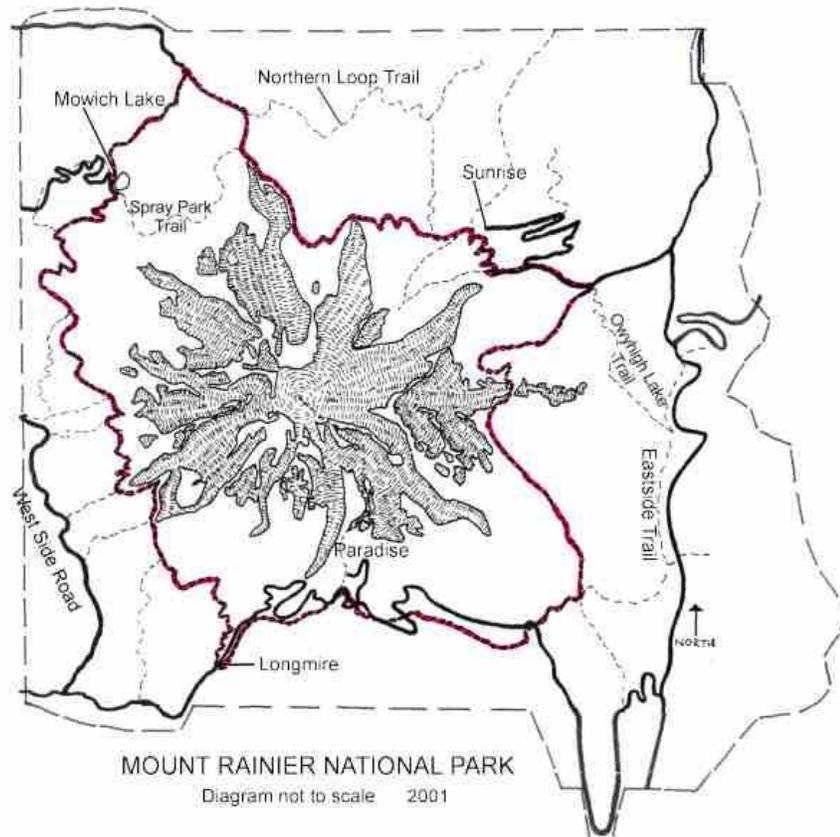


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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2004



Wonderland Trail  
Mount Rainier National Park

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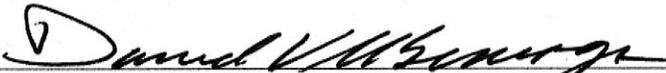
**National Park Service  
Cultural Landscape Inventory  
2001**

**Wonderland Trail  
Mount Rainier National Park**

Mount Rainier National Park concurs with the management category and condition assessment identified by this CLI Level II report, as given below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

 3/2/04  
Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park Date

Please return to:

Erica Owens  
Historical Landscape Architect  
National Park Service  
Pacific West Regional Office  
909 First Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104-1060





STATE OF WASHINGTON

**Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501  
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343  
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

June 18, 2004

Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Chief  
National Park Service, Pacific West Region  
909 First Avenue, Fifth Floor  
Seattle, Washington 98104-1060

In future correspondence please refer to:

Log: 061804-52-NPS

Property: Mt. Rainier, Olympic, and North Cascades National Parks

Re: Formal Concurrence on 12 Cultural Landscape Inventory and List of Classified Structures

Dear Dr. Toothman:

Thank you for contacting the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). The above referenced properties have been reviewed on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) under provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and 36 CFR Part 800.

Based upon your documentation, I understand that the National Park Service (NPS) requests formal concurrence from the SHPO in order to certify that the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) and List of Classified Structures (LCS) is complete. My review is based upon documentation contained in your documentation.

In response, you will find our concurrence on the 12 CLIs and associated LCS located in Mount Rainier, Olympic and North Cascades National Parks. The documentation prepared for this review will be retained in the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources for future reference and research.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on these reviews as well as for the assistance and work of Erica Owens. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 360-586-3073 or [gregg@cted.wa.gov](mailto:gregg@cted.wa.gov).

Sincerely,

  
Gregory Griffith  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures ✓

JUN 07 2004

Archaeology and  
Historic Preservation

**WONDERLAND TRAIL  
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK**

**Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination**

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with the Setting description, and
- 2) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

**I concur,**  **I do not concur** that the **Setting** as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Wonderland Trail (The 1997 National Historic Landmark District Nomination describes the general setting of the NHL. This CLI describes specifically, the setting of the Wonderland Trail including: spatial organization, natural systems and features, circulation, land use, and views and vistas. See the Analysis and Evaluation section.).

The following structures, located within the historic district, are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the Wonderland Trail:

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number
(No number)	Wonderland Trail	
030058	Indian Bar Trail Shelter	O-054
030061	Indian Henry's Patrol Cabin	N-106
030064	Mowich Lake Patrol Cabin	C-252
030059	Summerland Trail Shelter	W-057
030060	Sunset Park Patrol Cabin	N-105
030056	White River Campground Patrol Cabin	W-051

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the Wonderland Trail:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
(No number)	Seventeen historic footbridges with curbs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(No number)	Two wood corduroys	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(No number)	Five Swamp bridges	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the Wonderland Trail:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
N/A	South Mowich Trail Shelter	✓	

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:

*for*  DSHPO  
Washington State Historic Preservation Officer

6/18/04  
Date

Please return forms to the attention of:  
Erica Owens  
CLI Co-coordinator  
National Park Service  
Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle  
909 1<sup>st</sup> Ave, Floor 5  
Seattle, WA 98104  
(206) 220-4128  
erica\_owens@nps.gov



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## Executive Summary

### General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

## SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

## Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

## Park Information

**Park Name:** Mount Rainier National Park  
**Administrative Unit:** Mount Rainier National Park  
**Park Organization Code:** 9450  
**Park Alpha Code:** MORA

## Property Level And CLI Number

**Property Level:** Landscape  
**Name:** Wonderland Trail  
**CLI Identification Number:** 400027  
**Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:** 400027

## Inventory Summary

**Inventory Level:** Level II

### Completion Status:

#### Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 1/1/1992  
Level 0 Recorder: C. Gilbert  
Date Level 0 Entered: 1/1/1992  
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: C. Gilbert  
Level 0 Site Visit: Yes

#### Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 7/1/1997  
Level I Data Collection: R. Dietz and R. Senos  
Date Level I Entered: 7/1/1997  
Level I Data Entry Recorder: R. Dietz and R. Senos  
Level I Site Visit: No

#### Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 9/1/2001  
Level II Data Collection: E. Owens and M.J. Hankinson  
Date Level II Entered: 9/1/2001  
Level II Data Entry Recorder: E. Owens and M.J. Hankinson  
Level II Site Visit: Yes

Date of Concurrence: 3/2/2004

#### Explanatory Narrative:

Preliminary historic research for the CLI was conducted by Rebecca Dietz and Rene Senos in 1997. Further historic research was done by Anna Tamura and Mike Hankinson in summer 2000 and completed by Erica Owens and Mike Hankinson in 2001. Initial fieldwork was performed by Anna Tamura and Mike Hankinson in summer 2000 and completed by Erica Owens and Mike Hankinson in 2001. Erica Owens and Mike Hankinson organized and entered the data into the CLI in summer and fall of 2001.

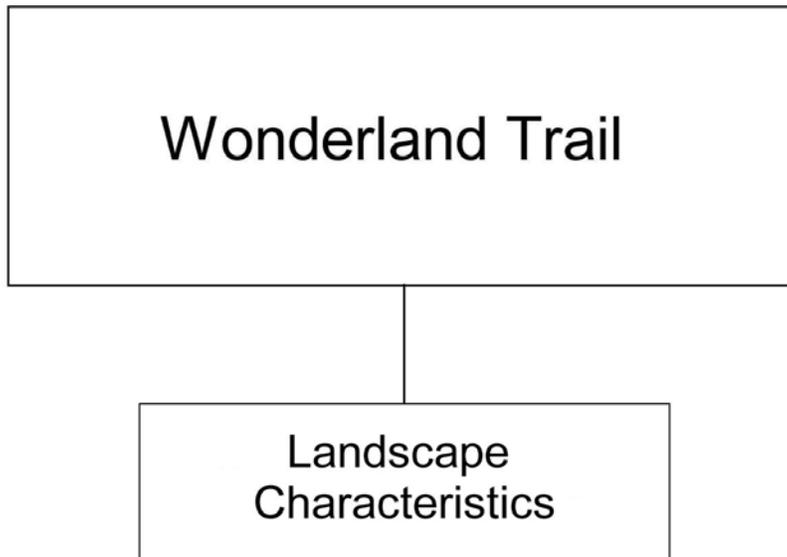
## Landscape Description

The Wonderland Trail is a 93-mile landscape circumnavigating the mountain, providing access to remote and scenic areas of the park for rangers and visitors. It is identified as a corridor, five feet from the centerline of the trail in either direction, that follows the trails currently designated as the Wonderland Trail. The trail is characterized by its alignment, as it traverses dense coniferous old growth forest, ascending through subalpine and alpine meadows reaching above the tree line and presenting direct views of Mount Rainier and the Cascade Mountains. As the trail circles the mountain, it follows a consistent pattern of rising and falling from 2600' to 6800' as it ascends and descends the lateral drainages that radiate from the mountain.

The Wonderland Trail is a cultural landscape and is located within the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District. It is recognized for its association with early park master planning during the period of significance from 1907 to 1942 when this trail was planned and established. Presently, the trail remains an outstanding example of park engineering and landscape architecture design efforts to blend the trail seamlessly into its surrounding contexts using rustic architecture design theories.

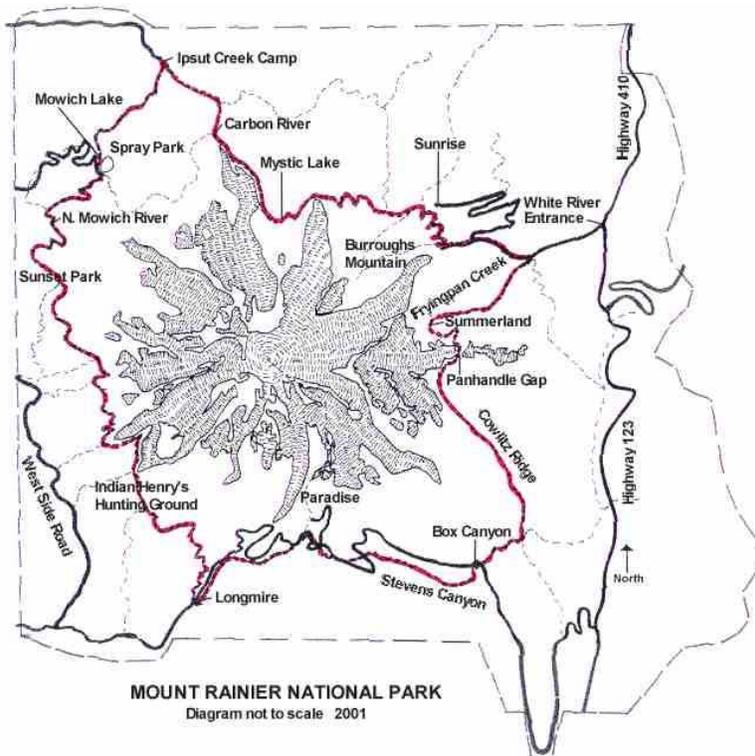
## Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

The Wonderland Trail is a cultural landscape within the Mount Rainier Historic District. Seven landscape characteristics of the trail contribute to its historic integrity. These characteristics include circulation, spatial organization, buildings and structures, views and vistas, natural systems and features, land use, and archeological sites.



*CLI hierarchy diagram showing the Wonderland Trail, a cultural landscape composed of landscape characteristics, which contribute to its historic integrity. (CCSO 2001)*

## Location Map



*The Wonderland Trail, located within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. (CCSO, 2001)*

## Boundary Description

The Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District Nomination defines the Wonderland Trail's boundary as a ten foot wide corridor that is measured five feet from the centerline of the trail in either direction. The trail is described as following the route that is the currently designated Wonderland Trail, but also includes the Northern Loop Trail which was historically part of the Wonderland Trail. UTM reference points provided in this report are recorded at ten mile intervals along the trail starting at Longmire and moving clockwise around the mountain.

## Regional Context

### Cultural Context

Circumnavigating the mountain, the Wonderland Trail passes through both highly developed areas and undeveloped backcountry stretches. The developed sites with greater visitor use include Paradise, Longmire, and Sunrise. These points provide many amenities for visitors such as restaurants, restrooms, campgrounds, visitor information centers, and parking. Other sections of the trail traverse through miles of undeveloped backcountry interspersed with campgrounds, trail shelters, or patrol cabins at approximately 5-mile intervals. The trail can be accessed from many points in the park, the most popular being Longmire in the southwestern corner of the park which has the most immediate access. The closest trailheads to the urban Puget Sound area are Mowich Lake Campground and Ipsut Creek Campground in the northwestern corner of the park, both approximately 65 miles from Seattle.

### Physiographic Context

As it ascends and descends the lateral drainage corridors that radiate from the mountain, the Wonderland Trail's character continues to be transformed by changing ecosystems at each topographic level. Variations in temperature and moisture occur with changes in elevation and aspect, influencing plant composition. These factors, along with the relative frequency of disturbances, such as wildfires, snow and rock avalanches, mudflows, floods, and wind, also influence the distribution of plant communities. The primary plant community types found along the trail are lowland coniferous forests, montane forests, subalpine forests, and subalpine meadows.

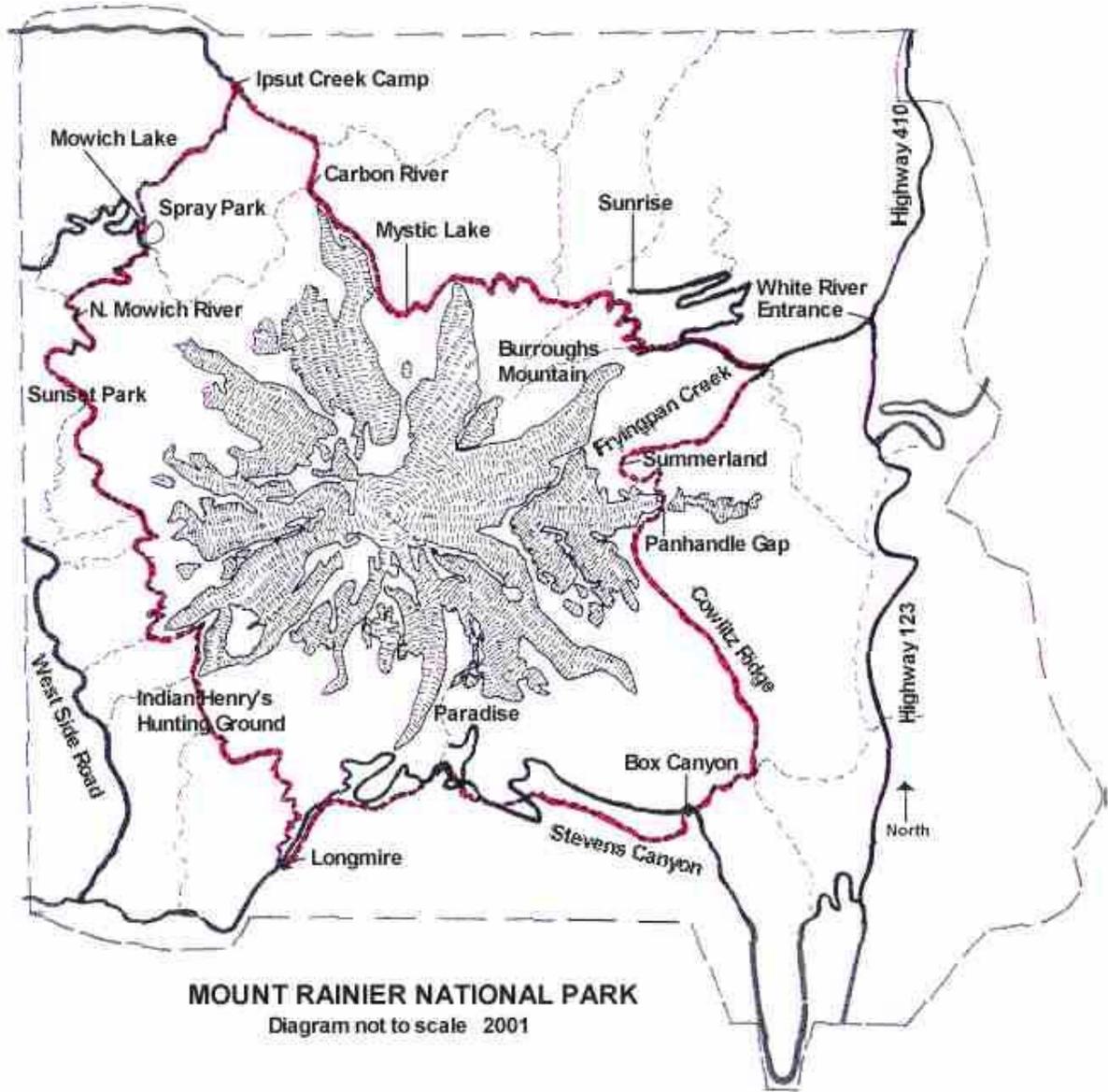
As the Wonderland Trail penetrates the lowland forest, dominated by Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), it encounters such understory species as Oregon grape (*Berberis nervosa*), Blueberry species (*Vaccinium* spp.), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Devilsclub (*Oplopanax horridum*), and Skunk cabbage (*Lysichitum americanum*) (Butchard 1998, 18-21). Montane forest are generally dominated by Pacific silver fir (*Abies amabilis*), while the subalpine forest are characterized by Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), and Alaska yellow cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*). Understory plants found within both the montane and subalpine forests are Dwarf bramble (*Rubus lasiococcus*), Fool's huckleberry (*Menziesia ferruginea*), and Pacific rhododendron (*Rhododendron albiflorum*). Where the Wonderland Trail crosses the drier, northeastern side of the mountain, the subalpine forest is dominated by Mountain hemlock, with Beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) largely occupying the understory (Butchard 1998, 18-21). Subalpine meadows are interspersed with clumps of trees and open heath. A variety of herbaceous plants survive in this vegetation zone and provide a spectacular floral display in late summer for hikers on the Wonderland Trail.

## **Political Context**

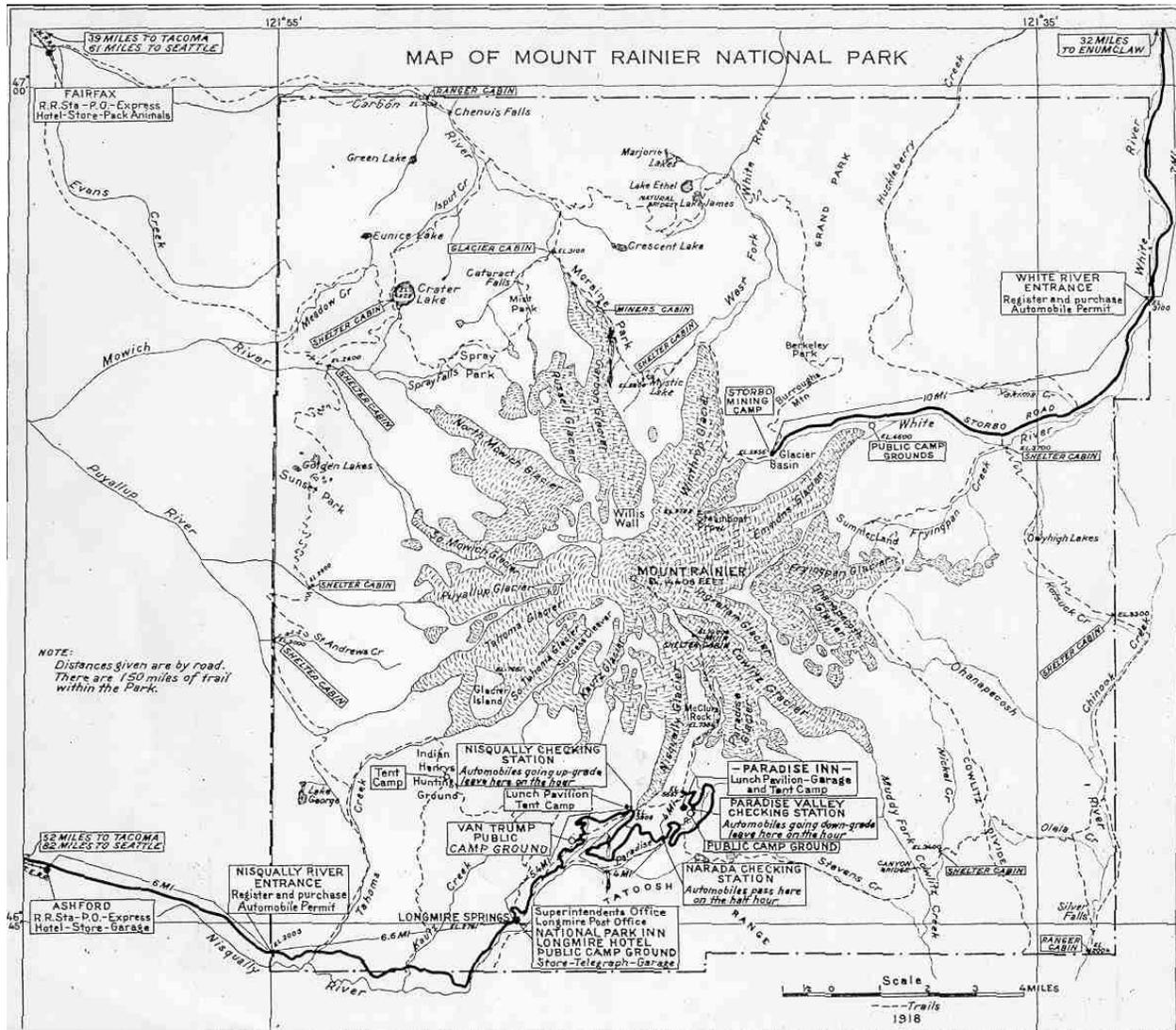
The Wonderland Trail is located within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park, which is bordered by Mount Baker- Snoqualmie National Forest, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and Wenatchee National Forest lands.

## Site Plan

Present day park map showing the Wonderland Trail alignment as it traverses through significant points along its path. (CCSO, 2001)



A 1918 park map, showing a completed network of trails circumnavigating the mountain. (Tahoma Woods collection)



## Chronology

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Description</b>
1903 - 1910 AD	Established	Mount Rainier Forest Reserve Supervisor, Grenville F. Allen, created a ranger force to clear trails, construct buildings, string telephone lines and mark park boundaries for the main purposes of fire prevention and game protection.
1906 AD	Established	A system of graded trails was first proposed to facilitate park ranger patrols and to allow visitors to access major attractions.
1907 AD	Established	Major Chittenden urged construction of bridle trail around Mount Rainier just under glacial line for both patrols and visitors.
1908 AD	Designed	Trail surveying began. Trails were laid out on the eastside of the mountain and mapped in the vicinity of the Carbon River.
1909 AD	Built	Park rangers cleared a trail from the Carbon River entrance, southeast across the north side of the mountain toward Grand Park and White River, and south, toward Spray Park.
1909 AD	Established	The Mountaineers Club expressed interest in the trail and offered assistance in clearing and building.
1910 - 1911 AD	Built	Trail completed from White River Entrance through Yakima Park over Burroughs Mountain to Glacier Basin, and from Carbon River to Spray Park to Mowich Lake on the north-northeast side.
1912 AD	Built	The Mountaineers cleared a trail into Summerland from the White River area.
1913 AD	Built	A 16-mile link on the south side of the mountain between Reflection Lakes and Ohanapecosh, and a northeasterly link between the Carbon-Chenuis trail and Grand Park were built.

1914 - 1915 AD	Built	Completion of the circuit was accomplished via the Carbon-Chenuis trail to Grand Park, south over and around Burroughs Mountain, over St. Elmo Pass, the East Side Trail, from Ohanapecosh over the Cowlitz Divide, down Nickel Creek and up Stevens Canyon.
1914 - 1915 AD	Built	The Congressional Sundry Civil Act allotted sufficient funds to complete trail-loop construction on the east and west sides of the mountain.
1915 AD	Established	The Seattle Mountaineers Club completed the first documented trek around Mount Rainier on the trail.
1915 - 1924 AD	Altered	Natural impacts of floods, debris slides, moving glaciers, as well as impacts of humans and horses, resulted in a continual deterioration of trail conditions.
1915 - 1924 AD	Maintained	An ongoing process of repair and replacement along the trail was implemented.
1916 - 1920 AD	Built	Park rangers built cedar-shake cabins along the East Side Trail for use as telephone stations. A telephone wire circuit was completed from Narada to White River via the Stevens Canyon and East Side Trail.
1920 - 1924 AD	Built	Trail improvements concentrated on installing switchbacks, stone trail markers, tree blazes, boulder cairns at glaciers, puncheon bridges across boggy areas, and footbridges across creeks and rivers.
1920 - 1929 AD	Abandoned	Philosophic changes in the NPS contributed to an abandonment of the road-around-the-mountain idea, and the West Side Road remained as a spur road.
1920 - 1934 AD	Altered	Construction of the West Side Road obliterated much of the western portion of the trail and it was moved to a higher elevation between Indian Henry's and Mowich Lake.

1921 AD	Built	Superintendent Toll recommended and began installation of a series of trail shelters every 10-15 miles along the trail to accommodate visitors and rangers.
1921 AD	Established	The Wonderland Trail was first officially referred to by name in Superintendent Roger Toll's Annual report.
1923 - 1941 AD	Designed	Mount Rainier National Park Master Plan was designed and implemented.
1924 AD	Established	Trail alignment on maps and documents was in approximately the same location as the present-day route.
1925 - 1929 AD	Maintained	Log guardrails, boulders, rock borders, vegetative buffers, and paving were recommended to restrict visitors and pack animals from wandering off trails, trampling vegetation and compacting soils.
1926 AD	Established	The Mount Rainier National Park General Development Plan was the first master plan and included the Wonderland Trail.
1928 AD	Engineered	Trail construction standards were updated based on the recommendations of the Landscape Division, to reduce scarring from trail construction, and the Engineering Division, to regulate grades, costs, and ease of trail-use.
1930 AD	Reconstructed	Reconstruction of the Carbon and Winthrop Glacier trail segments was the most expensive Wonderland Trail construction cost to date, involving blasting through solid rock over a long stretch.
1931 AD	Expanded	An eastern park boundary extension brought trails on the east side of the mountain within the park boundaries.
1933 - 1941 AD	Built	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers built and occupied six construction camps in the park. They undertook large and small-scale construction projects and maintenance of park infrastructure, including improvements to the Wonderland Trail.

1935 AD	Engineered	Superintendent Tomlinson issued new trail construction standards in 1935, including recommendations to direct water by sloping the trail tread toward the outside edge instead of the previous standard to slope the trail toward ditches on the inside edge.
1941 AD	Removed	CCC exits park. Their camps were razed and revegetated, and further development in the park slowed or stopped as labor and funds were diverted toward the war effort.
1950 - 1959 AD	Altered	Construction of the Stevens Canyon Road on the south side of the mountain obliterated a short portion of the Wonderland Trail along Reflection Lakes. The trail in the Reflection Lakes and Lake Louise area was re-routed.
1956 AD	Retained	The NPS Mission 66 plan gave new trail development a low priority due to 290 miles of existing trails within the park.
1960 - 1979 AD	Altered	Overuse lead to degraded of trail conditions. A permitting system was introduced to control the number of people, while horse travel was greatly restricted.
1960 - 1979 AD	Altered	The official Wonderland Trail route in the northwest corner of the park was switched from the fragile, subalpine Spray Park Loop to the Ipsut Pass Trail.
2001 AD	Stabilized	The Wonderland Trail's condition is stabilized and much improved since the 1960s, as a result of consistent maintenance and regulated use.

## Statement Of Significance

The Wonderland Trail is nationally significant for its association with the events of the American Park Movement and early National Park Service (NPS) master planning (criterion A) and for its distinctive rustic-style design and construction (criterion C). The period of significance is defined by the time in which the trail was conceived, planned, and completed, between 1907 and 1942. In 1907, Forest Reserve Supervisor Grenville F. Allen first proposed a system of graded trails throughout the park for patrolling purposes. The year 1942 saw the advent of World War II and the last major work on the trail done by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Mount Rainier National Park was the first national park to develop and implement a master plan prior to WWII and remains the most complete example of early park master planning today. In 1997, the park's landscape architecture was recognized by a National Historic Landmark District designation, which included the Wonderland Trail. Examination of Mount Rainier's master plans of the 1920s reveal that the trail, then referred to as a "bridal trail", was incorporated into the plans as an important access route around the mountain. The trail was created to provide both recreational opportunities for park visitors and patrol access for park rangers. Design and implementation decisions incorporated both of these goals and are still evident in the trail today.

Regarding significant design and construction, the Wonderland Trail embodies the complimentary styles of rustic architecture and naturalistic landscape design. Rustic features found on the trail incorporate 18th-century picturesque and 19th-century naturalistic theories of design, using the park's indigenous rock, lumber, and native plants as basic materials. They were designed to blend in with their surrounding environment, appearing handcrafted or primitive, as if created without the use of technology available at the time – preserving the surrounding beauty of the trail. The trail itself was aligned using naturalistic design techniques. The trail follows the contours of land, meandering through forest and meadow with a curvilinear alignment, which was employed to enhance the beauty, interest, and enjoyment of the trail.

In association with the events of the American Park Movement and early NPS master planning, the Wonderland Trail is significant as an integral part of the Mount Rainier National Park's master plan. The trail reflects the period of significance as it still retains its early alignment indicated in the early master plans, its original character, intent, and many of the original trail features.

## Physical History

### 1881-1919

In 1907, Forest Reserve Supervisor Grenville F. Allen first proposed a system of graded trails throughout Mount Rainier National Park in response to a report of hunting expeditions by Cowlitz Indians inside the park (Allen 1907). The proposed trails were considered necessary to allow park rangers to perform more extensive patrols. During his tenure from 1903 to 1910, Allen established the rudiments of park administration. He created an early ranger force to clear trails, construct buildings, string telephone lines and mark park boundaries (Catton 1996, ch. IV).

Numerous trails created by Native Americans, miners, packers, and developers pre-dated the creation of the park and influenced the alignment of the Wonderland Trail. Current archeological evidence dates Native American presence within current park boundaries circa 3500 years ago (Burtchard 2001). Burtchard (1998) suggests that earliest human use of Mount Rainier probably began about 8,500 years ago after glaciers retreated from upper elevations. Native American trails along the Cowlitz Divide and along the Ohanapecosh River were documented by the P.J. Flint party in 1881 and by Allison L. Brown in 1886 (McIntyre 1952). The Mountaineers of Seattle indicated in a report that Fryingpan Creek Trail, running from White River to Fryingpan Glacier, was used by trappers preceding 1910 (Bailey 1912). Another trail from Longmire Springs, along the Paradise River, to Paradise Park (paralleling a previous route used by climbers and campers) was blazed in 1892 by James Longmire and Henry Carter, improving access and increasing visitor numbers to Longmire Spring's Hotel and Paradise Tent Hotel (Thompson 1981). These pre-existing trails eventually became segments of the Wonderland Trail.

During the early years of the park, poaching was problematic. Poachers were identified as both "Cowlitz Indians" who killed deer during "occasional hunting expeditions up the Muddy Fork Ridge to the high alpine country between and below the Cowlitz and White River Glaciers" (Allen 1906) and local settlers who hunted within the park after the peak tourist season (Catton 1996, 78). By 1906, the clearing of existing trails and the creation of new trails were made a priority by Allen for game protection and fire prevention. The existing trails were becoming obscured by natural revegetation or erosion, were often treacherously steep, and did not form a contiguous system. It was not until 1907 that the idea for a trail encircling the mountain was considered important for visitors. Major Hiram Chittenden of the Army Corps of Engineers asserted the need for a bridle trail around the mountain just under the glacier line, in order to improve ranger access for patrols, but also to enable visitors access to the major attractions of the park, and in particular, to encompassing views of the mountain (USDI 1908, p. 471). Chittenden also recommended that the alignment of the trail allow for later widening to become a wagon road.

Trail surveying began in 1908, when trails were laid out on the east side of the mountain, actually outside of what were then the park boundaries, within the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. Trails were also mapped in the vicinity of the Carbon River, in the northwest corner of the park, where mining operations were still active. A 19th-century miner's trail led from the termination of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Wilkeson up the Carbon River to Moraine Park, on the north flank of Mount Rainier (Catton 1996). In 1909, park rangers cleared a trail from the Carbon River entrance, southeast across the north-side of the mountain toward Grand Park and White River, and south, toward Spray Park. In the same year, The Mountaineers Club, a group of middle-class professionals who would have a great influence on the development of the Wonderland Trail and the park as a whole, first expressed an interest in a route around the mountain, and offered assistance in building or clearing a trail suitable for pack animals. The Mountaineers volunteered to delineate a small section of trail from Carbon Moraine to a switchback on the east-side of the Carbon River, if the park would construct a trail from Spray Park to Moraine Park.

1910 maps of the park indicate trails in the White River area on the east-side, in which a trail looped up White River to Yakima Park and down Huckleberry Creek with a spur to Grand Park, up Burroughs Mountain to St. Elmo Pass, and on to Glacier Basin. Further, in 1910, Park Ranger Thomas O'Farrell, proposed a 5-mile trail to connect the Carbon River Entrance, Ipsut Creek Campground and Ipsut Ranger Station directly with the Mowich Lake Area (O'Farrell 1910). This trail, known as Ipsut Pass Trail, was completed in 1918 (NPS 1918).

By 1910, efforts to make the trail more accessible became a priority. Funds were allocated to sections of the trail, such as the section from Mowich Lake to Spray Park to "render it safe to horse travel" (O'Farrell 1910). It was hoped that travelling the trail would become "a trip to be enjoyed rather than dreaded as was the case formerly" (O'Farrell 1910). The first Superintendent of the park, Edward Hall, wrote the following to Asahel Curtis, a professional photographer and active member of The Mountaineers:

"I am of the opinion that a good trail should be constructed around the mountain, at the lowest possible elevation...A trail of this kind would not only open the park to a great extent for tourists, but, what to my mind is more important, would enable a patrol to be maintained throughout the entire park" (Superintendent's Report 1911).

Superintendent Hall reported in the same year that the loop trail on the northwest corner had been completed from Carbon River to Spray Park via Cataract Basin, and Spray Park to Crater (Mowich) Lake. In 1912, The Mountaineers cleared a trail into Summerland from the White River area, with the intent that the trail could be connected to Longmire if a route could be found through Cowlitz Park and up Stevens Canyon. Trail construction in 1913 established a 16-mile link on the south-side of the mountain between Reflection Lakes and Ohanapecosh, and a northeasterly link between the Carbon-Chenuis trail and Grand Park. By 1913, the trail around the mountain was completed on the north and south sides, with the east and west sides still to be developed (Trails file 1907-1918, MORA).

In 1914, the Congressional Sundry Civil Act allotted sufficient funds to put workers on both sides of the mountain and complete the trail-loop construction. Superintendent Ethan Allen predicted that if the weather held, by 1915:

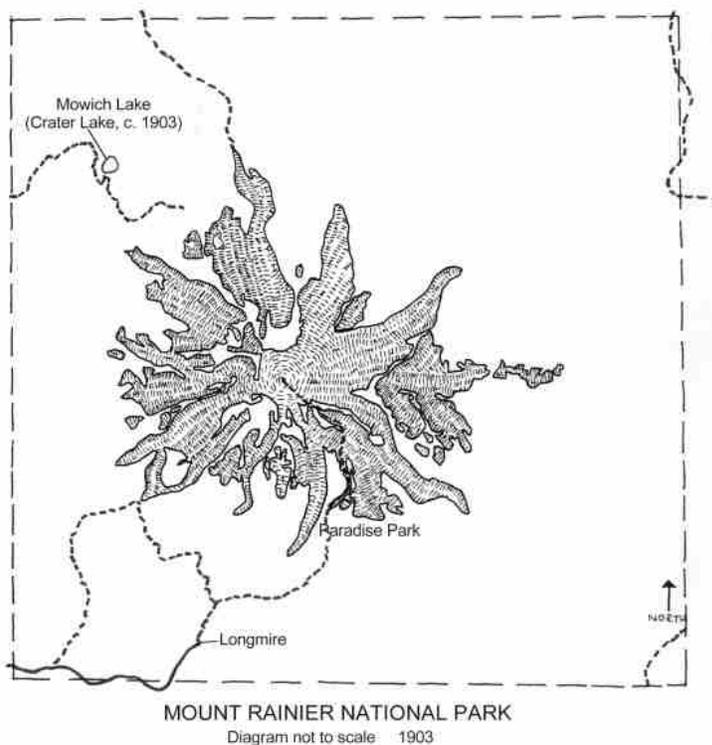
"...a trunk line of trail will have been thrown around the park territory, making mountain encircling trips by tourists and park officers easier of accomplishment" (Superintendent's Report 1914).

The cost of building the trail loop averaged \$300 per mile, and by the end of 1915, a combination foot-and-bridle trail corridor around Mount Rainier was completed. However, no connection existed yet between Summerland and Cowlitz Park, and completion of the circuit was accomplished via the Carbon-Chenuis trail to Grand Park, then south over and around Burroughs Mountain, over St. Elmo Pass, down White River, south over Owyhigh, down what is now called the East Side Trail, then from Ohanapecosh over the Cowlitz Divide, down Nickel Creek and finally up Stevens Canyon toward Longmire. This trail corridor followed a lower, longer route than is presently identified as the Wonderland Trail, and was less fixed in-place than early maps suggest. The Panhandle Gap trail was also completed in 1915, connecting to a pre-existing Native American trail along the Cowlitz Divide and is now a segment of the Wonderland Trail.

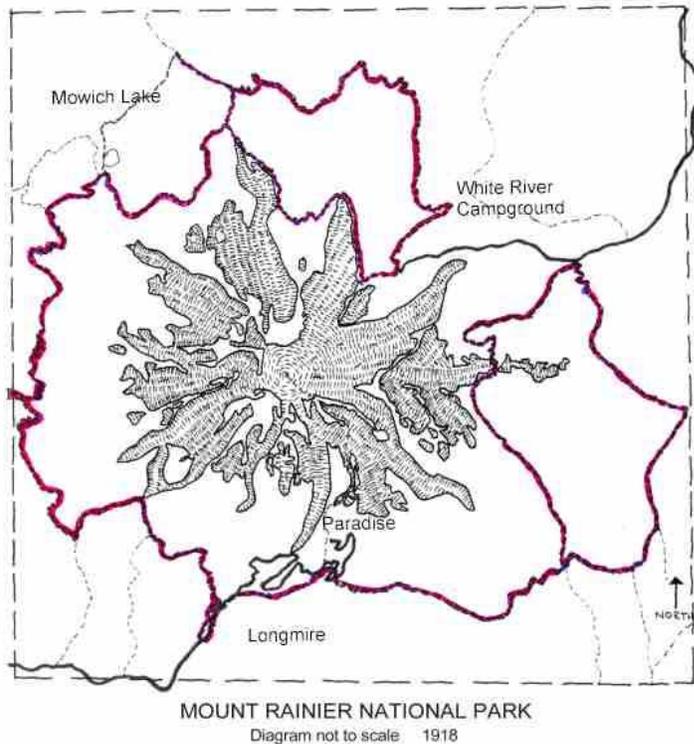
The summer of 1915 marked The Mountaineers' first large group circuit of the mountain, in which portions of existing trails were further cleared to allow for the passage of pack animals. In their report, the Mountaineers noted, "How admirably made and kept were the many miles of Park Trail we had to traverse on [our] trip around the mountain" (MORA Bulletin 1915). The Mountaineers' accounts of this

expedition describe both a “high-line” route over glaciers, and a “low-line” through forests. Significantly, their 1915 expedition documents passage through the same landmarks as the contemporary Wonderland Trail (Molenaar 1973, 198-207). This first expedition and subsequent expeditions demonstrate that while an encircling trail had been built and mapped, the route was not a fixed or singular entity. Travelers could choose their route between recognized stopping places, which were typically the high subalpine parks, but the route meandered in alignment between these places from year to year, creating a network of laced trails.

In addition to the desire for access by visitors and rangers, infrastructure needs of the NPS were incorporated into the Wonderland Trail and in 1916, park rangers built cedar-shake cabins along the East Side Trail for use as telephone stations. In the same year, a telephone wire circuit with wire strung from tree to tree was completed from Narada on the south-side of the mountain, to White River via the Stevens Canyon and East Side trails (Trails file, 1907-1918). By 1920, telephone wires encircled the mountain. An official tree-blaze used to denote the trail was burnt into some trees in 1919, though this practice was later abandoned as it was considered to be disfiguring to trees. However, tree-blazes are still visible at higher elevations along the trail (Catton 1996, ch. IV). Finally, in 1920, the trail between Narada Falls and Cougar Rock was used for practical purposes serving as the only access route to the dam, penstock, and powerhouse at the confluence of Paradise and Nisqually Rivers (Catton 1996).



*1903 park map, showing wagon road entering park in southwestern corner terminating at Longmire. Trails to Paradise, Crater Lake (Mowich Lake), and the Carbon Glacier provided limited access to the mountain. (Source: Map by Eugene Ricksecker, 1903)*



1918 park map, showing a braided trail network around the mountain completed. An additional road is aligned from the northeastern portion of the park providing access for visitors to the White River Campground area. (Source: *Map of Mount Rainier, 1918*)

## 1920-1932

The Wonderland Trail was first officially referred to by name in Superintendent Roger Toll's 1921 Annual Report in which he noted that the trail system was 100 miles in length, and required 12 days by saddle horse for completion. Toll recommended the installation of a series of trail shelters and cabins every 10-15 miles along the Wonderland Trail to accommodate visitors and rangers, and hence, trail shelter construction began (Superintendent's Report 1920, 132). Toll also recommended Moving the trail from 2000 feet elevation below the tree line to about 4000 feet in order to take in the high subalpine meadows and unobstructed views of the mountain's peak. During the early 1920s, trail improvements concentrated on installing switchbacks, stone trail markers, tree blazes, boulder cairns at glaciers, puncheon bridges across boggy areas, and footbridges across the mountain's many creeks and rivers (Trails file 1907-1918, MORA).

By 1924, maps and descriptions of the Wonderland Trail document its alignment in approximately the same location as the present-day route: beginning at the Carbon River, over the moraines of the Carbon and Winthrop Glaciers, up and around Burroughs Mountain, down White River to Fryingpan Creek, through Summerland and over Fryingpan Glacier to the Cowlitz Divide, over Nickel Creek to Stevens Canyon, up to Longmire, through Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, down Tahoma Creek and below St. Andrews Park, through Sunset Park past Golden Lakes, up to Mowich Lake and through Spray Park, and finally descending to meet the Carbon River again at Cataract Creek.

This trail alignment was left relatively unaltered throughout the master planning era of the 1920s into the present. By 1927, it was clear that the trail around the mountain played an important role in management of the park. For example, a 1927 Forest Protection Plan indicated that the trail system was meant to

connect existing and proposed fire patrol stations, tool caches, and telephones. It was therefore important that the trails remained in good condition for rangers to access these points. A 1932 master plan map titled, "Trail System Plan, Part of the General Plan for Mount Rainier National Park," illustrates a plan to improve and expand the trails around the mountain between 1933 and 1938. Many of the additional trails, however, were never completed.

The natural impacts of successive floods, debris slides and moving glaciers, as well as the impacts of humans and horses, all resulted in a continual deterioration of the trail. Bridges washed out each year, pack animals and hikers blazed new trails that eroded, rock slides obliterated sections of trail, rivers changed course, trees fell, and plants revegetated the cleared trail. An ongoing process of repair and replacement typified the demanding task of maintaining the Wonderland Trail. The difficulty and care involved in this task was documented by Superintendent Tomlinson in his 1924 detailed report of the Wonderland Trail (Tomlinson 1924). The report lists the need for more bridges and bridge repairs, a requirement for puncheons over marshy areas, the regrading of switchbacks, the removal of rockslides, and the realignment of treacherous reaches of the trail. Tomlinson solicited the help of The Mountaineers, Boy Scouts and other local citizens to contribute ideas, labor and money for trail improvements.

The enormity of trail maintenance issues along the Wonderland Trail prompted a prolonged discourse between the NPS Engineering Division and the NPS Landscape Division about the adequacy of construction standards for park trails in general. In 1928, Chief Engineer F.A. Kittredge explained that Chief Landscape Architect Vint had "...expressed concern as to whether the trails now under construction in Rainier are just what is wanted. Trail standards, location and construction methods have been given considerable thought the last two or three months" (Kittredge 1928). The Landscape Division was primarily concerned with reducing the extent of scarring due to trail construction, especially where the Wonderland Trail was visible from roads or developed areas. The Engineering Division, on the other hand, had a greater concern for regulating grades and construction costs, and promoting the ease of trail-use. Kittredge issued trail standards that influenced trail design and construction until 1935 (when Superintendent Tomlinson adopted new standards). Kittredge recommended trail widths be three to four feet to accommodate travel with pack animals. He also recommended that the tread be graded lower on the inside of the trail to collect water in a side-ditch, which would then be conducted beneath the trail through a culvert. Approximately 3 miles of side-ditches are still evident along the trail today.

The on-going process of improving the Wonderland Trail resulted in its frequent realignment. The 1930 reconstruction of the Carbon and Winthrop Glaciers trail segment was the most expensive Wonderland Trail construction to date, involving blasting through solid rock over a long stretch. Superintendent Tomlinson considered the expense justified because, "...when complete there will be no further danger of early damage by slides and glacier movement to this important trail" (Tomlinson 1930).

Road building also had a significant impact on the alignment of the Wonderland Trail. Construction of the West Side Road in the late 1920s and early 1930s obliterated a section of the western portion of the trail, between Tahoma Creek and North Puyallup River. At the request of The Mountaineers, the Wonderland Trail was moved to a higher elevation to keep it well away from the new road (Myers 1928). The West Side Road closely followed the route that the Wonderland Trail had taken, and from the point where the new road terminated at Klapatche Ridge, the trail had originally proceeded along a low-line route outside of the park boundaries and into the Forest Reserve. Further north, the trail had turned back to the park, and headed toward Golden Lakes and then on to Mowich Lake. Park planners hoped that the Westside Road would eventually reach all the way to the northwest corner of the park to connect with the Carbon River Road. They anticipated that the West Side Road would become the first leg of an around-the-mountain drive for visitors from Seattle or Tacoma, who would enter at the Carbon

River entrance. The northwest entry to the park did not become the important gateway that was anticipated, however, largely due to inadequate support from the state and county in building access roads to the northwest corner of the park. Expectations for the Westside Road diminished in light of this and the high cost of continuing the road over rugged topography (Catton 1996). Philosophical changes in the NPS also contributed to an abandonment of the road-around-the mountain idea, and the West Side Road remained a long spur which penetrated the forests of the southwest flank of the mountain.

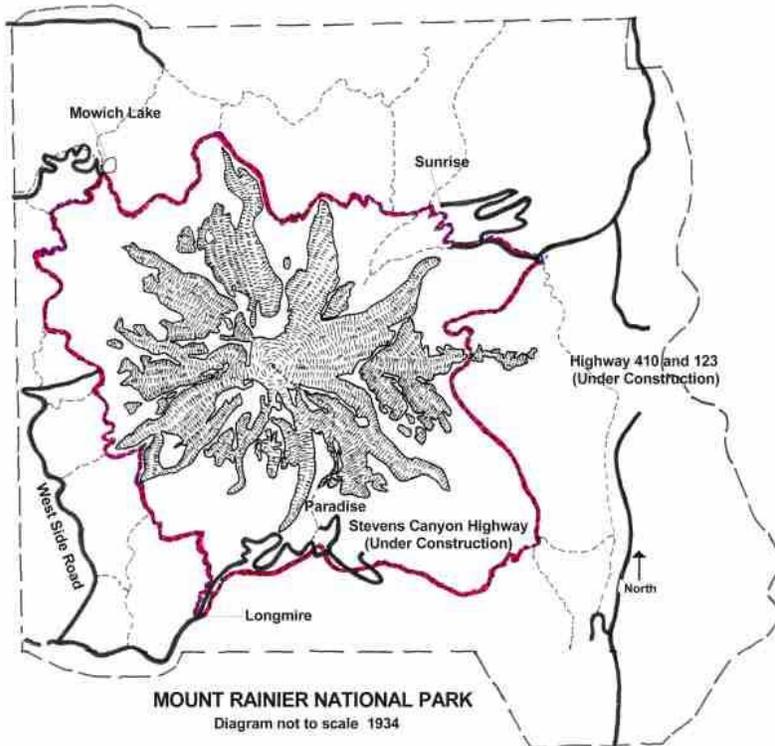
## 1933-1941

Perhaps the most important period of development of the Wonderland Trail was during the Great Depression, when federal employment programs funded the work of hundreds of men in the park. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers, employed by the Emergency Conservation Work Program, built and occupied six construction camps in the park between 1933 and 1941. Ernest Davidson, NPS Assistant Landscape Architect, supervised their activities with the help of his assistants Russell McKown and Halsey Davidson. A landscape foreman also oversaw the work of the men in each camp (Catton 1996, p. 341).

Naturalistic landscape design principles, in concert with the rustic style of design, were perpetuated by the NPS Landscape Division in the inter-war period and these influenced the work of the CCC. The CCC's work left an unmistakable impression on the landscape of the park and the Wonderland Trail. While the CCC did not pioneer the rustic style, it has been noted that they "mass-produced" it during their years of service, and so made it a signature of the national parks (Cutler 1985, 90). While the CCC did undertake large construction projects, their contribution largely consisted of small-scale construction projects and the maintenance of park infrastructure, such as clearing and regrading trails; building stone retaining walls and guardrails, trail shelters, patrol cabins, fire lookouts, stone steps, culverts, and footbridges; planting native vegetation; and clearing vegetation to open up views and vistas. CCC work on the Wonderland Trail followed the principles of E.P. Meinecke, a plant pathologist contracted by the NPS in the late 1920s to analyze visitor-use of park campgrounds and trails, and to make recommendations for natural resource protection. Meinecke endorsed using log guardrails, boulders, rock borders, vegetative buffers, and in some cases, surfacing or paving, to restrict the tendency of visitors and pack animals to wander off trails and subsequently trample vegetation and compact soils (McClelland 1993,161-6).

During their 8-year stay, the CCC improved and maintained the Wonderland Trail, reconstructed segments where needed, built numerous trail features such as culverts, footbridges, and larger structures, including the Indian Bar Trail Shelter and Summerland Trail Shelter. Other CCC activities included bank stabilization and erosion control, as well as the obliteration of unused or undesirable trails by replanting with native vegetation.

In October 1935, Superintendent Tomlinson issued new trail construction standards that differed from earlier park standards set by Kittredge in regards to trail width and methods for directing water off the trail. He recommended narrower trails, 2-3' wide, especially in the backcountry. He also recommended sloping the tread lower on the outside edge of the trail to direct water off the downhill side thus avoiding maintenance of side-ditches and culverts (Tomlinson 1935). In July 1936, retired Yosemite Park Supervisor Gabriel Sovulewski toured the park by car and on horseback, and made recommendations for trail maintenance and construction improvements that also reflected the need to deal with stormwater and grading of the trail more effectively (Sovulewski 1936). He supported Tomlinson's recommendations to direct the water off the outside edge of the trail to avoid side-ditches. This change in trail standards is evident along portions of the trail improved or reconstructed after 1936.



1934 park map, showing the preferred route around the mountain is established. As a result of obliteration of the Wonderland Trail by the West Side Road project, the trail is aligned closer to the mountain. (Source: Mount Rainier Master Plan map, 1934)



*Historic photograph showing the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed horse bridges with hand tools, c. 1930. (Courtesy Carl Fabiani)*



*Historic photograph showing footlogs provided access for park visitors during the historic period, c. 1930. (MORA Archives Is135)*

## 1942-1959

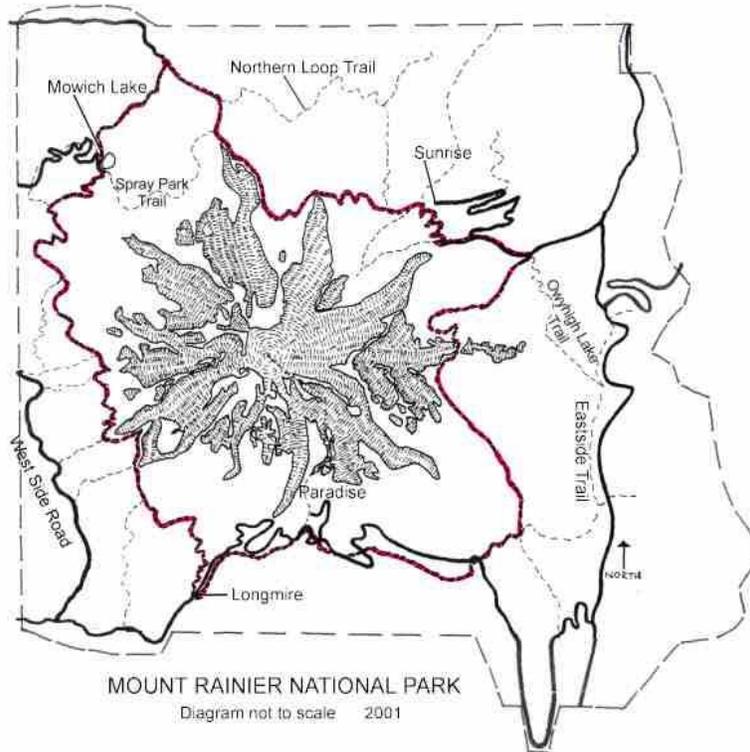
By 1942, discourse about trail standards became a moot point. The park lost the mainstay of its trail construction and repair task force when the CCC left in 1941. Their camps were razed and revegetated, and further development in the park slowed or stopped as labor and funds were diverted toward the war effort. Consequently, many structures that might have been replaced remained until the Mission 66 era. In 1956, the NPS Mission 66 plan gave trail development a low priority as by that time, 290 miles of trails existed within the park. However, road development in the 1950s did effect the realignment of part of the Wonderland Trail. Construction of the Stevens Canyon Road on the south side of the mountain required altering a portion of the Wonderland Trail near Reflection Lakes and Lake Louise. The trail's new course paralleled the road along these lakes, then continued along its original alignment east of Lake Louise through Steven's Canyon. Some sources have suggested that the trail was completely realigned in Steven's Canyon to offset the new road (Catton 1996), but NPS and USGS maps indicate that the trail still follows its original alignment along the south bank of Steven's Creek as it did in the early 1920s.

## 1960-Present

The public's increased interest in accessing wilderness in the 1960s and 1970s led to backcountry overuse and degraded trail conditions in the park. In order to address the deteriorating trail conditions, a permitting system was introduced to control the number of people entering the backcountry and horse travel was greatly restricted (Catton 1996, 539). Additionally, to reduce wear to fragile meadows, the official Wonderland Trail route in the northwest corner of the park was switched from the subalpine Spray Park Loop to the Ipsut Pass Trail.

Today, the Wonderland Trail maintains its popularity with day and backcountry hikers. In 2000, the Mount Rainier National Park Backcountry Permit Office in Longmire, estimated that approximately 40,048 visitors received permits to hike segments of the Wonderland Trail. Most of the trail is in good condition with the exception of a segment near Winthrop Creek recently damaged by erosion. Recent completion of a new trail segment along the White River has moved the the historical trail alignment from the shoulder of the White River road to the other side of the river bank. Campgrounds are located along the trail at approximately 5-mile intervals, each with designated tent sites, a pit toilet, and a bear bag pole. Because they can only accommodate a limited number of backpackers, reservations for the campgrounds are needed, often filling up during the high-use months of July and August.

Since the period of significance, the trail's overall alignment has experienced minor changes in order to reroute irreparable segments of the trail. However, the trail's alignment still closely matches its route in 1942 by the end of the period of significance. At the finer scale, the trail has undergone continuing maintenance of bridges, culverts, and tread that has served to preserve the character and alignment of the trail. Campgrounds, trail shelters, and patrol cabins continue to serve visitors and rangers hiking around the mountain. Thus the Wonderland Trail has changed little since it was first named in 1921, preserving its integrity and significance as on very important part of the park's early master planning.



*Present day park map, showing the Wonderland Trail is routed via Ipsut campground rather than through Spray Park, yet the trail maintains its integrity of alignment. (Source: USGS map 1974 and Mount Rainier Official Map and Guide, circa 2000)*



*Contemporary photograph showing remote areas of the park such Ohanapecosh Glacier and Indian Bar, which the Wonderland Trail continues to access. (CCSO, 2001)*

## Analysis And Evaluation

### Summary

The Wonderland Trail was evaluated as a cultural landscape within the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District. As a result of this evaluation, the Wonderland Trail was found to retain the following landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the trail's historic integrity. These landscape characteristics are natural systems and features, spatial organization, views and vistas, land use, circulation, archeology, and buildings and structures. These landscape characteristics and associated features retain their historic character and remain to the present day as originally intended by the Mount Rainier Master Plan during the period of significance from 1907-1942.

### Landscape Characteristics And Features

#### Archeological Sites

##### NPS Power Generation

One historical archeological site along the Wonderland Trail is the penstock and Paradise River hydroelectric plant site dating from the 1920s. Located .5 mile up the Paradise River from Cougar Rock, the hydroelectric plant site was abandoned in the 1970s and demolished in the 1980s. Constructed by the Rainier National Park Company, the plant generated electricity for the Longmire and Paradise Inns during the period of significance. During its period of operation, the Wonderland Trail was used to access the site. The powerhouse was a timber frame two-story structure, containing turbines, generators, living quarters and a workshop (MORA Historic Building Survey 1983). The wood stave penstock with steel bands, 1 mile in length, conveyed water from an upstream dam. Electric wires connected Longmire and Paradise to the power plant along the Paradise River corridor.

Today the penstock is in varying states of decay, running beside the trail for 1-mile leading to the plant site. Disturbance regime vegetation suggests the boundaries of the plant site. Abruptly transitioning from coniferous forest into a young alder dominated area, the site offers clues of its historical uses. Electrical wires, concrete slabs and other industrial remains are scattered around the site. The refuse area beside the river contains historic items from daily activities. Presently, sensitive park visitors have placed these objects on a makeshift pedestal marking the site as a place of historic significance.

##### Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

In the 1930s, CCC crews worked on the Wonderland Trail and a possible historic CCC site is located just below the upper Fryingpan Creek bridge. Documented as Site 45PI42, it is made up of a "series of excavated tent platforms, privy and dump pits, a central area with structural elements, and water by-pass ditch" (Burtchard 1998). Presently, the site is visible to the south side of the trail. It is an open area of land with scattered lumber and debris from a screen door along the edges of the clearing. The by-pass ditch and foundation depressions are discernable. According to Burtchard, the site dates from the "early to mid 1900s and is a possible CCC camp or trail construction station" (Burtchard 1998).

In 1931, park administrators proposed a connector trail between the Fryingpan Trail and Panhandle Gap, bypassing the Summerland route. It was completed by 1936 but later abandoned. A comparison of maps from 1931 and 2000 yields that the location of the historic site corresponds exactly with the junction for the old connector trail. Consequently, it is plausible that Site 45PI42 dates from 1933-1936 and was the CCC's spur camp for the construction of the connector trail.



*Contemporary photo showing items collected by hikers over time at the former site of the Paradise River hydroelectric plant, originally built in the 1920s. (CCSO 2000)*



*Contemporary photo showing Site 45PI427 located to the left of the trail, likely a 1931 CCC spur camp. (CCSO 2000)*

## Buildings And Structures

Throughout the Wonderland Trail's 93-mile course, ranger patrol cabins, trail shelters, and footbridges were built during the historic period to improve park patrol and recreational access to the mountain. During the period of significance, these structures were constructed in the rustic style, typical of park master planning attempts to fully integrate built structures within the park's surroundings. Although various original buildings and structures have been reconstructed or updated due to the mountain's dramatic climatic conditions, the majority of original buildings and many structures retain historic integrity or are contemporary replacements compatible with the rustic style of architecture used historically.

The rustic style of architecture associated with early park master planning utilized the mountain's available indigenous materials such as rock, wood, and plant material in an effort to enhance the park visitor's experience. This integration of the park's buildings and structures into the surrounding landscape incorporated 18th-century picturesque and 19th-century naturalistic theories of design, creating patrol cabins, trail shelters, and footbridges that appeared hand-crafted or primitive. However, as rustic details enhanced the feeling that these structures were centuries old, careful engineering and design ensured their ability to accommodate hikers and rangers, and in the case of footbridges, their ability to accommodate pack animals.

Small log cabins sited along the Wonderland Trail were primarily constructed during the historic period and were generally located at 10-15 mile intervals, considered a day's hike apart for patrolling park rangers. These patrol cabins embodied rustic architectural characteristics such as a log framed rectangular plan with saddle notching, cedar shake roofs, lofts above the first floor, gabled roofs over an open front log post porch, beam and bracket construction, whole log rafters, and roughly hewn whole log walls. Additionally, patrol cabins constructed during the period of significance featured either stone or log foundations. Today, the White River, Indian Henry's, Mowich Lake, and Sunset Park patrol cabins contribute to the trail's historic integrity, while the Mystic Lake patrol cabin, a contemporary reconstruction, is compatible with the rustic style. Along the Northern Loop Trail, the original Lake James patrol cabin has also been reconstructed in 1982 and is compatible. The patrol cabins sited along the trail continue to serve their intended historic purpose as a base to conduct patrols or work efforts in the backcountry, and contribute to the trail's overall integrity. Patrol cabins lost include Nickel Creek along the main stem of the Wonderland Trail, and Grand park along the Northern Loop Trail ( Historic Building Inventory 1983, Thompson 1981).

Patrolling rangers as well as visitors utilized the park's rustic wood and stone trail shelters constructed during the period of significance as stopping points along the Wonderland Trail. Unlike patrol cabins, wood and stone trail shelters were smaller in size, approximately 14' x 14', and had an open front facade. The remaining three shelters on the trail were constructed with wood (South Mowich shelter) and stone (Summerland and Indian Bar shelters), yet were similarly styled as rectangular, one story, one-room units. Additionally, stone shelters used log and stone masonry frames and distinctive "saltbox" gable shake roofs over tongue-and-groove cedar sheathing on log beams, while wood shelters had log frame "saltbox" gable shake roofs, whole log walls; post, beam, and bracket supports at the front corners; and rear corner saddle notching. These three remaining trail shelters are still important stopping points along the trail and are significant in their association with early recreational use of the park as they continue to be used by hikers as shelter from the mountain's unpredictable climatic conditions. Trail shelters that have been lost along the main Wonderland Trail route include Mowich Lake, Mystic Lake, North Puyallup River, Sunset Park, North Mowich River, Klapatche Park, and Cataract Creek Shelters. Along the Northern Loop Trail, Berkley Park Shelter and the original Lake James Shelter have been lost (Historic Building Inventory 1983, Thompson 1981, Fabiani 2001).

Rustic styled wood bridges with curbs, and wood swamp bridges constructed during the period of significance were engineered to accommodate hikers and their pack animals and today further contribute to the Wonderland Trail's integrity. Historically known as "horse bridges", these wood structures typically featured rough-hewn split log cedar decking laid from end to end towards the center of the span, and in limited numbers, some featured laminated 2"x4" floor decking. Depending on bridge span, 2 or 3 large diameter log stringers sat on a sill log, which in turn sat on solid rock or concrete foundations. In an effort to make the crossing easier for pack animals, large wood curbs were used and secured by large drift pins. Over time, these structures have occasionally been repaired or replaced, but a number of original horse and swamp bridges still remain. Others are contemporary replacements, compatible with the historic character of the trail.

Of the 118 wood bridges on the Wonderland Trail (MORA Trail Inventory), 14 date from the period of significance. Sixty-four wood bridges are contemporary, but are compatible with the historic character of the trail. Of 51 existing swampbridges (MORA Trail Inventory), 2 are historic and 25 are contemporary, but compatible. Five corduroys exist along the trail (MORA Trail Inventory), of which 2 are historic and 2 are contemporary, but compatible. Of 279 culverts on the trail made of wood, rock, metal, and fiberglass (MORA Trail Inventory), 35 are historic wood culverts, 16 are contemporary, but compatible wood culverts.



*Contemporary photograph of the Sunset Park Patrol Cabin built in 1922. (CCSO 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph showing the top view of an original wood culvert located between White River and Fryingpan Creek. Forest duff was used to blend the culvert with the trail tread. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph showing an existing historic corduroy near Lake Louise. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph showing a compatible 2001 reconstruction of a footbridge built in the rustic style with split log decking, located on Frying Pan Creek. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph showing a compatible swamp bridge reconstruction at Mystic Lake. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph of historic horse bridge located on Fryingpan Creek. (CCSO 2000)*



*Contemporary photograph of historic horse bridge located on Fryingpan Creek. (CCSO 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph of Indian Henry's Patrol Cabin built in 1915. (CCSO 2001)*



*Historic photograph of a more detailed wood bridge with handrails built in the early 1930s. This bridge no longer exists. (Courtesy of Carl Fabiani)*



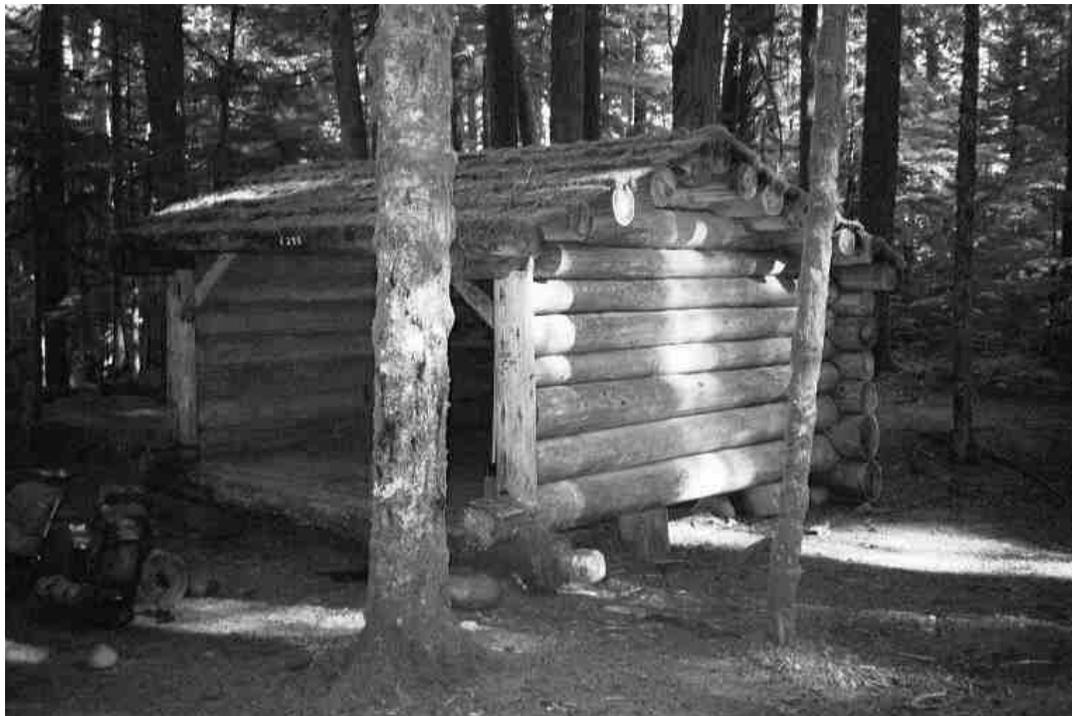
*Contemporary photograph of Mowich Lake Patrol Cabin built in 1922. (CCSO 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph of White River Patrol Cabin built in 1927. (CCSO 2001)*



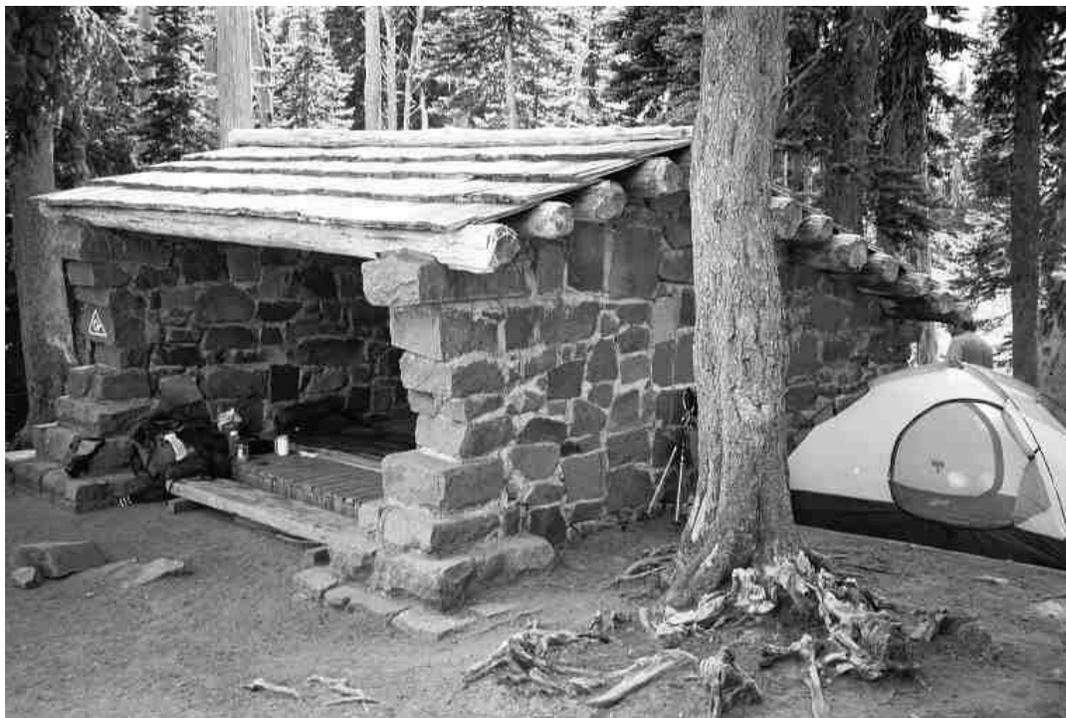
*Contemporary photograph of Indian Bar Trail Shelter built in 1940 by the CCC. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph of South Mowich Trail Shelter built c. 1980. This structure is compatible, but non-contributing. (CCSO, 2001)*



*A 1934 photograph of a footlog with handrail crossing St. Andrew's Creek. The diameter of this particular historic footlog is similar to examples found today. (MORA Archives, N4116)*



*Contemporary photograph of Summerland Trail Shelter built in 1934. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph showing a compatible 2001 reconstruction of a footbridge built in the rustic style, located on Fryingpan Creek. This bridge incorporates curbs and split cedar decking. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph showing an original wood culvert on the trail located between White River and Fryingpan Creek. From the side, the stringers and sill logs are visible. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph showing footlog with handrail spanning the Nisqually River. (CCSO, 2000)*



*Historic photograph of a footbridge. This bridge no longer exists. Bridges built by the CCC often curved with the landscape, typically met the trail at grade, were made with split cedar decking, and had wide-axe cut tapered curbs. (MORA Archives, N4372)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Indian Bar Trail Shelter	Contributing	Indian Bar Trail Shelter	30058	O-054
Indian Henry's Patrol Cabin	Contributing	Indian Henry's Patrol Cabin	030061	N-106
Mowich Lake Patrol Cabin	Contributing	Mowich Lake Patrol Cabin	30064	C-252
Summerland Trail Shelter	Contributing	Summerland Trail Shelter	30059	W-057
Sunset Park Patrol Cabin	Contributing	Sunset Park Patrol Cabin	30060	N-105
White River Patrol Cabin	Contributing	White River Campground Patrol Cabin	30056	W-051
Wood bridge at 10.620 on the Sunrise to Ipsut Creek campground segment of the Wonderland Trail.	Contributing			
Wood bridge at 2.847 on the Sunrise to White River Bridge segment of the Wonderland Trail.	Contributing			
Wood bridge constructed like a culvert at 6.194 on the Box Canyon to Reflection Lakes road crossing.	Contributing			
Wood bridge with curbs at 1.329 on the White River Bridge to Box Canyon segment of the Wonderland Trail.	Contributing			
Wood bridge with curbs at 1.983 on the White River Bridge to Box Canyon segment.	Contributing			
Wood bridge with curbs at 13.297 on the Sunrise to Ipsut Creek campground segment.	Contributing			
Wood bridge with curbs at 15.505 on the White River Bridge to Box Canyon segment.	Contributing			

Wood bridge with curbs at 18.534 on the Longmire to West Side Road segment of the Wonderland Trail. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 2.932 on the Sunrise to White River Bridge segment. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 3.156 on the Sunrise to White River Bridge segment. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 3.807 on the east edge of Mowich Lake to Ipsut Creek campground. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 4.224 on the Longmire to West Side Road segment of the Wonderland Trail per 1997 MORA Trail System Inventory. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 4.483 on Longmire to West Side Road segment. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 6.028 on the Box Canyon to Reflections Lakes road crossing segment of the Wonderland Trail. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 6.053 on the Box Canyon to Reflection Lakes road crossing. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs at 6.066 on the Box Canyon to Reflection Lakes road crossing. Contributing

Wood bridge with curbs located .863 on the Longmire to West Side Road segment of the Wonderland Trail per 1997 MORA Trails System Inventory. Contributing

Wood corduroy at 6.396, not indicated in the 1997 Trail System Inventory. Corduroy is on the Box Canyon to Reflection Lakes road crossing.	Contributing
Wood Corduroy at 7.586 on the Sunrise to Ipsut Creek campground segment of the Wonderland Trail.	Contributing
Wood swamp bridge at .917 on the east edge of Mowich Lake to Ipsut Creek campground.	Contributing
Wood Swamp Bridge at 18.400 on the Longmire to West Side Road segment of Wonderland Trail.	Contributing
Wood swamp bridge at 4.060 on the White River Bridge to Box Canyon segment.	Contributing
Wood Swamp Bridge located at .409 on Longmire to end of West Side Road segment of the Wonderland Trail, per 1997 MORA Trails System Inventory.	Contributing
Wood swamp bridge with curbs at 4.250 on the North Puyallup Trail to east edge of Mowich Lake.	Contributing
Wood swamp bridge with curbs at 6.181 on the Box Canyon to Reflection Lakes road crossing.	Contributing
South Mowich Trail Shelter	Non-Contributing
Wood bridge with curbs at 2.914 on the Sunrise to White River Bridge segment.	Undetermined

## Circulation

The Wonderland Trail, a prominent circulation route around Mount Rainier National Park, is a 93-mile loop circumnavigating the entire mountain. Designed not only for functionality and ease of travel, the trail was also engineered to take full advantage of the natural beauty of the landscape. The depth of consideration put into the trail's design is highly evident in the trail's width, gradient, drainage, curvilinear alignment, and surface materials. The goal was to create a circuit that blended into its surrounding natural environment, flowing seamlessly with gentle curves and slopes, and providing an enjoyable travelling experience.

In the 1920s, both the Landscape and Engineering Divisions discussed how to best accomplish these goals along the trail. Trail construction standards created during this time recommended routes be planned with an "advanced engineering study" (Kittredge 1928). Trail widths of three to four feet were recommended for ease of traveling with stock. Grades were not to exceed 15%, except where they might be "rolled to take advantage of lighter topography, scenic features, and to avoid cliffs" (Kittredge 1928). Switchbacks were designed to allow pack animals to turn easily. The grade was to include frequent dips in the trail "to insure removal of water" because "dips or water breaks are generally preferable to culverts" stated Chief Engineer F.A. Kittredge (Kittredge 1928). Other trail construction standards used by the Engineering Division at the time to handle water run-off included grading the trail lower on the inside than the outside "to retain run-off water until a safe place is reached for diverting it over the edge" (Kittredge 1928). Finally, the aesthetic qualities of the trail were considered with the recommendation that construction debris should be cleaned up concurrently with the advance of trail construction "so that when the project is completed the trail sides will not be left unsightly" (Kittredge 1928). Also, the proportions of cut and fill during regrading were to be balanced with "due regard for the vegetation below" (Kittredge 1928).

During the 1930s, when the CCC began to take on maintenance projects along the Wonderland Trail, Tomlinson issued updated trail standards that differed from the previous standards. He recommended that the trail tread be only two feet wide, which he felt was sufficient for pack and saddle horse use (Tomlinson 1935). He wrote, "Wider than the two-foot trail construction or reconstruction requires the approval in writing of the park Superintendent. As a general thing, a wider trail may not be used outside the developed areas" (Tomlinson, Superintendent's Annual Report 1935). Tomlinson also changed the standards for handling water run-off. He recommended grading the outside of the trail lower than the inside so water would run directly off it, rather than be collected in side ditches or drain ditches. Newer approaches to handling drainage were also supported by Sovulewski, retired Yosemite Park Supervisor, who wrote:

"The trails are built with the outer edge of the trail very high in order to drain to the inner edge or toward the bank of the trail, necessitating the construction and maintenance of drainage ditches along the inner edge.... [T]his type of trail (especially if it is a trail along a steep band) will be ugly and difficult to landscape.... It is necessary to deliberately break up the regular grade and to construct into the surface slight depressions from 15-25 feet in length, sloping slightly to the outer edge and deep enough to provide natural drainage" (Sovulewski 1937).

Tomlinson still recommended that the grade not exceed 15% where possible and believed "...it is preferable to vary the grade [of the trail] occasionally in order to avoid monotony, and to better conform to the general topography" (Tomlinson 1935). Concern about the impact of trail development on scenic qualities of the environment was still evident in the 1930s with Tomlinson's request that, "The use of powder for blasting rock, stumps, etc., should be kept at a minimum. Trees, moss-covered boulders, rock ledges and other natural features must be protected from damage..." (Tomlinson 1935).

Using naturalistic landscape architecture methods of design employed in the park during the 1920s and 30s, the trail was aligned in a curvilinear fashion. Whenever possible, the trail was designed to follow the contours of the land. The trail meandered through forest and meadow, never taking a straight direct route. In the vertical alignment, the trail was designed to gently incline or decline, never dramatically dipping up or down. This was purposely done to make the Wonderland Trail an interesting and enjoyable hike.

Materials used during the construction also reflected the naturalistic and rustic design styles of the time. These design styles advocated the use of local or regional materials that helped to blend built structures into the natural environment. For instance, the bridges and culverts constructed during this period were built of logs or rock salvaged within close proximity of the trail. The trail tread was also made of the existing materials on the ground – duff in the lowland forests and rock on the upper subalpine sections (in contrast to importing materials from another region such as gravel). These native materials were spread over the top of wood bridges or culverts to keep the tread material uniform. The elevation of the top of culverts were set so that no step up or step down was required to cross them. Their finished elevations were flush with the trail tread. The attention given to the materials used and the elevations of the structures in relation to the trail tread contributed to the seamless quality of the trail and also reflected the unique qualities of each area the trail passed through.

Today, due to repair and realignment since the period of significance, small segments of the trail have changed in respect to circulation. For example, in the 1950s, the construction of the Steven's Canyon Road resulted in the relocation of approximately half a mile of the Wonderland Trail in the Reflection Lakes and Lake Louise area. Some portions of the trail in this area actually follow along the shoulder of the road. In these trail segments, the width, character, and tread material (asphalt), is considerably different from the rest of the trail.

Despite these altered segments, the majority of the Wonderland trail still maintains the historic qualities of circulation reflecting the different trail standards issued during the period of significance. Some segments of the trail exhibit the philosophies of the 1920s with drainage ditches running along the uphill sides of the trail, directing the water towards culverts or drain dips. Other sections of the trail reflect 1930s philosophies being constructed with the tread sloping to the outside of the trail to let water flow immediately off its surface. The trail also reflects decisions made in the 1920s and 30s about trail width. The width tends to be about 3-5 feet in close proximity to trailheads or more developed areas, but 2-3 miles beyond developed areas, the trail narrows to 1-2 feet wide. The trail still maintains the same grading philosophies of the period of significance, keeping most slopes under 15%, and using switchbacks to ease travel where the landscape is excessively steep. Alignment of the trail still retains its historic curvilinear qualities throughout its course. Materials used on the tread still reflect the materials available adjacent to the trail. For example, when crossing the rocky Panhandle Gap, the trail tread is made of crushed pumice. In the lower forested elevations, the trail consists of evergreen needles. The trail still moves through these various zones providing walking surfaces unique to particular areas.

Because the majority of the trail still reflects the drainage, widths, grading, curvilinear alignment, and materials used during the period of significance and provide the overall feeling of a trail that flows seamlessly through the landscape, circulation is a landscape feature that contributes to the overall integrity of the Wonderland Trail.



*Historic photograph showing how the trail tread was built up to meet grade at bridges during the historic period, c. 1935. (Courtesy Carl Fabiani)*



*Contemporary photograph showing forest duff spread on bridges and culverts. This was done during the historic period in an effort to integrate the structure with the surrounding landscape. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph taken near Fryingpan Creek trailhead showing width of the Wonderland Trail near developed areas is approximately 4-5'. (CCSO 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph taken between Sunrise and Berkley Park showing how the width of the Wonderland Trail narrows in the backcountry. (CCSO, 2001)*



## Land Use

The original land use intent of the Wonderland Trail was to provide access for both visitors and park rangers around Mt. Rainier and is used for this purpose today. During the early conceptual years of the Wonderland Trail (1906-1907), several trail segments that would eventually be incorporated into the overall circuit around the mountain had already been developed and were in use for a variety of purposes. For example, a trail segment from Narada Falls to Cougar Rock had already been built and used by 1892 for tourists to access developments at Longmire and Paradise. Another trail along the Cowlitz Divide, an old Native American hunting trail, was being used at the time for recreational purposes.

Inspired with the goal to make travelling around Mt. Rainier more comfortable and feasible, the NPS designed the trail to create a continuous route and to accommodate those travelling with pack animals. The resulting foot and bridal trail allowed park visitors to see a multitude of natural features within the park and to camp at backcountry camps or trail shelters. Backcountry camps were operated by the Cooperative Campers, an organization loosely associated with the Mountaineers, managing sites in 1917 at Paradise, Ohanapecosh Park, Summerland, Glacier Basin, Mystic Lake, and Seattle Park (Catton 1996, 261). In addition to backcountry camps, camps associated with trail shelters were located, during the period of significance, at Sunset Park, North Mowich River, Summerland, Indian Bar, Berkeley Park, Lake George and Nickel Creek (Thompson 1981, 187-8).

The trail was also designed to provide park rangers strategic and broad views of the region for wildfire detection and wilderness protection. As a result, the trail was aligned to capture views from the top of valleys and to rise above the tree line where views were not obscured by vegetation. Patrol cabins were placed one day apart to provide rangers with living quarters. The trail was also used to facilitate NPS communication with telephone lines strung from tree to tree and telephones located at patrol cabins along its path.

Currently, the Wonderland Trail still maintains the majority of its historic land uses. The trail still allows hikers to travel and camp around the entire mountain on a continuous route. Park rangers continue to use the trail and cabins for patrolling purposes. However, due to environmental concerns, horse travel has been limited along the trail to specific segments that include both Ipsut Creek to North Puyallup (18 miles) and Longmire to Box Canyon (13 miles). The telephone lines have also been abandoned and removed in preference for hand held radios. Yet because the Wonderland Trail is still used as it was originally intended, for access of visitors and rangers to hike, camp, and patrol around the entire mountain, land use is a characteristic of the Wonderland Trail that strongly supports its historic integrity, and contributes to its historic significance.



*Historic photograph showing built structures such as horse bridges were used to accommodate people and pack animals. (MORA Archives, R2)*



*Historic photograph showing a park ranger accessing remote areas of the park with pack animals. The ranger is pictured with containers for fish stocking. (MORA Archives, N3992)*

## Natural Systems And Features

Natural systems and features influenced the siting, alignment and development of the Wonderland Trail during the period of significance. Designed to access and highlight the mountain's waterfalls, glacier snouts, subalpine meadows and mountain lakes, the trail traverses the landscape, frequently providing direct views of the mountain and the surrounding Cascade region along its linear path. These natural systems and features are still evident and continue to influence the historic character of the trail allowing access for park rangers to patrol and protect its natural resources and for park visitors to recreate.

From the trail's earliest conception, designers aligned the trail to access remote areas of the park, varying in elevation from the trail's 2600' low point at Ipsut Creek to the trail's highest elevation at 6800' at Panhandle Gap. During the historic period, a pattern emerged: the trail systematically passed significant and prominent natural systems and features located around the mountain from montane forest zones through subalpine zones to alpine zones well above the tree line. Consequently, park rangers and visitors had visual and physical access to sites including Mowich Lake, the Emmons and Nisqually Glaciers, Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, the Cowlitz Divide, Summerland Park, and frequent and varying views of Mount Rainier. Further, these natural systems and features influenced trail alignment. For example, the trail usually took the path of least resistance along a ridge above a stream—such as the Fryingpan corridor—arriving above the tree line at Summerland, an alpine zone offering dramatic views of the mountain and the Fryingpan glacier.

Although the mountain's dynamic climatic forces continually weather and alter its natural systems and features, the trail highlights the same natural systems and features as during the period of significance. Occasionally, the trail has minor realignments or is repaired, yet it maintains the original feeling as it accesses these natural systems and features. While in the forest, the trail is enclosed under old growth conifers providing a sense of seclusion. As the trail gains elevation, the mixture of light and low-growing vegetation open up expansive and breathtaking views of the mountain's rivers, meadows, and surrounding peaks.

The Wonderland Trail continues to provide access for rangers and the ability for park visitors to see the mountain's natural systems and features. The original design intent by park planners to furnish access to these sites of the mountain and around the mountain still influence the trail's alignment and support its integrity.



*Contemporary photograph showing the Wonderland Trail winding through dense lowland coniferous forests. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph of the Wonderland Trail traversing the verdant meadows of Indian Henry's Hunting Ground. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph of the Wonderland Trail winding through rocky terrain just north of Panhandle Gap. (CCSO, 2001)*

## Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the Wonderland Trail retains integrity and contributes to the trail's historic significance. Spatial patterns of the trail reflect decisions made during the period of significance in regard to land use, circulation, views, and natural features. As a result of these decisions, the main spatial pattern of the trail emerged as a dynamic, braided corridor encircling the mountain, which enabled the connection of important points for trail users, allowed for alternate routes, and provided further access into remote areas with additional trails branching off its main stem.

The trail was planned as a loop around the mountain with the goal of providing access through the park for both park rangers and visitors. This allowed rangers to patrol the entire park and for visitors to experience the scenic beauty of the whole mountain. As early as 1907, Grenville F. Allen proposed that a system of trails be aligned around the mountain in an effort to improve access to remote areas of the park for patrolling purposes. However by 1910, The Mountaineers, a local hiking club, was frustrated with the lack of access throughout the park. "It seemed that one had to hire a guide to hike anywhere" was the comment of one Mountaineer (Thompson 1981, 58). As a result of The Mountaineers desire to have autonomy and experience various scenic areas of the park, while simultaneously improving access for patrol rangers. The Mountaineers working in concert with park rangers aligned an upper and lower route circumnavigating the mountain by 1915.

As a linear landscape, the trail connected points within the park important to both ranger and visitor use. For rangers, important viewpoints of the park were connected by the trail while patrol cabins were spaced evenly along its route, making patrol duties more feasible. For visitors, the trail connected prominent natural features, views of the greater region, and provided campsite facilities spaced evenly at one-day intervals. In order to connect and provide access to points of interest, the trail was designed to repeatedly ascend and descend the mountain from forests as low as 2600' up to glaciers as high as 6800'. The spatial organization of the trail could be therefore envisioned like a ribbon applied to a pleated skirt, with a generally circular horizontal alignment and a repeating up and downhill vertical alignment.

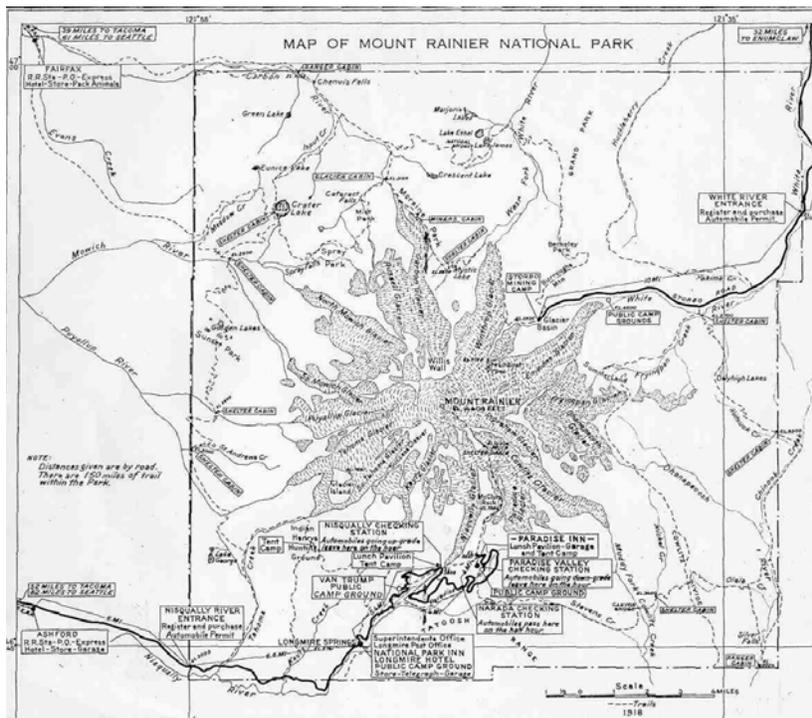
During the period of significance, the Wonderland Trail was not a fixed or singular entity. The trail constantly underwent minor alignment changes due to harsh climatic conditions and to avoid fragile or dangerous areas. In 1915, the Wonderland Trail was described by the Mountaineers as a braided trail that provided various "high-line" and "low-line routes" that intersected at specific points, usually near high subalpine meadows (Molenaar 1973). Over time, as these high- and low-line routes became more established, this braided spatial pattern gave visitors and rangers flexibility to access a variety of routes and the natural systems traversed by the trail. It also allowed sustained access around the trail even when the high-line routes were inaccessible. For example, the Eastside Trail was considered the low-line alternative route of the Wonderland Trail when the route across Panhandle Gap was closed; the Ipsut Creek Trail was a low-line route alternative to Spray Park; Northern Loop Trail was a low-line alternative route to the upper Mystic Lake route; and finally, Burroughs Mountain Trail was a high-line alternative route to the lower trail from Sunrise to White River.

Although maps produced during the period of significance indicate the dynamic and braided nature of the trail, the main route was described by the mountaineers in 1915 as traversing from the Carbon River over the moraines of the Carbon and Winthrop Glaciers, up and around Burroughs Mountain, down White River to Fryingpan Creek, through Summerland and over Fryingpan Glacier to the Cowlitz Divide, over Nickel Creek to Stevens Canyon, up to Longmire, through Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, down Tahoma Creek and below St. Andrews Park, through Sunset Park past Golden Lakes, up to Mowich Lake and through Spray Park, and finally descending to meet the Carbon River again at Cataract Creek.

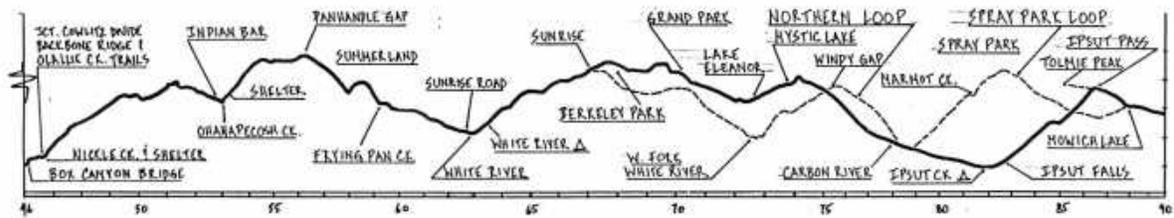
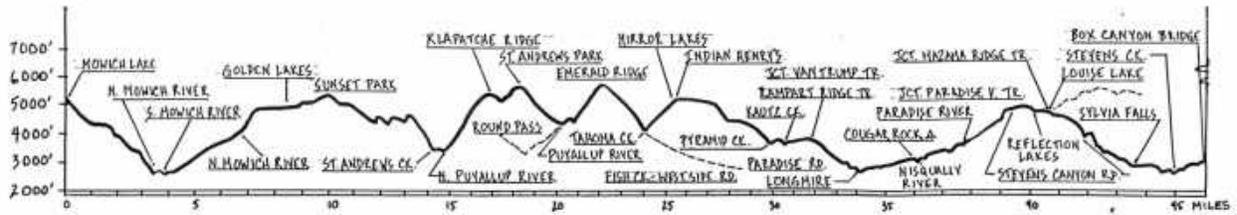
By the early 1930s, a segment of the trail was realigned in response to the construction of the West Side Road. As a result, the trail was moved from a lower route between Mirror Lake and Spray Park to a higher route that is still used today. By 1934, another segment of the trail that historically ascended up and around Burroughs Mountain was abandoned for the preference of a lower trail from Berkley Park to White River (Mount Rainier Forest Protection Plan, 1927 and Mount Rainier Master Plan, 1934). Since these adjustments, the overall alignment of the trail has changed very little.

Another pattern that developed in response to circulation and access needs was a system of adjunct trails branching away from the main trunk of the trail that encircled the mountain. These branching trails radiated out from the Wonderland Trail to access lookout towers, to reach deeper into the backcountry, to extend towards the summit of Mt. Rainier, and to provide access to the trail itself. This interweaving and radiating trail pattern relies on the encircling nature of the Wonderland Trail for access, thus making the Wonderland Trail the spine of the park's network of trails.

Today, the Wonderland Trail continues to retain the same spatial patterns as it did during the period of significance. The trail's alignment has changed little since 1942, still circumnavigating the mountain, connecting the majority of the same natural features, viewpoints, patrol cabins, and campsites and continuing to reflect its original elevation gains and losses around the mountain to access these points. Since 1942, the trail's official route has been determined as a singular trail that follows the majority of the high-line routes of the original braided system. The most significant change made to the alignment since 1942 resulted in switching from the high-line route through Spray Park to the lower Ipsut Creek route in an effort to protect Spray Park meadows from overuse. Because this realignment of the official route of the Wonderland Trail takes advantage of a path that was considered a segment of the Wonderland Trail during the period of significance, the official alignment recognized today is consistent with the period of significance and therefore contributes to the trail's historic significance. In addition, although the Wonderland Trail is delineated today as a singular trail, the historical low-line and high-line alternatives still exist as the Eastside Trail, Northern Loop Trail, and Spray Park Trail.



A 1918 park master plan map indicates the historical alignment of trails within the park. Overall trail alignment has changed little since the period of significance. (Mount Rainier National Park Master Plan, 1918)



WONDERLAND TRAIL PROFILE

Profile diagram of the entire Wonderland Trail showing the continuous elevation changes as the trail encircles the mountain, taking the hiker through the numerous physiographic zones within the park. (CCSO, 1997)

## Views And Vistas

Views captured along the Wonderland Trail were thoughtfully considered in the trail's original alignment and continue to contribute to its historic integrity. Scenic views of Mount Rainier and its surrounding dramatic features were made accessible by the trail, permitting rangers to circumnavigate the park as they patrolled for wildfires and poaching, while park visitors enjoyed the unique recreational opportunity to observe the mountain's dramatic natural wonders.

By design, the trail's alignment was patterned to traverse through dense old growth forest near 2600', then ascend to higher subalpine and alpine areas, peaking above the tree-line, providing direct views of the mountain and the cascade region, and finally descending back to the forest. In addition to the purposeful attempt to align the trail to capture views, back country trail shelters located around the mountain at places such as Summerland and Indian Bar were sited to further enhance the opportunity to enjoy the surrounding landscape. In 1925, Mount Rainier's first naturalist, Floyd Schmoie recognized the appropriately named Wonderland Trail. He observed, "Every hour it opens to the fortunate visitor vistas and distant views, intimate glimpses of growing things, and sketches of wild animal life . . . a natural God-made Wonderland of forest and snow, wild flower, field, and mighty cascade" (Schmoie 1925, 99). Today, these historic views of the mountain are visible from the same vantage points accessed by the Wonderland Trail such as from Reflection Lakes, the flowering meadows on the Cowlitz Divide, or the Carbon Glacier. Additional stunning viewpoints that contribute to the trail's integrity of views includes Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, the Tahoma Glacier (as seen from Emerald Ridge), Takaloo Rock and the Puyallup Cleaver (as seen from Klapatche Park), Golden Lakes, Goat Island Rocks and the dramatic views of the mountain from the Moraine Creek corridor, Mystic Lake and Mineral Mountain with direct views of Mount Rainier, Berkeley Park, Summerland, Panhandle Gap (6800'), Ohanapecosh Park and Glacier, and Indian Bar.

The Wonderland Trail retains its integrity of views as it presents the mountain and its encircling landscape to hikers. Although the trail is subject to the dynamic climatic forces of the mountain and is occasionally realigned in short segments, the trail physically and visually accesses the same views it captured during the period of significance and therefore retains integrity of views.



*Contemporary photograph showing view of Mount Rainier from the Moraine Creek Corridor. (CCSO, 2001)*



*Contemporary photograph of regional view including Mount Adams as seen from Cowlitz Ridge. (CCSO 2000)*

## Management Information

**Management Unit:**

**Tract Numbers:**

**State and County:**

Lewis County, WA

**State and County:**

Pierce County, WA

**Size (acres):**

113.00

## Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	603373	5189948
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	586702	5186447
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	590955	5178092
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	598361	5180321
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	589158	5202856
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	592063	5199699
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	601248	5196657
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	10	583223	5194560

**GIS File Name:**

**GIS File Description:**

## National Register Information

**National Register Documentation:** Entered -- Documented

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Formerly, numerous structures along the Wonderland Trail, mostly patrol cabins and trail shelters, were listed on the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of 1991. The Wonderland Trail was included in the National Historic Landmark District nomination of 1997.

**NRIS Information:**

NRIS Number: 91000190  
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register  
Primary Certification Date: 3/13/1991  
Other Certifications: Date Received/Pending  
Nomination  
Other Certification Date: 1/29/1991  
Name In National Register: White River Patrol Cabin  
Other Names In  
National Register: W-051

NRIS Number: 91000186  
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register  
Primary Certification Date: 3/13/1991  
Other Certifications: Date Received/Pending  
Nomination  
Other Certification Date: 1/29/1991  
Name In National Register: Sunset Park Patrol Cabin  
Other Names In  
National Register: N-105

NRIS Number: 91000185  
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register  
Primary Certification Date: 3/13/1991  
Other Certifications: Date Received/Pending  
Nomination  
Other Certification Date: 1/29/1991  
Name In National Register: Summerland Trail Shelter  
Other Names In  
National Register: W-057

NRIS Number: 91000183  
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register  
Primary Certification Date: 3/13/1991  
Other Certifications: Date Received/Pending  
Nomination  
Other Certification Date: 1/29/1991  
Name In National Register: Mowich Lake Patrol Cabin  
Other Names In  
National Register: C-252

NRIS Number: 91000180  
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register  
Primary Certification Date: 3/13/1991  
Other Certifications: Date Received/Pending  
Nomination  
Other Certification Date: 1/29/1991  
Name In National Register: Indian Henry's Patrol Cabin  
Other Names In  
National Register: N-106

NRIS Number: 91000179  
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register  
Primary Certification Date: 3/13/1991  
Other Certifications: Date Received/Pending  
Nomination  
Other Certification Date: 1/29/1991  
Name In National Register: Indian Bar Trail Shelter  
Other Names In  
National Register: O-054

**National Register Classification:** District

**Significance Level:** National

**Contributing/Individual:** Individual

**Significance Criteria:** A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history  
C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction

**Period Of Significance**

Time Period: 1907 - 1942 AD

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements

Historic Context Subtheme: Recreation

Historic Context Facet: General Recreation

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Historic Context Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Historic Context Facet: Regional Planning

Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

**Area Of Significance:**

Category:	Landscape Architecture
Priority:	1
Category:	Architecture
Priority:	2
Category:	Transportation
Priority:	3
Category:	Politics/Government
Priority:	4

**National Historic Landmark Information**

**National Historic**

<b>Landmark Status:</b>	Yes
<b>Date Determined Landmark:</b>	2/18/1997
<b>Landmark Theme:</b>	National Park Service landscape architecture, and National Park Service master planning

**World Heritage Site Information**

<b>World Heritage Site Status:</b>	No
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**Cultural Landscape Type and Use**

<b>Cultural Landscape Type:</b>	Historic Designed Landscape
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**Current and Historic Use/Function:**

Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Government-Other
Detailed Use/Function:	Government-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic

Use/Function Category: Transportation  
Use/Function: Pedestrian-Related  
Detailed Use/Function: Hiking Trail  
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Transportation  
Use/Function: Pedestrian-Related  
Detailed Use/Function: Horse/Bridle Trail  
Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Recreation/Culture  
Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation  
Detailed Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation-Other  
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

## Ethnographic Information

**Ethnographic Survey Conducted:** Yes-Restricted Information

### Associated Groups

Name of Peoples: Cowlitz (Tainapan)  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Muckleshoot  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Nisqually  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Puyallup  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Peoples: Yakama  
Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

### Significance Description:

Documented in "Ethnographic Guide to the Archaeology of Mount Rainier National Park" by Allan H. Smith, 1964 and "Review and Assessment of the Ethnographic Literature of Mount Rainier National Park, Volumes 1 and 2" by Astrida R. Blukis Onat, 1999.

## Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** No

**Adjacent Lands Description:**

## General Management Information

**Management Category:** Must Be Preserved And Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 2/18/1997

**Explanatory Narrative:**

As part of a National Historic Landmark District, the Wonderland Trail meets the criteria for this management category.

## Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

*Good:* indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

*Fair:* indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

*Poor:* indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

*Undetermined:* Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

**Condition Assessment:** Fair

**Assessment Date:** 09/30/1998

**Date Recorded:** 09/30/1998

**Park Management Concurrence:** Yes      **Concurrence Date:** 3/2/2004

**Level Of Impact Severity:** Moderate

**Stabilization Measures:**

The following measures need to be taken to stabilize the trail. Locations are based on the Wonderland Trail Inventory provided by Carl Fabiani.

1) Stabilize/reinforce trail tread by removing vegetation encroaching on trail in two areas:

- From the 3.067-mile mark to the 4.210-mile mark of the Box Canyon to Reflection Lakes segment.
- Several small segments between South Puyallup River and Klapatchee Park.

2) Repair bridges, footlogs, and culverts.

Section 1 between Longmire and end of old Westside Road:

- (3) Wood bridges with curb rails at 6.918, 12.885 and 13.058-mile markers,
- (1) Wood swamp bridge with curb rails at 12.498-mile marker,
- (1) Footlog (broken in half) at 7.384-mile marker, and
- (1) Wood culvert at 7.572-mile marker.

Section 8 between reflection Lakes and Longmire:

- (1) Wood bridge with curb rails at 0.204-mile marker.

3) Replace trail tread surface around roots generally where needed between North Mowich River and Mowich Lake

**Impact:**

Type of Impact:	Erosion
Internal/External:	Internal
Description:	
Type of Impact:	Exposure To Elements
Internal/External:	Internal
Description:	
Type of Impact:	Flooding
Internal/External:	Internal
Description:	
Type of Impact:	Other -- Geologic Hazard
Internal/External:	Internal
Description:	

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

**Management Agreement:** None

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**NPS Legal Interest:** Fee Simple

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Public Access:** Other Restrictions

Backcountry permits needed for camping in backcountry campsites along trail.

## Treatment

**Approved Treatment:** Undetermined  
**Approved Treatment Document:**  
**Document Date:**  
**Explanatory Narrative:**  
**Approved Treatment Completed:**

## Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost:** \$0  
**Landscape Approved Treatment Cost:** \$0  
**Cost Date:**  
**Level of Estimate:**  
**Cost Estimator:**  
**Explanatory Description:**

## Stabilization Costs

**LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:**  
**Landscape Stabilization Costs:** \$29,980  
**Cost Date:** September 24, 2001  
**Level Of Estimate:** C - Similar Facilities  
**Cost Estimator:** Support Office  
**Explanatory Description:** This estimate is based on 8 weeks of work for a 4-person seasonal trail crew and materials. Stabilization needs are described in more detail in the "Stabilization Measures" section.

Labor = \$25,600  
1) Remove vegetation: 1 week  
2) Repair 5 bridges (5 weeks); 1 footlog (2 days); and 1 culvert (2 days): 6 weeks  
3) Replace trail tread surface: 1 week

Materials = \$4,380

1) Trail tread material: approximately 73 cu.yards at \$60/cu.yard.

Made of 50% crushed rock, 50% topsoil and clay

2) Materials for bridges, footlog, and culvert from salvage sources.

## Documentation Assessment and Checklist

**Documentation Assessment:** Poor

**Documentation:**

Document: Administrative History

Year Of Document: 1996

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Administrative History does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics and features of the Wonderland Trail.

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 2001

Amplifying Details: The GMP is still in draft form.

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management plan does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics and features of the Wonderland Trail.

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1981

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resource Study does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics and features of the Wonderland Trail.

## Appendix

### Bibliography

#### Citations:

Citation Author: Smith, Allen H.  
Citation Title: Ethnographic Guide to the Archaeology of Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1964  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 004277  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Thompson, Erwin, N.  
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1981  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: McIntyre, Robert N.  
Citation Title: Short History of Mount Ranier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1952  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 011743  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Catton, Theodore  
Citation Title: Wonderland, An Administrative History of Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1996  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 017248  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Filley, Bette  
Citation Title: Discovering the Wonders of the Wonderland Trail Encircling Mount Rainier  
Year of Publication: 1993  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Tolbert, Caroline  
Citation Title: History of Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1933  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Schmoe, F. W.  
Citation Title: Our Greatest Mountain: A Handbook of Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1925  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: McClelland, Linda Flint  
Citation Title: Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service  
Year of Publication: 1993  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Kruckenberg, Arthur R.  
Citation Title: The Natural History of Puget Sound Country  
Year of Publication: 1991  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO, University of Washington

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Citation Author: Cutler, Phoebe  
Citation Title: The Public Landscape of the New Deal  
Year of Publication: 1985  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CCSO, MORA

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Citation Author: Carr, Ethan  
Citation Title: Wilderness By Design: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942  
Year of Publication: 1996  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Bergland, Eric O.  
Citation Title: Archaeological Test Excavations at the Berkeley  
Rockshelter Site  
Year of Publication: 1987  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Burtchard, Greg C.  
Citation Title: Environment, Prehistory & Archaeology of Mt. Rainier  
National Park, Washington  
Year of Publication: 1998  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Franklin, Jerry F., et al.  
Citation Title: Forest Ecosystems of Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1979  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA

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Citation Author: Moir, William H.  
Citation Title: Forests of Mount Rainier  
Year of Publication: 1989  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: National Park Service  
Citation Title: General Information Regarding Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1918  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: National Park Service  
Citation Title: Historic Building Inventory, Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1983  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: National Park Service  
Citation Title: History of East Side Development  
Year of Publication: 1918  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA

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Citation Author: O'Farrell, Thomas  
Citation Title: Information Relative to the Conditions in the Carbon River District of the Mount Rainier National Park for the Season of 1910  
Year of Publication: 1927  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: National Park Service  
Citation Title: Mount Rainier National Park Bulletin, 29  
Year of Publication: 1915  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: National Park Service  
Citation Title: Mount Rainier National Park Progress Report, Vol. 2,  
and Mount Rainier National Park Supplement to  
Progress Report  
Year of Publication: 1997  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Haines, Aubrey L.  
Citation Title: Mountain Fever: Historic Conquests of Rainier  
Year of Publication: 1962  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, Oregon Historic Society, Portland, OR

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Citation Author: Carr, Ethan, Stephanie Toothman, and Susan Begley  
Citation Title: National Historic Landmark Nomination: Mount  
Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1997  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Molenaar, Dee  
Citation Title: The Challenge of Mt. Rainier  
Year of Publication: 1971  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Toothman, Stephanie  
Citation Title: The Historic Resources of Mount Rainier National  
Park National Register Nomination Form  
Year of Publication: 1990  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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Citation Author: Dalle-Molle, John  
Citation Title: Trail Maintenance Standards Mount Rainier National  
Park  
Year of Publication: 1978  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: MORA, CCSO

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## Supplemental Information

- Title:** Director's Annual Report  
**Description:** Report: 1908, Department of the Interior.
- 
- Title:** Interview with Carl Fabiani  
**Description:** Carl Fabiani is the Trails Foreman at Mount Rainier National Park. Interviewed by Dietz and Senos, Mount Rainier 1997.
- 
- Title:** Interview with Craig Strong  
**Description:** Craig Strong was the park Cultural Resource Specialist. Interview by Senos and Dietz, 1997.
- 
- Title:** Interview with Doug Roth  
**Description:** Doug Roth was the park GIS Computer Specialist. Interviewed by Dietz and Senos, 1997.
- 
- Title:** Interview with Eric Walkinshaw  
**Description:** Eric Walkinshaw was the park Planning Administrator. Interviewed by Senos and Dietz, 1997.
- 
- Title:** Interview with Greg Sullivan  
**Description:** Greg Sullivan was the park Archaeologist. Interviewed by Senos and Dietz, 1997.
- 
- Title:** Interview with Kelly Donahue  
**Description:** Kelly Donahue was a Landscape Architect stationed at the park. Interviewed by Senos and Dietz, 1997.
- 
- Title:** Interview with Regina Rochefort  
**Description:** Regina Rochefort was the park Botanist. Interviewed by Senos and Dietz, 1997.
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- Title:** Justification for Reconstruction and Betterment of Existing Trail System and for the Construction of New Trails, to Accompany Proposed Trail Development Program for Mount Rainier National Park  
**Description:** Report: 1927, National Park Service.
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**Title:** Letter concerning the Mountaineers  
**Description:** Letter recounting the Mountaineer's first reconnaissance on Wonderland Trail in 1912. Nimana Bailey, 1912.

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**Title:** Memo from Harry Myers to Tomlinson and R.D. Waterhouse  
**Description:** Memo from Harry Myers to Tomlinson and R.D. Waterhouse: 1928, National Park Service.

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**Title:** Memo on Location of Tatoosh Trail (to Tomlinson and Waterhouse)  
**Description:** From Frank A. Kittredge to Tomlinson and Waterhouse, National Park Service, 1928.

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**Title:** Memorandum for all Washington Field Offices  
**Description:** National Park Service, 1936.

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**Title:** Memorandum on Location of Tatoosh Trail (to E.A. Davidson)  
**Description:** From Frank A. Kittredge to E.A. Davidson, National Park Service, 1928.

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**Title:** Memorandum Regarding Trail Standards  
**Description:** O.A. Tomlinson, National Park Service, 1935.

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**Title:** Memorandum to the Director  
**Description:** A.O. Tomlinson to the Director, National Park Service, 1924.

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**Title:** Mount Rainier Master Plan, 1931  
**Description:** Map: "Trail System Plan"

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**Title:** Mount Rainier Master Plan, 1936  
**Description:** Map: "Tourist Trails Plan"

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**Title:** Mount Rainier Master Plan, 1940  
**Description:** Map: "Trail System Plan"

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**Title:** Mount Rainier Master Plan, 1942

**Description:** Map: "Trail System Plan"

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**Title:** Mount Rainier Master Plan, 1958

**Description:** Map: "Roads and Trails"

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**Title:** Mount Rainier National Park

**Description:** 1918 map

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**Title:** Mount Rainier National Park Illustrative Map

**Description:** Illustrative map, 1953

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**Title:** Mount Rainier National Park Trail System Inventory

**Description:** Inventory. Carl Fabiani, Mount Rainier National Park Trails Foreman, 1997.

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**Title:** Mount Rainier National Park, 1907

**Description:** Map drawn under the supervision of H.N. Chittenden

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**Title:** Mount Rainier National Park, 1915

**Description:** Topographic map reprinted in 1920

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**Title:** Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. Open All Year

**Description:** National Park Service, 1934.

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**Title:** National Geographic Topographic Map

**Description:** Mount Rainier National Park--trails illustrated, 1989.

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**Title:** Park Development Program

**Description:** 1915 park topographic map reprinted in 1923.

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**Title:** Peraonl Comments

**Description:** Carl Fabiani, 2001.

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- Title:** Personal Comments  
**Description:** Greg C. Burtchart, 2001.
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- Title:** Report from the Mountaineers Club  
**Description:** R. Molenaar, Seattle Mountaineers Club, 1973.
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- Title:** Report on trails in Mount Rainier National Park  
**Description:** Mount Rainier National Park, 1928.
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- Title:** Superintendent's Annual Reports  
**Description:** Superintendent's Annual Reports: 1906 (Grenville F. Allen), 1916 (Dewitt L. Reaburn), and 1979.
- 
- Title:** Superintendent's Monthly Reports  
**Description:** Superintendent's Monthly Reports: 1930 (A.O. Tomlinson).
- 
- Title:** United States Geological Survey  
**Description:** Mount Rainier topographic map, 1924
- 
- Title:** United States Geological Survey topographic maps  
**Description:** 1971, 7.5-minute series quadrangles (Sunrise, White River, Golden Lakes, Mont Wow, Mowich Lake, Mt. Rainier West, Mt. Rainier East, Chinook Pass).
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