima Park.*

WINTER SEASON

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

Paradise Inn offers on week days and holidays complete first-class service similar to that available during the summer season. Week-end and holiday service is American plan at \$6 each per day double and \$7 per day single, for a room with bath, and \$5 each double and \$6 single per day for a room



*Winter sports enthusiasts view Mount Rainier.*

*Rainier National Park Co. photo.*

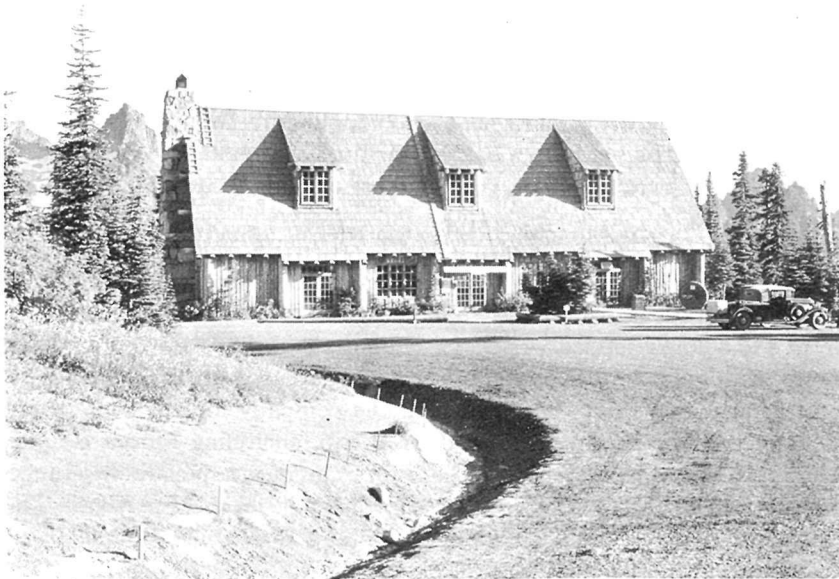
## *Mount Rainier National Park—Washington*

---

without bath. Mid-week service is European plan, with meals a la carte at the Paradise Inn dining room and rooms from \$2.25 each per day for two or more in a room without bath to a single room with bath at \$4 per day. Table d'hote single meals, week-ends and holidays, are \$1 each.

At Paradise Lodge rooms with or without bath are on the European plan, ranging from \$2.25 each per day for two or more persons in a room without bath to \$4 per day for a single room with bath. Cafeteria service is available at the Lodge dining room on week-ends and holidays only. Mid-week meal service for Lodge guests is available at the Paradise Inn dining room.

One of the most popular methods of securing accommodations in Paradise Valley during the period from December 14 to May 1 is by lease. A one-room cabin with a capacity of two people may be leased for this period for \$40 and a three-room cabin with a capacity of four people may be leased for \$80. Rooms in Paradise Lodge may be leased at rates ranging from four people in a room without bath for \$90 to a room with bath at \$150 for four people. Rooms in Paradise Inn may also be leased for this period at reasonable rates.



*Community house at Paradise Valley.*

*Grant photograph.*

Rooms are offered at Longmire on the European plan at rates between \$2.50 per day, single, room without bath, to \$3.50 per day for a single room with bath, with additional charges of \$1 per day for each additional person

for rooms without bath and \$1.50 per day for each additional person in rooms with bath. Rooms in cottages are \$2 per day single with \$1 a day for each additional person. Housekeeping accommodations are also available at Longmire. Meal service is cafeteria style. Dormitory accommodations also may be procured. Skis, snowshoes, and other necessary equipment are available at reasonable rates.

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

#### OHANAPECOSH HOT SPRINGS

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

Accommodations may be obtained at Ohanapecosh Lodge, an inviting log structure, at \$4 a day per person, including meals, and \$17.50 a week. Breakfast and luncheon are 75 cents each and dinner \$1. Housekeeping cabins and tents may be rented at prices varying, according to the number in the party, from \$1.25 a day to \$15 a week. These units are furnished with beds, tables, chairs, stoves, and wood.

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

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

#### HORSEBACK TRIPS AND GUIDE SERVICE

The Rainier National Park Co. maintains saddle- and pack-horse service suited to park-trail conditions. Saddle horses and equipment cost \$5 for from 5 to 8 hours' service. Pack horses on the same basis are \$5. A saddle horse, with guide service, is \$7.50. Several short trips are scheduled at \$3, and arrangements may be made with the company for any type of trip desired, including the Wonderland Trail trip, encircling Mount Rainier, a distance of approximately 100 miles. The cost of this splendid trip ranges from \$16 a day for 1 person to \$10 a day each for 7 or more persons. This takes care of all expenses including pack and guide service.

Competent guides may be engaged for special trips through the park, including mountain climbs. From Paradise Valley, (where there is a guide and auditorium building in which illustrated talks about the parks are given), guide service for the summit climb ranges in cost from \$25 for 1 person to \$10 each for a party of 4 or more.

#### TRANSPORTATION

##### TO THE PARK

The Rainier National Park Co. operates auto-stages from Seattle and Tacoma, via Nisqually entrance, to Longmire throughout the year. Stages are operated from Tacoma and Seattle through Longmire to Paradise Valley depending upon snow conditions in the spring, throughout the summer, and until the road is closed by snow at Narada Falls in the winter.

Contingent upon snow conditions in the spring and ending on Labor Day stages are operated into Yakima Park, via White River entrance, from Tacoma, Seattle, and Yakima. After Labor Day and until Yakima Park is closed by snow, touring cars with driver may be rented by private parties for transportation into Yakima Park from Seattle and Tacoma. No transportation service is available from the city of Yakima after Labor Day.

From June 15 to September 15 transportation from Tacoma to Longmire one-way is \$1.90; from September 16 to June 14 one-way from Tacoma to Longmire costs \$3.40. Rates between other points are proportionate. All-year service from Ashford to Nisqually entrance, Longmire, and Narada Falls is available. From Ashford to Paradise Valley transportation service is maintained, except during the winter when the road is closed at Narada Falls.

##### WITHIN THE PARK

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

##### GASOLINE SERVICE

A gasoline service station is operated at Longmire throughout the year. At Yakima Park a service station is open during the summer season. Emergency gasoline is obtainable at Paradise Valley. Motor supplies may be purchased at Longmire and Yakima Park.



Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

TABLES OF DISTANCES

NISQUALLY ROAD, PARK ENTRANCE TO PARADISE VALLEY—20 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Park entrance	Paradise Valley		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
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 Tuntum.
Columbus Tree . . . . .	3.4	16.6	2,363	Large Douglas fir over 700 years old.
Kautz Creek . . . . .	3.6	16.4	2,378	Glacial stream from Kautz Glacier. Trail to Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, 5.5 miles.
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 Henrys Hunting Ground, 6.5 miles.
Cougar Rock . . . . .	8.0	12.0	3,000	High Rock, base of Rampart Ridge.
Christine Falls . . . . .	10.9	9.1	3,667	Beautiful falls. Trail to Comet Falls and Van Trump Park, 3 miles.
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.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

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		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
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 Henry.
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, 1.2 miles.
South Puyallup River . . . . .	8.3	6.8	3,479	River crossing.
St. Andrews Creek . . . . .	11.2	3.9	3,743	Trail to Klapatche Park, 3 miles.
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. Trail to Klapatche Park, 3 miles.

WHITE RIVER ROAD, JUNCTION WITH STATE HIGHWAY TO YAKIMA PARK—15.6 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	State road	Yakima Park		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Entrance checking station . . . . .	1.4	14.2	3,470	Purchase automobile permit.
East Side Trail . . . . .	3.8	11.8	3,745	Trail to Owyhigh Lakes and Ohanapecosh.
Fryingpan Creek Bridge . . . . .	4.4	11.2	3,840	Wonderland Trail to Summerland Indian Bar, etc.
White River Bridge . . . . .	5.4	10.2	3,965	Road to Old White River Camp Ground. Trail to Snout of Emmons Glacier, Glacier Basin, Yakima Park, etc.
Yakima Creek . . . . .	8.2	7.4	4,830	Water for radiators.
Sunrise Point . . . . .	12.9	2.7	5,085	Wonderful panorama of surrounding peaks, including entire Cascade Range, Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, Mount Adams, Mount Stuart, and Mount Hood.
Yakima Park . . . . .	15.6	0.0	6,385	Ranger headquarters; housekeeping cabins; cafeteria; small camping area.
Camp grounds and picnic area . . . . .	16.9	1.3	6,200	Large public camp ground; picnic area; Shadow Lake.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

CARBON RIVER ROAD, PARK ENTRANCE TO SIX MILE CREEK—6 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Park entrance	Six Mile Creek		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Carbon River entrance...	0.0	6.0	1,800	Ranger checking station.
Ipsut Creek.....	5.0	1.0	2,500	Ipsut Creek-Mowich Lake Trail junction.
Six Mile Creek.....	6.0	0.0	2,650	End of road; camp ground. Trail leaves camp ground for Lake James, Yakima Park, Wonderland Trail, and shelter cabin.

PARADISE TRAIL FROM LONGMIRE SPRINGS TO PARADISE VALLEY—5.9 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Longmire Springs	Paradise Valley		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Longmire Springs.....	0.0	5.9	2,760	Superintendent's headquarters, hotel, cabins, camp grounds.
Mouth of Paradise River..	1.6	4.3	3,150	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.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

WONDERLAND TRAIL, PARADISE VALLEY TO YAKIMA PARK—29 MILES

PARADISE VALLEY TO NICKEL CREEK—9 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Paradise Valley	Yakima Park		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Paradise Valley.....	0.0	29.0	5,400	Ranger station, hotel, lodge, housekeeping cabins, camp grounds, etc.
Reflection Lakes.....	2.0	27.0	4,860	Beautiful clear lakes.
Louise Lake.....	3.0	26.0	4,590	Beautiful clear lake.
Stevens Canyon.....	4.0	25.0	.....	.....
Martha Falls.....	4.5	24.5	3,110	Beautiful falls in Martha Creek.
Stevens Creek Crossing...	7.0	22.0	2,730	.....
Muddy Fork Box Canyon.	8.0	21.0	3,040	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.....	9.0	20.0	3,300	Patrol and shelter cabins.

NICKEL CREEK TO INDIAN BAR—6.5 MILES

Nickel Creek.....	9.0	20.0	3,300	Patrol and shelter cabins.
Cowlitz Divide.....	10.5	18.5	4,770	Trail branches to Ohanapecosh Hot Springs development, 2.5 miles.
Indian Bar.....	15.5	13.5	4,150	Beautiful basin above Wauhaukaupauken Falls. Shelter cabin.

INDIAN BAR TO SUMMERLAND—4 MILES

Indian Bar.....	15.5	13.5	4,150	Shelter cabin.
Ohanapecosh Park.....	16.5	12.5	5,500	Beautiful region; many waterfalls and rugged peaks.
Fryingpan Glacier.....	18.0	11.0	6,750	Trail crosses over ice.
Summerland.....	19.5	9.5	5,900	Beautiful park; many flowers amid rugged surroundings.

SUMMERLAND TO YAKIMA PARK—9.5 MILES

Summerland.....	19.5	9.5	5,900	Beautiful park.
White River Road at Fryingpan Creek.	23.8	5.2	3,840	Fryingpan Creek Highway Bridge.
White River Road at White River Bridge.	24.8	4.2	3,965	Highway bridge over White River.
Old White River Camp..	26.1	2.9	4,600	Trail to Snout of Emmons Glacier, Glacier Basin, and Burroughs Mountain.
Yakima Park.....	29.0	0.0	6,400	Ranger headquarters, cabins, etc.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

EAST SIDE TRAIL, OHANAPECOSH HOT SPRINGS TO WHITE RIVER ROAD—17 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	Ohanapecosh Hot Springs	White River Road		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Ohanapecosh Hot Springs	0.0	17.0	2,000	Ranger cabin, telephone, lodge, tents, cabins, bathhouse, camp grounds.
Laughing Water Creek	0.6	16.4	2,000	Clear stream.
Silver Falls	1.0	16.0	2,050	On Ohanapecosh River.
Cedar Flat	2.0	15.0	2,300	Many large cedars.
Couger 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.
Horseshoe 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	0.0	3,700	

WONDERLAND TRAIL, YAKIMA PARK TO CARBON RIVER ROAD—15 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	End of Carbon River Road	Yakima Park		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Yakima Park	15.0	0.0	6,400	Beautiful park; unobstructed view of mountain camp, cabins, lodge.
Trail Junction	12.9	2.1	6,550	Junction of Mystic Lake Trail.
Winthrop Glacier	9.2	5.8	4,800	Second largest glacier in park.
Mystic Lake	7.0	8.0	5,750	Clear, beautiful lake; shelter cabins; magnificent views obtained.
Moraine Park	5.1	9.9	5,700	Good camping; grass and water.
Moraine Cabin	5.0	10.0	5,100	Shelter cabin.
Carbon Glacier	3.5	11.5	3,355	Lowest perpetual ice field in the United States.
End of Carbon River Road	0.0	15.0	3,175	Shelter cabin; Wonderland Trail junction with Carbon River Road.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

WONDERLAND TRAIL, CARBON RIVER TO LONGMIRE—46.5 MILES

END OF CARBON ROAD TO MOWICH LAKE—12 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	End of Carbon River Road	Longmire		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
End of Carbon River Road	0.0	46.5	3,175	Shelter cabin Wonderland Trail; junction with Carbon River Road.
Mist Park	6.0	40.5	5,500	Beautiful park at head of Cataract Creek.
Spray Park	8.0	38.5	6,000	Most beautiful park on north side.
Spray Falls	8.3	38.2	5,500	Highest and most beautiful fall on north side.
Eagle Cliffs	9.0	37.5	5,300	Fine view of Mount Rainier.
Mowich Lake	12.0	34.5	4,930	Beautiful clear lake; fishing; good camping; shelter cabin; telephone; branch trails to Carbon River Road. Via Ipsut Pass, 8 miles, and to West Boundary, via Mountain Meadows, 4.5 miles.

MOWICH LAKE TO SUNSET PARK—10.5 MILES

Mowich Lake	12.0	34.5	4,930	Beautiful clear lake; fishing; good camping; shelter cabin; telephone; branch trails to Carbon River Road. Via Ipsut Pass, 8 miles, and to West Boundary, via Mountain Meadows, 4.5 miles.
North Mowich River	15.5	31.0	2,650	
South Mowich River	16.0	30.5	2,650	Good fishing.
Golden Lakes	20.8	25.7	5,000	Numerous beautiful clear lakes; good fishing and camping.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

WONDERLAND TRAIL, CARBON RIVER TO LONGMIRE—46.5 MILES—continued

SUNSET PARK TO LONGMIRE VIA INDIAN HENRYS—24 MILES

Name	Distance from—		Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	End of Carbon River Road	Longmire		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Sunset Park . . . . .	22.5	24.0	5,500	Beautiful upland park; telephone; patrol and shelter cabins.
North Puyallup River (end of West Side Road) . . . . .	26.7	19.8	3,500	Highway bridge; view of overhanging glacier.
Klapatche Park . . . . .	29.2	17.3	5,500	Beautiful alpine park; shelter cabin.
St. Andrews Park . . . . .	30.2	16.3	5,700	Beautiful alpine park.
South Puyallup River . . . . .	33.5	13.0	3,800	View of South Puyallup River.
Tahoma Creek Crossing . . . . .	37.0	9.5	4,200	Trail bridge over Tahoma Creek.
Indian Henrys . . . . .	39.0	7.5	5,300	Patrol cabin; shelter cabin; telephone; all points of interest are in close proximity to station.
Squaw Lake . . . . .	40.0	6.5	5,000	Small clear lake.
Kautz Creek . . . . .	43.7	2.8	3,700	Fast-flowing stream from Kautz Glacier.
Ramparts Ridge . . . . .	44.5	2.0	3,800	Trail over Ramparts Ridge to Longmire.
Van Trump Trail . . . . .	44.8	1.7	3,500	Trail branches to Van Trump Park.
Longmire . . . . .	46.5	0.0	2,760	Superintendent's headquarters; hotels; cabins; camp grounds; interesting side trips.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST

REACHED FROM PARADISE VALLEY

[Best reached on foot]

Name	Distance and direction from Paradise Valley	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Feet</i>	
Nisqually Glacier . . . . .	1.25 W . . . . .	5,500	Largest glacier on south side of Mount Rainier.
Glacier Vista . . . . .	1.2 N . . . . .	6,300	Wonderful view of entire Nisqually Glacier and mountain.
Panorama Point . . . . .	1.8 N . . . . .	6,800	Panorama of Paradise Valley and Nisqually watershed.
Alta Vista . . . . .	0.6 N . . . . .	5,800	Fine view; marker to identify all peaks and prominent points.
Monument . . . . .	1.5 NE . . . . .	5,900	Where Chief Sluisin, Indian guide, waited return of first summit climbers.
Golden Gate . . . . .	1.5 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 . . . . .	2.5 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 . . . . .	4.75 SE . . . . .	6,939	Highest peak on Tatoosh Range. Pinnacle, Stevens, and Unicorn Peaks are easy to climb, and a fine view of the surrounding country may be had from all of them.
Sluisin Falls . . . . .	1.25 NE . . . . .	5,900	First fall of Paradise River below Paradise Glacier 300 feet high.
Paradise Glacier . . . . .	1.5 NE . . . . .	6,500	Clear ice glacier. Source of Paradise River on east side of Paradise Park.
Stevens Glacier . . . . .	1.75 NE . . . . .	6,000	East lobe of Paradise Glacier draining into Stevens Canyon.
Stevens Ice Cascades . . . . .	2 NE . . . . .		Crevasse slope of Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Water Cascades . . . . .	2.25 NE . . . . .		At foot of Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Canyon . . . . .	2.25 NE . . . . .		Below Stevens Glacier. 4 miles long, 1/2 mile wide, 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep.
Fairy Falls . . . . .	2.75 NE . . . . .	5,500	Beautiful falls 700 feet high at head of Stevens Canyon.
Mazama Ridge . . . . .	1.5 SE . . . . .	5,900	Noted for abundance of beautiful wild flowers.
Faraway Rock . . . . .	2.8 SE . . . . .	5,300	Excellent panorama of Tatoosh Range with lakes in foreground.
Lake Louise . . . . .	2.5 SE . . . . .	4,500	Beautiful lake. Good fishing.
Cowlitz Glacier . . . . .	3 NE . . . . .	4,500	Largest glacier on southeast side of the mountain.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

REACHED FROM PARADISE VALLEY—continued

Name	Distance and direction from Paradise Valley	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
Cowlitz Rocks . . . . .	<i>Miles</i> 2.5 NE . . .	<i>Feet</i> 7, 457	Ridge dividing Paradise Glacier from Cowlitz Glacier.
Granite Falls . . . . .	3.5 NE . . . . .		Large volume of water with sheer drop of 350 feet.
Cathedral Rocks . . . . .	3.25 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 Lookout Station.	3.25 N . . .	9, 584	Sharp crest halfway between McClure Rock and Camp Muir. The trail leads over snow fields.
Camp Muir shelter hut.	3.75 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 . . . . .	4.25 N . . .	11, 033	Pinnacle on Cowlitz Cleaver. Its shape resembles a beehive.
Camp Misery . . . . .	4.25 N . . .	11, 033	Above the Beehive.
Gibraltar Rock . . . . .	4.75 N . . .	12, 679	Large rock mass at head of Cowlitz Glacier, along west ledge of which the ascent is made, often with the aid of ropes. This rock divides the feeders of 3 glaciers—Nisqually on the south, Cowlitz on the east, and Ingraham on the north.
Register Rock . . . . .	6.5 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 . . . . .	7.25 N . . .	14, 150	Most southern summit. About 250 feet lower than Columbia Crest.
Liberty Cap . . . . .	7.5 N . . . . .	14, 112	High summit near the north end of mountain.
East Crater . . . . .	6.5 N . . . . .	14, 100	Main crater on east side of Columbia Crest about 1,400 feet in diameter.

Mount Rainier National Park—Washington

REACHED FROM YAKIMA PARK

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

REACHED FROM LONGMIRE

Name	Distance and direction from Longmire	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
Eagle Peak . . . . .	<i>Miles</i> 3.5 E . . . .	<i>Feet</i> 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 <sup>1</sup> . . .	4, 232	Beautiful lake. Good fishing.
Mount Wow . . . . .	1.5 W <sup>1</sup> . . .	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.

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

REACHED FROM OHANAPECOSH

Name	Distance and direction from Ohanape-cosh	Elevation above sea level	Remarks
Silver Falls Loop . . . . .	<i>Miles</i> 1.2 N . . . .	<i>Feet</i> 2, 000	Beautiful falls on Ohanape-cosh River. Follow new trail on north side of river and return via old trail on south side. Good fishing.
Twin Lakes . . . . .	6.5 NE . . .	5, 000	Two picturesque lakes on Cascade Crest Trail, reached through heavy timber.
Tipsoo Lake . . . . .	18 N . . . .	5, 400	Via Cascade Crest Trail, 18 miles, or via Cayuse Pass and East Side Trail, 12 miles.
Cowlitz Divide . . . . .	4.5 NE . . .	4, 770	Good view at summit, which is reached by a trail through a deep forest. Junction with Wonderland Trail to Indian Bar, Ohanape-cosh Park, and Panhandle Gap.

REFERENCES

ALBRIGHT, HORACE M., and TAYLOR, FRANK J. Oh, Ranger! A book about the national parks.

JEFFERS, LE ROY. The Call of the Mountains, 282 pp., illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1922. Mount Rainier Park on pp. 46-54.

KELLEY, EDMOND, and CHICK. Three Scout Naturalists in the National Parks. Brewer, Warren and Putnam. 1931.

MEANY, E. S. Mount Rainier, a Record of Exploration. 1916. 325 pp., illustrated.

MILLS, ENOS, A. Your National Parks. 1917. 532 pp., illustrated.

MOUNTAINEER, THE. Bulletins published by the Mountaineers (Climber's Club), of Seattle, Washington. Mount Rainier on pp. 116-136, 460-469.

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.

RUSSELL, I. C. Glaciers of North America. 1897. 210 pp. Mount Rainier on pp. 62-67.

——— Volcanoes of North America. 1897. 346 pp. Mount Rainier on pp. 241-245.

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.

WILLIAMS, JOHN H. The Mountain That Was "God." 1911. 144 pp., 200 illustrations.

VANCOUVER, CAPT. GEORGE. Discovery of the North Pacific Ocean. 1790-95; p. 235.

WINTHROP, THEODORE. The Canoe and the Saddle, or Klalam and Klickitat. 1862. With the author's western letters and journals. Edited by John H. Williams. 16 color plates and 100 other illustrations. 1913. 332 pp. Mount Rainier on pp. 36-41, 100-122, 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.



Wild flowers in contrast to fields of ice

## Government Publications

**Glimpses of Our National Parks.** An illustrated booklet of 92 pages. Address Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Free.

**Automobile Road Map of Mount Rainier National Park.** Available in the park only. Free.

**Guide to hiking trips and trail information.** Obtainable on personal application at park headquarters at Longmire. Free.

**Mount Rainier and Its Glaciers.** By F. E. Matthes. 48 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 15 cents.

**Features of the Flora of Mount Rainier National Park.** By J. B. Flett. 48 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 25 cents.

**Forests of Mount Rainier National Park.** By G. F. Allen. 32 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20 cents.

**Mammals and Birds of Mount Rainier National Park.** By W. P. Taylor and W. T. Shaw. 241 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents. Washington, D. C. 85 cents.

**Fauna of the National Parks. Series No. 1.** G. M. Wright, J. S. Dixon, and B. H. Thompson. Survey of wildlife conditions in the national parks. 157 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20 cents.

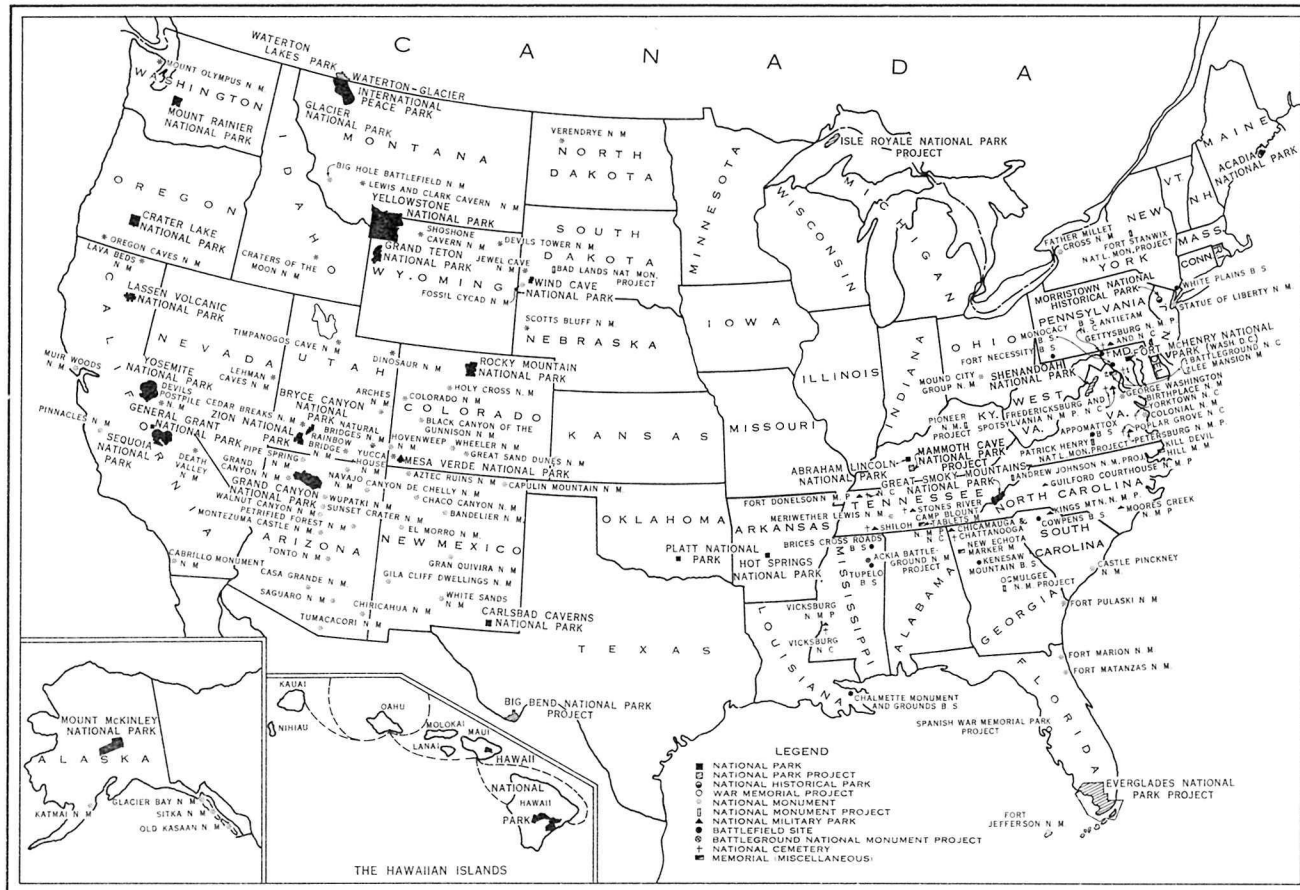
**Fauna of the National Parks. Series No. 2.** By G. M. Wright and B. H. Thompson. Wildlife management in the national parks. 142 pages, illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20 cents.

**National Parks Portfolio.** By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound; illustrated with more than 300 carefully chosen photographs. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. \$1.50.

**Topographic Map of Mount Rainier National Park.** In color. 20 by 18¾ inches. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. 10 cents.

Booklets about the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Acadia, Maine.	Lassen Volcanic, Calif.
Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex.	Mesa Verde, Colo.
Crater Lake, Oreg.	Mount McKinley, Alaska.
General Grant, Calif.	Platt, Okla.
Glacier, Mont.	Rocky Mountain, Colo.
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	Sequoia, Calif.
Grand Teton, Wyo.	Wind Cave, S. Dak.
Great Smoky Mountains, N. C.-Tenn.	Yellowstone, Wyo.
Hawaii, Hawaii.	Yosemite, Calif.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Zion and Bryce Canyon, Utah.



AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



