



The TAHOMA NEWS

A Visitor's Guide to Mount Rainier National Park



July 1 through September 6, 1999

Welcome to Mount Rainier National Park!

You are visiting at a very special time. This year, Mount Rainier celebrates its Centennial anniversary. This issue includes a special four-page insert highlighting the past, present, and future of resource management in Mount Rainier National Park.

You can also experience the natural and cultural resources of Mount Rainier National Park firsthand during your visit. Whether you are looking for wilderness solitude or historical architecture, easy strolls or challenging hikes, Mount Rainier has something for you. This issue includes information that will help you plan your activities and have a safe and enjoyable visit.

Happy 100th Birthday, Mount Rainier National Park!

Mount Rainier National Park celebrates its 100th anniversary this year, with commemorative projects including Centennial exhibits in Seattle and Tacoma, climbs on the mountain, books, speeches, a documentary, birthday cakes, special interpretive programs, research gatherings, and all the hooplah one might expect at such a milestone. What better time to consider again the park's place in history and its value to all of us?

When Congress established Mount Rainier as this country's fifth national park in 1899, it was the culmination of a dynamic grass roots effort by local citizens. Those early park advocates became stewards of the mountain they loved, and sought to safeguard its beauty through legislative action. Today, the park remains a monument to the awesome and subtle forces of nature—and to the foresight of those who fought to protect it.

What was it they valued about Mount Rainier? Read some of their feelings in their own words. If these thoughts from the past speak to you today, note the Guestbook invitation at right.

"Studying the light and the majesty of Tacoma [now Mount Rainier], there passed from it and entered into my being to dwell there evermore by the side of many such, a thought and an image of solemn beauty, which I could thenceforth evoke whenever in the world I must have peace or die."

— Theodore Winthrop
Canoe & Saddle, 1862

"If the gateways to Mount Rainier and the beautiful natural parks on its sides pass into the ownership of individuals or syndicates, toll may be charged for breathing the free air."

— Geologist Israel C. Russell,
Scribner's magazine, 1897

"My mother named it. We all went up there in '85. It was my first summer in the region that's now the National Park. I remember that when we first saw the valley with its thick carpet of wild flowers everywhere, Mother said, 'This must be called Paradise!'"

— Len Longmire



"The initiators of the 'national park idea' considered perpetuation of significant national park interests and values for later generations as paramount. If that objective is viable we have no alternative but to sacrifice some of our personal desires, and accepting these regulations, though they are admittedly irksome on occasion. That seems a small price to pay if we want our children and grandchildren to have an opportunity to enjoy Mount Rainier National Park as we have been able to enjoy it."

— C. F. Brockman, 1977

You are invited to share your thoughts about the value of Mount Rainier National Park on the occasion of its Centennial. Please e-mail them to centennial_guestbook@nps.gov or write to Tahoma Woods Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304, Attention: Guestbook. Appropriate comments will be added to the park's collection of Centennial ephemera.

"Out of the forest at last there stood the mountain wholly unveiled, awful in bulk and majesty, filling all the view like a separate, newborn world, yet withal so fare and so beautiful it might well fire the dullest observer to desperate enthusiasm. Long we gazed in silent admiration, buried in tall daisies and anemones by the side of a snowbank."

— John Muir, 1888

"We are here! We are here! Right on the top of Mount Rainier!"

— Refrain of a 1894 climbing party

"Southward, nearly 9,000 feet above you, so near you must throw your head back to see its summit, is grand Mount Tacoma; its graceful northern peak piercing the sky, it soars single and alone. Whether touched by the glow of early morning or gleaming in bright noonday, whether rosy with sunset light or glimmering, ghost-like, in the full moon, whether standing out clear and cloudless or veiled among the mists it weaves from the warm south winds, it is always majestic and inspiring, always attractive and lovely. It is the symbol of an awful power clad in beauty."

— Geologist Bailey Willis, 1883

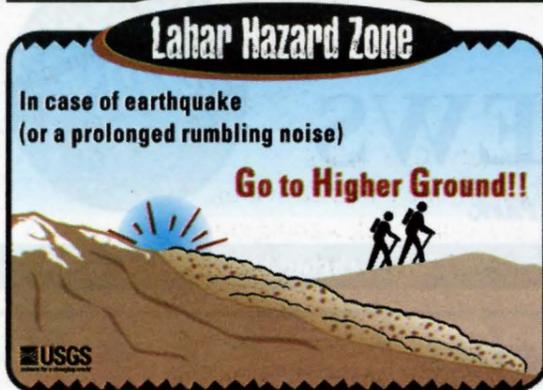
While many park visitors find the snow-covered mountain the most compelling aspect of the national park, the 'natural curiosities, or wonders' included in the establishing legislation encompass everything from the mountain to the slugs, from glaciers to glacier lilies. The large and small wonders of Mount Rainier National Park have had a privileged spot in the hearts of many for 100 years. Will they warm the hearts of our grandchildren as well? ■

- See page 12 for a list of Centennial activities.
- Check out the special Centennial insert on pages 5-8.
- Visit the Centennial website: www.mtrainier100.com



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Geologic Hazards



Outburst flood on Tahoma Creek

Recent research indicates that Mount Rainier is a considerably more active volcano than previously thought. Although eruptive events are usually preceded by an increase in earthquake activity, other geologic hazards such as mudflows (also known as lahars), glacial outburst floods, or rockfall can occur without warning.

Needless to say, the longer you stay in an area where there are geologic hazards, the greater the chances are that you could be involved in an emergency event.

White River, Ohanapecosh, Cougar Rock, Ipsut Creek, and Sunshine Point campgrounds, many wilderness campsites, and the Longmire Historic District are all vulnerable to geologic hazards. While most people consider the danger to be relatively low, **YOU must decide if you will assume the personal risk of visiting and staying overnight in these potentially dangerous locations.**

If you are near a river and notice a rapid rise in water level or hear a roaring sound coming from upvalley—often described as sounding similar to a fast-moving freight train—move quickly to higher ground! A location 160 feet or more above river level should be safe.

Detailed information is available from scientists at the U.S.G.S. Cascades Volcano Observatory, 5400 MacArthur Blvd., Vancouver, WA 98661.

Website: <http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/>

In case of emergency, dial 911.

Regulations Protect Your Park (and You!)

Mount Rainier National Park was established to preserve its resources and to provide for public benefit and enjoyment. By observing the rules, you protect your park and yourself. Please remember:

- Pets must be leashed. They are not allowed in buildings, on trails, or on snow.
- Keep wildlife wild! All park animals and birds are wild. For your safety and for their sake **DO NOT APPROACH OR FEED WILDLIFE.**
- Do not collect, disturb or destroy natural features including ferns, plant materials, and rocks.
- Do not pick wildflowers. Stay on designated trails in meadows.



- Camping is not allowed along any park road.
- Make fires only in a fire grill at picnic areas and designated auto campgrounds.
- Fishing by hook and line is permitted without a license, although some waters are closed. Check with a ranger for details.
- Climbing and backpacking is by permit only.
- Weapons are prohibited in wilderness. Weapons transported through the park must be unloaded, broken down, and stored to prevent use.
- Do not drive off any park road.
- Bicycles are allowed **only** on roadways. The

Westside Road is open to motor vehicles for the first three miles. The next nine miles are open only to bicycles, horses, and hikers.

- The use of skateboards, roller blades, roller skates, and similar devices is prohibited.

Getting the Most From Your Visit

If you're like most people, you will probably be eager to get out of the car and start exploring the park by the time you drive in the entrance gates. To make the most of your visit, read the "What You Need to Know" box at right and then match the following suggestions with your time and interests.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST, you'll enter via the Nisqually gate. The arch of giant cedar logs, first erected in 1911, and the 1908 Oscar Brown cabin, south of the road, are examples of the rustic style of park architecture that became popular at Mount Rainier and other national parks.

The **Longmire Historic District**, 7 miles from the park entrance, was the site of James Longmire's homestead, lodging, and mineral springs resort. The first park headquarters was established here in 1916. Services at Longmire include:

- Longmire Museum--open daily.
- Wilderness Information Center--open daily, wilderness permits and hiking information.
- National Park Inn--food, lodging, gift shop.

The road between Longmire and Paradise is winding and steep, and was designed for scenery rather than speed. En route, consider stopping at:

- Christine Falls, 3.5 miles from Longmire. A short walk from the pullout provides a classic view of the falls through the bridge opening. Parking is limited.
- The Glacier Bridge, 5 miles from Longmire, is worth a stop for the view, but *do not stop your car on the bridge!* Park in a paved pullout and use the walkway. The lower end of the Nisqually Glacier is just around the rocky cliff on the left side as you look up the valley.
- Narada Falls, 8 miles from Longmire. Walk the steep but short trail for the best view. Parking is limited.

Paradise, 12 miles from Longmire, is the most popular destination in the park and is famous for its wildflower meadows. A hike here is rewarding, but can be crowded. Services at Paradise include:

- The Jackson Memorial Visitor Center--open daily, exhibits, films, guided interpretive programs, book store, food service, gift shop, and restrooms.

- The Paradise Inn--lodging, dining room, gift shop, restrooms.

- The Guide House--information about summit climbs with Rainier Mountaineering, Inc.

Continued on next page...



TAHOMA NEWS
Visitor Guide to
Mount Rainier National Park



Northwest American Indians, who knew Mount Rainier long before the arrival of European explorers, often referred to the Mountain as *Tahoma*, *Takhoma* or *Ta-co-bet*.

The *Tahoma News* is produced by the National Park Service four times a year for the orientation and education of visitors to Mount Rainier National Park.

Editor: Alisa Lynch, Interpretive Specialist
Chief of Interpretation: Maria Gillett
Acting Superintendent: Dave Uberuaga
Contributors: Kale Bowling, Sheri Forbes, Lisa Okazaki, Carol Sperling, Ted Stout, and Lisa Faust (USGS).
Publisher: Northwest Interpretive Association
909 1st Ave., Ste. 630, Seattle, WA 98104-1060
Tel. (206) 220-4140

On matters relating to this publication write: Editor, *Tahoma News*, Mount Rainier National Park, Tahoma Woods Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304.

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Road	Distance	Time
Longmire to Paradise	12 miles	25 minutes
Paradise to Ohanapecosh	23 miles	45 minutes
Ohanapecosh to the Sunrise/White River turnoff	17 miles	30 minutes
The Sunrise/White River turnoff to Sunrise	14 miles	45 minutes
Seattle to Paradise via Highway 706	99 miles	2 1/2 hours
Seattle to Paradise via Highway 410 and Enumclaw	109 miles	3 hours
Yakima to Paradise	99 miles	2 hours

Driving Times & Distances "ONE WAY"

Learn more about your park!
Join a Ranger for a guided hike,
talk, or evening program.
See pages 10 & 11.

...continued from page 2

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- There are five areas which serve as bases for exploration:
 - Longmire (southwest corner)
 - Paradise (south side)
 - Ohanapecosh (southeast corner)
 - Sunrise/White River (east side)
 - Carbon River/Mowich Lake (northwest corner).
- Parking can be difficult or impossible to find on sunny summer weekends at Paradise, Sunrise, Grove of the Patriarchs, and at trailheads between Longmire and Paradise. Try to visit these areas on weekdays, arrive early in the day, and carpool to the park.
- Park roads are winding, road shoulders are narrow, and the maximum speed limit is 35 m.p.h. in most areas. Watch for pedestrians, sightseers, and wildlife. Use pull-outs to allow faster drivers to pass you safely.
- Keep wildlife wild. Feeding park animals and birds is unhealthy for them and dangerous to you.

- The Paradise Ranger Station--open daily, climbing and wilderness permits and hiking information.

If you plan to hike, remember that Paradise is located 5,400' elevation and most trails are hilly. Please stay on the trails: the meadows are very fragile and heavily visited.

A number of additional hikes are located on the road between Paradise and Ohanapecosh. See the box at right for details.

FROM THE SOUTHEAST, your first stop will be **Ohanapecosh**. The east side of the park is somewhat drier and sunnier than the west side, making it a good destination when Paradise and Longmire are wet and foggy. Services include:

- Ohanapecosh Visitor Center--open daily, exhibits, guided interpretive programs, restrooms.
- Ohanapecosh Campground and picnic area.

Between Ohanapecosh and White River, a short detour from Cayuse Pass east on Highway 410 will take you to Tipsoo Lake, which is surrounded by subalpine wildflower meadows. A short and pleasant trail circles the lake. This area is heavily visited and you'll see signs of damage to the vegetation and soils. Please stay on the trail and leave the flowers for others to enjoy.

The section of road between Chinook Pass and the north park boundary is part of the **Mather Memorial Parkway**, named for Stephen Mather, the first director of the National Park Service.

The White River/Sunrise area is easy to visit if you enter from the east side, but requires quite a bit of driving from the southwest entrance. If you are camping, consider eastside campgrounds at Ohanapecosh or White River.

The road to Sunrise passes the White River Entrance Station about 1 mile from the junction with Highway 410. The White River Wilderness Information Center here is open daily for climbing and wilderness permits and hiking information.

Five miles from the junction with Highway 410, you'll pass the one-mile spur which leads to the White River campground and trailhead. Services at White River include:

- White River Ranger Station.
- White River Campground.

Eleven miles from White River, the road reaches **Sunrise**, also called **Yakima Park**. At 6,400' elevation, this is the highest point to which you can drive in the park. Summer is short here, but the views and excellent trail system make this the second most visited location in the park. Parking can be a problem on sunny weekends; try to arrive early or visit on weekdays. Services include:

- Sunrise Visitor Center--open daily, exhibits, guided interpretive programs, picnic area.
- Sunrise Day Lodge--food service, gifts (no overnight lodging).

- Public restrooms and telephones.

FROM THE NORTHWEST, you can visit the **Carbon River area**. A short trail near the entrance station takes you into a fine example of a temperate rain forest. The gravelled Carbon River road, recommended for high clearance vehicles only, ends approxi-

mately five miles east of the entrance station at Ipsut Creek campground. **The road is prone to flooding, use caution.** From Ipsut Creek a trail leads 3.6 miles (one way) to the Carbon Glacier, one of the largest and lowest glaciers in the lower 48 states.

A 22-mile drive on SR 165 from Wilkeson will take you to **Mowich Lake**, the largest and deepest lake in Mount Rainier National Park. The road is unpaved after the first three miles and may be rough.

Check current road conditions before travelling to either Carbon River or Mowich Lake. Wilderness and climbing permits and hiking information for the Carbon/Mowich area is available at the "red caboose" in Wilkeson.

If you've exhausted this list, stop at any visitor center or ranger station for more ideas.

Mount Rainier National Park is a favorite destination for about two million people each year. We invite you to reconnect with nature and history by hiking, camping, picnicking, taking photographs, and joining guided interpretive programs. Please help protect your park and all of its features for generations to come.

Important! Due to above average snowfall in the winter of 1998-99, some trails may be snow-covered through late summer. Check current conditions at a visitor center or ranger station.

EASY & MODERATE HIKES IN MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK				
Area	Trail Name	Trailhead Location	Roundtrip Distance	Comments
Longmire	Trail of the Shadows	Across road from the Nat'l. Park Inn	0.7-mile loop trail	Good for children & evening strolls
	Carter Falls	2 miles east of Longmire	2 miles	Easy hike, climbs 500' at end
Paradise	Nisqually Vista	South end of visitor center parking lot	1.25-mile paved loop	Meadow & glacier views, strollers OK
	Myrtle Falls 	Upper lot, near the restrooms	1 mile via the east side of the Skyline Trail/paved	Leads through wildflower meadows to a waterfall
	Skyline Loop	Upper lot, near restrooms (get map at visitor center)	5 miles, partially paved. 1400' elevation gain.	Moderately strenuous hike to Panorama Point <i>Prepare for weather</i>
Paradise to Ohanapecosh	Bench & Snow Lakes	1 mile east of Louise Lake, south of road	2.5 miles	Watch for bears in late summer
	Box Canyon	11 miles east of Paradise	0.5 mile	Loop trail along the narrow slot canyon
Ohanapecosh	Grove of the Patriarchs	Near Stevens Canyon entrance	1.2-mile loop	Trail through old growth forest
	Silver Falls	Visitor Center	2.4-mile loop	Mostly level, old growth forest
Mather Parkway	Tipsoo Lake	Off Hwy. 410, east of Cayuse Pass	0.5-mile loop	Short trail around the lake, wildflowers
White River	Emmons Moraine Trail	Upper end of White River Campground	3 miles	Mountain and glacier views
Sunrise	Emmons Vista	S. side of parking lot	1 mile	Suitable for strollers
	Nature Trail	N. side of parking lot	1.5 miles	Wildflower meadows & great mtn. views
	Mount Fremont Lookout	N. side of parking lot	6 miles	Obtain map at visitor center. Take water & snacks.

Please stay on trails. Do not pick wildflowers or feed wildlife. Pets are not allowed on trails.



Summer Hours of Operation

July 1 - September 6, 1999 (unless otherwise noted)

Visitor Centers	Telephone Number	Open Daily	Services
Longmire Museum	360-569-2211 x. 3314	9 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Information, exhibits, book sales
Jackson Memorial Visitor Center (Paradise)	360-569-2211 x. 2328	9 a.m. - 7 p.m.	Information, exhibits, films, book sales, food service, gifts, showers
Ohanapecosh Visitor Center	360-569-2211 x. 2352	9 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Information, exhibits, book sales
Sunrise Visitor Center	360-569-2211 x. 2357	9 a.m. - 6 p.m. (beginning July 4)	Information, exhibits, book sales
Ranger Stations/Wilderness Information Centers			
Longmire WIC/Wilderness Reservations Office	360-569-HIKE	Sun-Thurs: 7:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. Fri-Sat: 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.	Information, climbing & wilderness permits, permit reservations
Paradise Ranger Station	360-569-2211 x. 2314	7 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. (may close for rescues)	Info., climbing & wilderness permits
White River WIC	360-663-2273	Sun-Thurs: 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Fri-Sat: 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.	Information, climbing & wilderness permits
Wilkeson Ranger Station ("red caboose")	360-829-5127	Mon-Thurs: 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Fri: 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sat: 7 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sun: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Information, climbing & wilderness permits



Campgrounds in the Park

No showers or RV hookups.

Name	Elev.	Fee	# of sites	Flush Toilets	Pit Toilets	Dump Station	Location/Notes
Sunshine Point <i>Open all year</i>	2000'	\$10	18		X		SW corner of park, 0.25 miles E. of the Nisqually Entrance.
Cougar Rock * <i>Open 5/28-10/12</i>	3180'	\$14 from 6/28-9/6 \$12 after 9/6	200 5 group sites by reserv.	X		X	SW corner of park, 2.3 miles northeast of Longmire.
Ohanapecosh * <i>Open 5/28-10/12</i>	1914'	\$14 from 6/28-9/6 \$12 after 9/6	205	X		X	SE corner of park, 11 miles NE of Packwood on SR123.
White River <i>Open approx. 6/25-9/30</i>	4400'	\$10	112	X			E. side of park, 5 miles W. of White River Entrance.
Ipsut Creek <i>Open all year, depending on snow & road status</i>	2300'	\$10 (charged when potable water is avail.)	29		X NO Potable WATER		NW corner of park, 5 mi. E. of Carbon River Entrance HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES ONLY.
Mowich Lake <i>Open approx. 7/2-10/12</i>	4950'	None	30 walk-in sites		X NO Potable WATER		NW corner of park, at the end of SR165 Unpaved Road NO FIRES.

* Advance reservations must be made for sites at Cougar Rock and Ohanapecosh for June 28 to September 6 by calling 1-800-365-CAMP (TDD: 1-888-530-9796) up to five months in advance. Reservations can be made on the internet at reservations.nps.gov. Prior to June 28 and after September 6, these campgrounds are operated on a first-come, first-served basis. All other campgrounds are operated on a first-come, first-served basis.

Food & Lodging



Through Sept. 5, 1999 (unless otherwise noted)



For lodging reservations in the park call Mount Rainier Guest Services at 360-569-2275.

Longmire: National Park Inn

Lodging and dining. Open year-round.

Front desk: 7 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily

Restaurant: 7 a.m. - 8 p.m. daily

Longmire: General Store

Groceries, gifts, firewood. Open year-round.

8 a.m. - 8 p.m. daily

Paradise: Jackson Visitor Center

Grill & Gift Shop: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. daily

Showers: Open during building hours, located in the basement.

Paradise: Paradise Inn

Lodging, dining, gifts, lounge, and snack bar. Open daily through October 3.

Front Desk: 24 hours

Restaurant:

Breakfast 7 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.

Dinner 5:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Sunday Brunch: 11 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

through September 26

Lounge: 12 noon - 11 p.m.

Gift Shop: 8 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Snack Bar: 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Sunrise Lodge

Day use only—no overnight lodging. Open

daily July 4 through September 19 and

weekends September 20 through October 11.

Snack Bar/Gift Shop:

Through Sept. 5 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Sept. 6 - Sept. 19 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Sept. 20-Oct. 11 (Saturday/Sunday only)

11 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.



Post Offices

Longmire: National Park Inn

Open year-round. Closed Sun. & Holidays.

Monday-Friday: 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday: 8:30 a.m. - 12 p.m.

Paradise: Paradise Inn

Open May 21 to October 2. Closed Sundays

& Holidays.

Monday-Friday: 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday: 8:30 a.m. - 12 p.m.



Gasoline, lodging, dining, and other services are available in local communities. A list of these services is available at park visitor centers and on the park's web site: www.nps.gov/mora. Religious services are available in the park and in local communities. **Gas is not available in the park.**

Rainier Mountaineering, Inc. conducts guided climbs. For more info. call (360) 569-2227 or visit the Guide House west of the Paradise Inn. Stop by a visitor center for a list of additional guide services.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

A Century of Resource Stewardship

1899 - 1999

A Special Insert to the Tahoma News -- Summer 1999

Mount Rainier National Park was established as America's fifth national park on March 2, 1899. In this special Centennial insert we look back at the past, examine the present, and contemplate the future of Mount Rainier as it stands on the threshold of its second century as a national park.



Yesterday



When Captain George Vancouver sailed into Puget Sound in 1792 he "discovered" a huge mountain that he named in honor of his friend, Rear Admiral Peter Rainier. Although he didn't know it, he was gazing upon a living volcano that was already known and valued by the Nisqually, Cowlitz, Yakama, Puyallup, and

Muckleshoot peoples. As residents of the mountain's river valleys, they hunted and gathered berries in the forests and mountain meadows. For them, the mountain was an entity of power and presence, quite apart from the resources it offered. Those who followed also came to appreciate the dual physical and spiritual dimensions of the mountain's resources. Mount Rainier is a place where physical things—rocks, glaciers, water, plants, and animals—come to mean something more: beauty, challenge, renewal, stewardship, and enjoyment.

In 1833, Dr. Tolmie explored the area looking for medicinal plants. He was followed by other explorers seeking challenge. Hazard Stevens and P.B. Van Trump received a hero's welcome in the streets of Olympia after their successful summit climb in 1870. John Muir climbed Mount Rainier in 1888, and although he enjoyed the view, he conceded that it was best appreciated from below. Muir was one of many who advocated protecting the mountain. In 1893, the area was set aside as part of the Pacific Forest Reserve in order to protect its physical/economic resources: timber and watersheds.

The establishment of the Pacific Forest Reserve was an important step in protecting the area, but preservationists saw Mount Rainier as more than just timber and water. They advocated creation of a national park that would also protect scenery and provide for public enjoyment. Railroads and local businesses urged the creation of a national park in hopes of increased tourism. On March 2, 1899, President William McKinley established Mount Rainier as America's 5th national park. Congress dedicated the new park **"for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and...for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."**

Over the past century, park managers and supporters have worked to fulfill the mission of protecting resources and providing for public enjoyment. Roads, trails, and buildings that were constructed to allow visitor enjoyment have now taken on a historic significance of their own. The story of early national park

development and planning is written in the timber and boulders of Mount Rainier's architecture. These structures, built from 1908 through the 1930s, helped establish the distinctive "look" we now associate with America's national parks. In 1997, the park was designated as a National Historic Landmark District in recognition of its status as an outstanding example of national park rustic architecture.

In addition to its architecture, Mount Rainier National Park laid the foundation for many visitor services found in parks today including motor vehicle access, auto stage transportation, nature-guide programs, and winter use facilities. Mount Rainier was the first park to be patrolled exclusively by rangers, rather than troops from the U.S. Army or Cavalry. In 1907, the park hired its first ranger, the first person given the title of "park ranger" in any national park. That same year, the first automobile to enter a national park drove into Mount Rainier. The Longmire Museum, developed in the 1920s, was one of the first museums in the national park system.

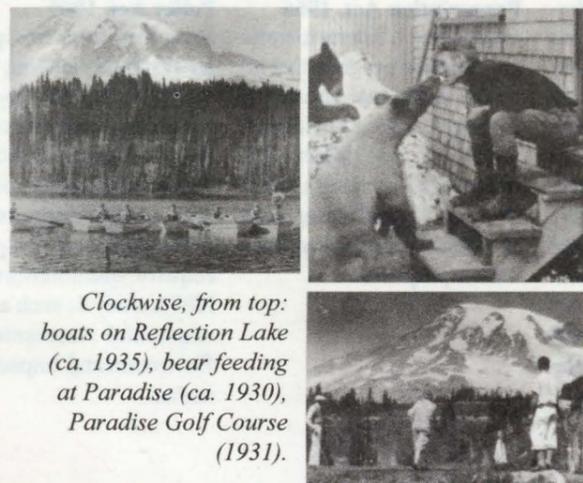


Mount Rainier was one of the first national parks to have "nature guides" and a museum. To visit the Longmire museum today is to step back in time.

Mount Rainier National Park was on the forefront of wilderness protection decades before the passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act. In 1928, much of the northern and eastern sections of Mount Rainier National Park were set aside as "roadless areas" to remain free of roads and commercial development. Today, 97 percent of the park's 235,625 acres is designated as wilderness.

In 1899, 200 people visited Mount Rainier National Park. Today, nearly 2,000,000 people visit each year. The gentlemen in top hats and ladies in flowing skirts that rode the Tacoma Eastern Railway to Ashford have been replaced by families in minivans, school groups, wilderness enthusiasts, and a host of others. Yet we all share similar motivations. We come to view the scenery and wildlife, to see a glacier, or to stroll through wildflower meadows. While many never leave their cars, some come to hike or climb. All of us

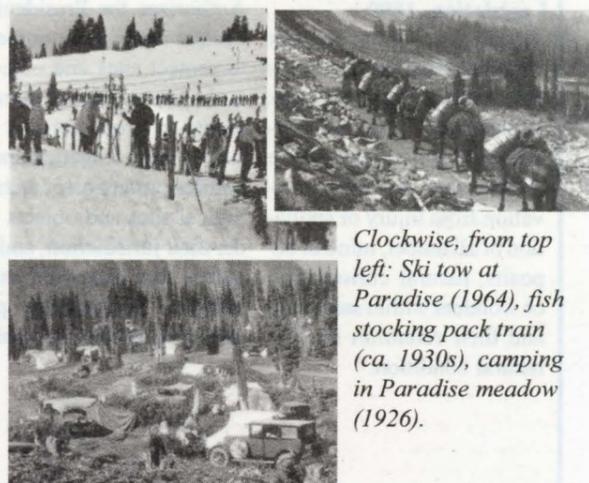
come to see our Mountain and experience it in our own way. If Captain George Vancouver could sail into Puget Sound today what would he see? He would recognize the mountain, no doubt, though he might be stunned by the sight of the metropolis at its base. Because our predecessors set Mount Rainier aside as a national park in 1899, it is perhaps one of the last places that might look remotely like it did in Vancouver's time. The volcano is still alive, and there are still people living in its valleys who appreciate the physical and spiritual resources it has to offer. The past century of resource stewardship has left us with a legacy that allows us to appreciate yesterday today. ■



Clockwise, from top: boats on Reflection Lake (ca. 1935), bear feeding at Paradise (ca. 1930), Paradise Golf Course (1931).

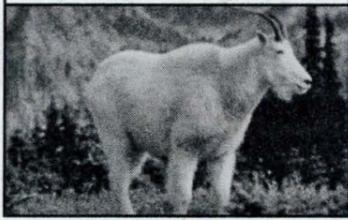
Learning from the Past

In the past century, our knowledge of the park's resources has grown. Over the years, some decisions were made that conflict with today's resource management practices. They may have been "right" for their times, but we live with the consequences of those decisions today. Boating on Reflection Lake led to trampled vegetation on the shore. A golf course and campgrounds were developed in fragile subalpine meadows. Stocking fish impacted native species of fish and amphibians. Feeding wildlife was found to be unhealthy for the animals and dangerous to humans. What decisions are we making today that might be viewed differently in 100 years?



Clockwise, from top left: Ski tow at Paradise (1964), fish stocking pack train (ca. 1930s), camping in Paradise meadow (1926).

Today



Natural Resources

Natural resource management is the application of natural science in the conservation of park resources. It may take the form of research in ecology, geology, and other biological and physical sciences, monitoring the status and trends in the condition of park resources, and actual management of the resources. Natural

resource managers can be seen as the "doctors" who maintain the health of park ecosystems. The issues highlighted here are of special concern today.

Air Quality



Mount Rainier's scenic views, alpine lakes, and extensive forests are some of the most valued resources that visitors come to experience. Mount Rainier National Park is also one of the few large wilderness parks that are within 100 miles of a major urban area.

The clean air that enabled Vancouver to gaze upon Mount Rainier is imperiled. The Seattle-Tacoma area is growing rapidly and is a significant source air pollution. Industry, cars, lawnmowers, and wood burning all contribute to air pollution. Fine particles, sulfates, and ozone impact visibility, ecosystems, and visitor enjoyment in Mount Rainier National Park. Resource managers have undertaken an intensive program to monitor air quality and its impacts on visibility, aquatic ecosystems, and vegetation.

Mount Rainier National Park is classified as a "Class I" Area under the Clean Air Act because of its special natural and scenic values. The Clean Air Act aims to "prevent significant deterioration" of air quality in these areas. To that end, the National Park Service is working closely with public and private partners to minimize the impacts of air pollution on the park and the surrounding wilderness areas. Working together, these partners and the owners of the Centralia Power Plant have reached an agreement that will reduce air pollution from the plant to 90% of the current allowable sulfur levels.

The National Park Service is doing its part by conserving energy, switching to cleaner fuels, and removing woodburning stoves from some park buildings.

Revegetation & Restoration



Mount Rainier has a well-deserved reputation for its spectacular meadows. Each summer, millions of wildflowers bloom in an astounding display of color and form. However, the meadows are fragile and have been damaged by human use and development.

In the early years of the park, facilities such as roads, campgrounds, picnic areas, stables, and a golf course were built in subalpine meadows. The resulting heavy use severely impacted the meadows. In some places, the meadows John Muir described as the "most luxuriant and most extravagantly beautiful...I ever beheld" have become a maze of social trails, scarred by visitors hiking off of designated trails.

In order to preserve Mount Rainier "unimpaired for future generations," resource managers, park partners, and volunteers are working to restore damaged areas and prevent future impacts.

At Sunrise, efforts are underway to restore and revegetate the former auto campground. The project, funded by a grant from Canon USA, Inc., brings park staff, researchers, and volunteers together to collect critical data and to perform hands-on conservation and restoration work. An old road bed has been recontoured to the original site topography and native plant communities are being restored.

Restoration and revegetation efforts are ongoing throughout the park. Public education is a key to making the effort a success. Each summer, volunteers serve as "meadow rovers" to educate visitors about the impact of hiking off established trails.

Geologic Resources & Geologic Hazards



Mount Rainier's geologic resources include the mountain itself (an active volcano), its glaciers, geothermal features, and soils. Researchers, including the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), inventory, monitor, and map these features.

Changes in size and the advance and retreat of Mount Rainier's glaciers serve as a barometer for global climate conditions and trends. Overall, Mount Rainier's glaciers are shrinking at a rate of 0.07 square kilometers each year, although at least seven of the 25 major glaciers have remained relatively stable. These changes reduce the amount of water available to downstream habitats and increase hazard potential by leaving over-steepened valleys. However, glacial retreat also opens new areas for plant growth and habitat expansion.

Volcanic activity and associated geologic events are of major concern to researchers, park managers, and community residents surrounding the park. While it is likely that scientists will have advance warning of a volcanic eruption, devastating floods and mudflows (lahars) can occur without warning. Sections of the Westside Road and Carbon River Road have been severely damaged by flooding in the past decade. Extensive geologic studies of past mudflows have greatly increased our understanding of Mount Rainier's hazard potential.

Local, county, state, and federal agencies have joined together to develop volcanic hazards science and response plans for Mount Rainier. The plans will address issues such as research and monitoring, emergency response, and strategies for expanding public awareness and appreciation of Mount Rainier as an active volcano.

Species of Concern



Mount Rainier National Park is home to hundreds of plant and animal species. Most populations are healthy, but several species are of special concern to resource managers. Threatened and endangered species in the park include the marbled murrelet, northern spotted owl, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, chinook salmon, and bull trout. Species of concern include the California wolverine, Pacific fisher, and several species of bats and amphibians. While the park contains suitable habitat for gray wolf and grizzly bear, there have been no confirmed sightings of either species in the park in recent decades.

The park is also home to several rare and/or unusual plants. Some are restricted to specific zones where specialized adaptations enable them to survive in severe conditions. Some species grow only in Mount Rainier and/or similar locations. *Castilleja cryptantha*, a paintbrush, is one of the rare plant species being studied at this time.

Resource managers inventory and monitor these species, and the health, status, and trends of other species, as well as impacts of past management practices. This information provides park managers with a picture of the overall health of the ecosystem.

Mount Rainier National Park

- 235,625 acres
- 97% is designated as wilderness.
- 1,610' to 14,410' elevation range
- 382 lakes
- 470 rivers and streams
- 26 named glaciers
- 9 major watersheds
- 787 plant species
- 126 bird species
- 54 mammal species
- 17 species of reptiles and amphibians
- 8 species of native fish

A Century of Resource Stewardship Selected Laws

Mount Rainier Enabling Legislation, 1899

Establishes Mount Rainier National Park as America's fifth national park. The park is dedicated "...for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and...for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."

The Antiquities Act, 1906

Authorizes the President to declare national monuments to protect sites and objects; authorizes Federal departments to grant permits for survey and excavation and to enforce protection of archeological sites and objects under their jurisdiction; and requires that materials excavated be permanently preserved in public museums.

The Organic Act, 1916

Creates the National Park Service "... to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects ... and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Historic Sites Act, 1935

Authorizes the NPS to preserve and maintain objects of national historical or archeological significance and to establish museums.

Wilderness Act, 1964

Authorizes Congress to designate certain federal lands as wilderness areas. The areas are to be preserved and protected to retain their natural conditions, primeval character, and influence. Wilderness is a place where "man himself is a visitor and does not remain." The Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988 designated 228,480 acres of Mount Rainier National Park as wilderness.

National Historic Preservation Act, 1966

Establishes a federal historic preservation program that includes a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history. The Act also authorizes grant funding for historic preservation purposes.

National Environmental Policy Act, 1969

Requires interdisciplinary analysis and planning for federal actions that may affect natural and cultural resources and the human environment. Analysis includes economic and social impacts. NPS plans, proposals, and projects require documentation of NEPA analysis such as Environmental Assessments or Environmental Impact Statements.

128 buildings and structures on the National Register of Historic Places.
5 National Historic Landmark Buildings.
3% of the park is designated as a National Historic Landmark District.
732,000+ objects in the park's museum collection including **700,000+** archival items and **13,000** historic images.
 Nearly **2,000,000** visitors a year; **88%** visit between June 1 and Sept. 30.



Cultural Resources

Mount Rainier National Park has a 7,000-year history of human activities. The area was used seasonally by the Nisqually, Cowlitz, Yakama, Puyallup, and Muckleshoot peoples for hunting and gathering and for spiritual and ceremonial purposes. The recent history of Mount Rainier includes exploration, mining, resort development, climbing, and park infrastructure development. These elements combine to produce a rich and diverse cultural resource that includes archeology, cultural anthropology, historic collections, historic structures, historic districts, and cultural landscapes. The preservation of this rich cultural heritage is the focus of the park's cultural resource management program.

National Historic Landmark District



In 1997, Mount Rainier National Park was designated as a National Historic Landmark District (NHL) as an outstanding example of early park planning and National Park Service rustic architecture. Mount Rainier exemplifies how all the features of park development were planned together. Today, the park retains most of the facilities built

during this historic period and represents the "ideal" park development of the 1920s and 1930s. As a result, proposed changes to the landscape are carefully considered for their impact on the National Historic Landmark District.

Mount Rainier's National Historic Landmark District encompasses all of the roads, historic developed areas, and historic backcountry structures. The Wonderland Trail, a 93-mile loop trail system around the mountain, is also included. The majority of these structures were first listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. Independently, the Administration Building, Community Building, and gas station at Longmire, the Paradise Inn and Annex, and the Sunrise stockade group are all National Historic Landmark buildings and represent the best of National Park Service rustic architecture. Rustic architecture utilizes massive logs and glacial boulders as building materials to integrate park structures with the natural environment. For many people, this impressive architectural style contributes to the special *sense of place* that makes national parks a distinctive part of the American landscape.

Archeological Resource Protection



The archeological remains at Mount Rainier represent a unique and important record of human activity in the area. Through archeology we can come to understand an ancient people's way of life and how it has changed through time. Even old cans, bottles, machinery, and other objects that we call "junk" can tell us much about aspects of

local people's lives which were never recorded.

At present only 2.3% of the total land area of the park has been systematically surveyed for archeological remains. There are 79 known archeological sites in the park, of which 62 have been fully documented and recorded.

Historically, five American Indian tribes occupied the area around Mount Rainier: the Nisqually, Puyallup, Muckleshoot, Yakama, and Cowlitz. Archeological sites from European settlement represent late 19th to early 20th century mining, recreation, and early park development.

Because archeological resources are so fragile and unique, a number of federal laws have been passed to protect them, including selected laws listed below. Mount Rainier National Park maintains an active program of inventory, monitoring and management of archeological resources. The park encourages academic research which contributes to the understanding and proper management of its archeological resources.

You can play an important role in protecting Mount Rainier's archeological resources. If you find an artifact during your visit, leave the object where you find it, note the location, and inform a park ranger. It is illegal to collect, remove, damage, or alter archeological resources in the park.

Archives Project



In the last 100 years, the staff of Mount Rainier National Park has created a rich cultural resource with its administrative and photographic archive. These records chronicle the history and the evolution of the park and its management.

In 1995, the Mount Rainier Archives Project began with a cooperative agreement between the park, Western Washington University, and the National Archives and Records Administration. The project is organizing the park's vast collections of historic files and photographs, including approximately 700,000 archival items and over 13,000 historic images. All of the park's pre-1990 files are being surveyed, re-housed in acid-free containers, and placed on microfiche. In 1998, *Records of Mount Rainier National Park*, an archives finding aid, was published.

The records and images document the activities of each park division and include Superintendents' Annual Reports, master plans, summit registers, road building and construction projects, concession facilities and activities, revegetation projects, and educational programs, brochures, and exhibit development. Each year, the archives grow with additional acquisitions. One of the most recent donations to the park archives were the photographs of Lloyd Linkletter, the park's first concessionaire photographer from 1907 to 1915.

The park archives will be utilized in research and planning efforts to ensure the preservation of this mountain wilderness into the twenty-first century and beyond.

See Preservation in Action: Current Preservation Projects

- **White River Patrol Cabin** A Centennial Signature Project funded by Washington's National Park Fund, the restoration of the building to be used as the "White River Patrol Cabin Trail Museum" was completed by volunteer NPS preservation carpenters and a national preservation skills training team in summer, 1998. Exhibit development is in progress and dedication is planned for September, 1999.
- **Dorm** was built in 1911 as the park's first warehouse. It served as a dormitory from 1929 to 1996. Using Fee Demonstration funds, the structure has been prepared for rehabilitation by a Washington Conservation Corps crew and planning is underway for the "Mount Rainier Discovery Center," an education center intended to serve school groups and visiting families.
- **Mather Memorial Parkway** The park is reconstructing the parkway section of Washington State Route 410. The park was awarded the "1999 State Historic Preservation Officer's Award for Outstanding Achievement in Historic Preservation" for this project.
- **Longmire Administration and Community Buildings** Both of these National Historic Landmark Buildings are receiving much-needed preservation attention. The park is reroofing and rebuilding the chimney on the Administration Building and is repointing and repairing the chimney on the Community Building.
- **Archeological Field School** Central Washington University, in cooperation with Mount Rainier National Park, is conducting the third annual Archeology Field School in the park this summer.

Clean Air Act, 1970

Designed to protect and enhance the nation's air quality and air quality related values (including visibility and aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems) to promote public health and welfare. Specifically establishes programs to "preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks...and other areas of...natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value." Amendments in 1977 and 1990 specifically address national parks.

Clean Water Act, 1972

Establishes federal regulation to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." Requires that states set and enforce water quality standards to meet EPA minimum guidelines.

Endangered Species Act, 1973

Requires that the activities of federal agencies not jeopardize the existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction of the critical habitat of such species. Potential impacts, including noise, resulting from park actions are evaluated.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act, 1979

Provides protection of archeological resources located on public and Indian lands by requiring permits for conducting archeological studies, assuring confidentiality on the nature and location of archeological resources, and by establishing civil and criminal penalties for the excavation, removal, or damage of resources without a permit. Also requires that resources excavated on public lands be preserved in a suitable repository.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 1990.

Establishes a process by which lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Native American tribes may claim ownership or control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated or discovered on Federal lands or tribal lands.

Tomorrow



"As the new century dawns, Americans need to recognize the national parks as great natural libraries and museums where diverse people learn: some visit and enjoy the scenery; others take lessons from a national park web site; graduate students complete their projects; universities conduct research; and, armed with the knowledge of science, the National Park Service learns to better manage these majestic lands."

— NPS Natural Resource Initiative Concept Paper, 1998

No one living today was here when Captain Vancouver sailed into Puget Sound in 1792 and few survive today who were alive when Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899. Chances are, most of us won't be around when the park celebrates its 200th anniversary in 2099. Our predecessors left us the legacy of a unique place and legislation to protect it. What will we leave future generations? If we want to leave a legacy of resource protection, we must:

Increase Understanding of Park Resources

Although Mount Rainier has been a national park for 100 years, much about its natural and cultural resources is still unknown. How healthy are park ecosystems?

Are historic structures and objects deteriorating? Are these resources capable of coping with the physical impacts of visitors and air pollution, or accelerated invasions of alien species?

Recent evidence suggests that contaminants can be transported in the atmosphere on a regional and global scale. Natural ecosystems world-wide

are changing in ways never seen before. Lack of information makes it difficult to clearly define the nature and extent of these changes. Resources are threatened by our lack of knowledge and the financial resources needed to preserve them.

Research is essential to understand park resources and to discover how they can best be managed. Additional inventory of park resources will create broader understanding of this unique protected place and provide a baseline for measuring change. Long-term monitoring programs will help us to recognize the natural functioning of, and threats to, park ecosystems and landscapes. As our knowledge base increases, we will have a more holistic understanding of park resources. Instead of managing for single species or individual structures, the bigger picture of natural ecosystems and cultural landscapes will emerge.

Foster Stewardship by All

Mount Rainier was set aside as a result of the combined efforts of many individuals and groups, nearly two decades before the National Park Service was established. Without the conviction of these scientific, environmental, and recreational groups, the park would not exist. In the same sense, the Mount Rainier National Park of tomorrow can only be realized with our collective stewardship today.

Education is a key element in encouraging stewardship. A proposed environmental education center at Longmire will enable the park's educational program to flourish for school, community, and family groups. Providing increased access to research and park collections will facilitate better individual understanding of the park and the issues it faces. Technological innovations will continue to be used to provide public access to increasingly diverse park information.

Another important aspect of stewardship is public involvement in planning for the park's future. The General Management Plan, a plan to guide

park management for the next 20 years, is scheduled to be available for public review in the fall of 1999. Past updates on the process and preliminary draft alternatives are available now and we encourage your active participation in the planning process.

Take Action

While we can't predict the changes that tomorrow will bring, issues arising today may set the stage for protecting the park in the years to come.

• Human Impacts

Today, nearly two million people visit Mount Rainier National Park each year. Most come from the urban areas surrounding the park. The Puget Sound region is one of the most rapidly growing areas in the country and Washington's population is expected to double by the middle of the 21st century. To preserve Mount Rainier National Park "unimpaired for future generations," we must continue to assess human impacts on the park.

The park's General Management Plan (GMP) addresses the issue of visitor "carrying capacity" to ensure that resource conditions and the visitor experience are not diminished by overuse.

As surrounding lands become more fragmented and urbanized, the park's role in providing habitat will become more important and our knowledge of species and their state of health within the park will become more critical.

Now that the effects of past management activities, such as stocking non-native fish and placing developments in ecologically sensitive areas, and the condition of historic structures have been documented, restoration efforts to repair the damage are beginning.

• Partnerships

Research that addresses critical information gaps in our knowledge of resources will be accomplished through partnerships with academic institutions and other government and Tribal agencies. With help from these partners, park managers will establish long-term natural and cultural resource inventory and monitoring programs in order to better understand the state of the resources. Solutions for further protection of park ecosystems and cultural resources will be developed through collaborative efforts with local, state, and federal agencies, and concerned citizens. Staff and managers will continue to rely on volunteers to increase understanding and protection of park resources.

Only by appreciating our past can we learn how to become better resource stewards for tomorrow. Mount Rainier National Park is a legacy from those who have preserved it over the past century. Today, it is our turn to preserve Mount Rainier National Park for future generations. ■



A biological technician samples invertebrate populations during an aquatic survey.



The White River Patrol Cabin was restored during the summer of 1998. It will become the White River Patrol Cabin Trail Museum.



Education is essential for preserving Mount Rainier's natural resources and cultural history.



LEARN MORE ABOUT IT!
Additional information about the natural and cultural resources of Mount Rainier National Park is available at park visitor centers, interpretive programs, your local library, and on the internet at www.nps.gov/mora

For more information on Mount Rainier National Park's General Management Plan, call 360.569.2211 ext. 2332 or visit the NPS planning website: www.nps.planning/mora.gmp



Editor/Designer: Alisa Lynch
Contributors: Carolyn Dreidger, Julie Hover, Vicky Jacobson, Deborah Osterberg, Rose Rumball-Petre, Paul Sadin, Barabara Samora, Carol Sperling, and Craig Strong.
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Hiking Safety

Because this year's snowfall is the third highest on record, some trails will remain snow-covered well into summer.

- You will need a reliable map and compass skills in many areas of the park as snow-covered trails can be difficult to follow. Panhandle Gap, Spray Park, and Seattle Park are frequent problem areas.
- Avoid crossing steep, snow covered slopes where a fall could be disastrous. Turn around instead. Comet Falls and Pinnacle Peak trails often have hazardous slopes. Take an ice axe if you know how to use it.
- Falling through thin snowbridges is a hazard anywhere streams remain snow-covered. Stay alert for the muffled sound of running water.
- Falling into snow moats around trees, and adjacent to logs and rocks, can cause injury. Avoid getting too close.
- Avoid stepping on wet, slippery rocks, especially near rivers and waterfalls. Common hazard areas are Narada Falls and Silver Falls.
- Avoid stepping onto snow cornices as they may collapse under your weight.
- Beware of avalanches!
- Before starting your hike, stop by a wilderness information center or park visitor center for current trail conditions. Or, visit the park's website: www.nps.gov/mora.

Wilderness Permits

An optional reservation system for Wilderness backcountry and high camp sites is in effect this summer. Reservations may be made two months in advance of your trip, and are accepted for the June 1 to September 30 period. Call (360) 569-HIKE for details.

Backcountry reservations are \$20 per party for one to 14 consecutive nights. Sixty percent of all backcountry Wilderness sites and zones are available for reservation. When making a reservation, specify dates and locations desired, have alternative locations in mind, state party size, and have your VISA or Mastercard number.

While the Wilderness permit itself is free of charge, a change from last year's experimental system of charging for the permit, you must obtain a permit if you intend to spend a night in the backcountry. Permits can be obtained in person up to 24 hours in advance at any hiker center in the park.

Climbers must pay a Cost Recovery Fee of \$15 per person, per climb; or \$25 for an annual pass, which is good for one year from date of purchase. The permit is available the day you begin your climb for southwest routes at Paradise Old Station or at the Jackson Visitor Center. For north and northeasterly routes obtain permits at the White River WIC. For northwesterly routes visit the Wilkeson Caboose. See page 4 for hours of operation and telephone numbers.

For more information call (360) 569-2211 or write to Wilderness Reservations Office, Mount Rainier National Park, Tahoma Woods, Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304-9751. E-mail: mora_wilderness@nps.gov. On the web at www.nps.gov/mora.

Entrance Fees

The entrance fee for Mount Rainier National Park is \$10 per single, private, non-commercial vehicle. It covers everyone in the vehicle and is valid for seven consecutive days at all Mount Rainier entrances. The entry fee for a single motorcyclist or bicyclist, pedestrians, charter bus passengers, and passengers in non-privately owned vehicles is \$5 per person. There is no charge for people age 16 and younger or Golden Age, Golden Access, or Golden Eagle Pass holders. For fee information on tour buses, annual passes, and Golden Passports, call (360) 569-2211, ext. 2390.

UserFee

improves this park

Your Fees at Work

Mount Rainier National Park is part of the Congressionally-authorized *Recreation Fee Demonstration Program*. The program allows federal land management agencies to increase and retain entrance and user fees. Eighty percent of the fees at Mount Rainier are kept in the park, twenty percent are made available to other parks in need.

Current "Fee Demo" projects include:

- Completion of the Wonderland Trail
- Upgrading sewage treatment facilities
- Rehabilitating trails at the Grove of the Patriarchs and Reflection Lakes
- Upgrading interpretive exhibits
- Rehabilitating campgrounds

Projects that have been approved for future funding include:

- Replacement of the White River Entrance Station
- Repair of heavily used trails
- Creation of an environmental education center
- Toilet replacement at Sunrise, Tipsoo Lake, and the Grove of the Patriarchs
- Road chip and seal

Your fees are playing a vital role in fulfilling Mount Rainier National Park's mission to protect park resources and to provide for visitor enjoyment. As you travel around the park, look for signs of your fees at work!



Most park roads are scheduled to be open by early July.

However, due to a heavy snow pack, some roads may open later. Check current road status at entrance stations and visitor centers.

Work Continues on Mather Parkway

We are continuing a multi-year project to rehabilitate 11.6-miles of the Mather Memorial Parkway within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park.

Beginning in mid-August, construction delays of up to 30 minutes may be expected on the parkway from east of Cayuse Pass to Chinook Pass.

The Mather Memorial Parkway includes a one-mile wide, fifty-three mile long strip of land along SR410 that was set aside to protect the scenic drive over the Cascades from the visual effects of logging. The idea for the parkway was conceived by Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, during a visit to Mount Rainier in July, 1928. The parkway was dedicated on July 2, 1932.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was active in Mount Rainier National Park between 1933 and 1940. The stone guardwalls that the "CCC Boys" constructed along the Mather Memorial Parkway, along with other CCC-built structures in state and national parks, have become a familiar part of the park landscape for many visitors.

During July park maintenance crews will be resurfacing the road from the Nisqually Entrance to Paradise. From late August through September, crews will be installing underground power lines between Ricksecker Point and Narada Falls overlook. While we will work to minimize traffic delays, you may have to wait up to 15 minutes. Please obey all signs and flag persons when you encounter construction crews. We appreciate your patience: good things take time!

Thank You Volunteers!

From those of us who recognize both the value of your time and the value of Mount Rainier National Park, a heartfelt **THANK YOU** to each of the 925 volunteers who contributed a total of 53,389 hours to Mount Rainier in 1998.

For information about volunteering at Mount Rainier, contact:

Clay and Dixie Gatchel
Lead Volunteer Coordinators
Mount Rainier National Park
Tahoma Woods Star Route
Ashford, WA 98304
E-mail: dixie_gatchel@nps.gov



Park Planning

Planning for the future of Mount Rainier National Park is a monumental task and responsibility that is shared by park managers and the public alike. You may have already attended public meetings or seen newsletters about the planning process in which Mount Rainier is currently engaged. When completed, the product of this process, a *General Management Plan (GMP)* for Mount Rainier National Park, will outline a broad philosophical approach to managing the park and specify actions that are needed to reach identified goals as we move into the next century.

Should you wish to be placed on the mailing list for future newsletters and public meeting announcements, please contact Eric Walkinshaw, Chief of Planning, Mount Rainier National Park, Tahoma Woods Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304. Tel. (360) 569-2211, ext. 2332. www.nps.planning/mora.gmp

You're Invited!

Join a park ranger or volunteer for an evening program, guided nature walk, or talk to explore the natural resources and cultural history of Mount Rainier National Park. These free programs are offered daily throughout the park. Distances are roundtrip.

*** indicates programs being presented in commemoration of Mount Rainier National Park's 100th Anniversary. Additional Centennial programs are listed on page 12. On August 12 a special schedule will be in effect and some programs below may not be offered. Stop by a visitor center for more information.



LONGMIRE AREA PROGRAMS

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
10 a.m. Carter Falls Hike 2:30, 3:30, & 4:30 p.m. A Look at Longmire	10 a.m. Walk Through Time 2:30, 3:30, & 4:30 p.m. A Look at Longmire	10 a.m. Walk Through Time 2:30, 3:30, & 4:30 p.m. A Look at Longmire	10 a.m. Carter Falls Hike 2:30, 3:30, & 4:30 p.m. A Look at Longmire	10 a.m. Walk Through Time 2:30, 3:30, & 4:30 p.m. A Look at Longmire	10 a.m. Walk Through Time 11:30 a.m. Jr. Ranger Program 2:30, 3:30, & 4:30 p.m. A Look at Longmire	10 a.m. Carter Falls Hike 11:30 a.m. Jr. Ranger Program 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. History Comes Alive...

Evening Programs are offered nightly. Programs begin at 9:00 p.m. from June 26 to July 31 and at 8:30 p.m. from August 1 to September 6.

LONGMIRE AREA PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS:

Carter Falls Hike Experience the lowland forest along the Paradise River enroute to Carter Falls. Hungry hikers can bring a sack lunch and dine by the waterfall at the end of the guided hike. 2 hours, 2 miles. Meet at the Cougar Rock Picnic Area.

Evening Program Explore a variety of topics on Mount Rainier National Park. Program titles are posted on bulletin boards. 45 minutes. Meet at Cougar Rock Campground amphitheater. Parking is available at the Cougar Rock Picnic Area across from the campground.

Junior Ranger Program Calling all 6-11 year olds! Put on your walking shoes and gain a firsthand look at the fascinating world of Mount Rainier! Topics and hands-on activities vary. Parents are welcome to join in on the fun. 45 minutes. Meet in front of the Longmire Museum.

A Walk Through Time Walk back in time on this leisurely stroll and learn about the people who helped shape Mount Rainier's rich cultural history. 1 hour, 1/2 - 3/4 mile. Meet on the back porch of the National Park Inn at Longmire.

*****History Comes Alive at Longmire** You never know who you will meet or what year it might be as you walk through the old growth forest on the Trail of the Shadows, or around the old gas station and the National Park Inn in Longmire Village. John Muir and James Longmire are only a couple of the folks you might encounter on your adventure. 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. (continuous).

A Look at Longmire Meet in front of the Longmire Museum for an introduction to the natural or cultural history of the Longmire area. 20-30 minutes.

PARADISE AREA PROGRAMS

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9:30 a.m. Naturalist's Choice 10:30 a.m. Sub-alpine Stroll 11:30 a.m./6:15 p.m. Oh, What a Paradise 12:15 p.m. Junior Ranger 1 p.m. 100 Years... 3:15 p.m. Perilous Beauty 3:30 p.m. Nisqually Vista Walk	10:30 a.m. Sub-alpine Stroll 11:30 a.m./6:15 p.m. Oh, What a Paradise 12:15 p.m. Junior Ranger 1 p.m. 100 Years... 3:15 p.m. Perilous Beauty 3:30 p.m. Nisqually Vista Walk	10:30 a.m. Sub-alpine Stroll 11:30 a.m./6:15 p.m. Oh, What a Paradise 12:15 p.m. Junior Ranger 1 p.m. 100 Years... 3:15 p.m. Perilous Beauty 3:30 p.m. Nisqually Vista Walk	10:30 a.m. Sub-alpine Stroll 11:30 a.m./6:15 p.m. Oh, What a Paradise 12:15 p.m. Junior Ranger 1 p.m. 100 Years... 3:15 p.m. Perilous Beauty 3:30 p.m. Nisqually Vista Walk	10:30 a.m. Sub-alpine Stroll 11:30 a.m./6:15 p.m. Oh, What a Paradise 12:15 p.m. Junior Ranger 1 p.m. 100 Years... 3:15 p.m. Perilous Beauty 3:30 p.m. Nisqually Vista Walk	10:30 a.m. Sub-alpine Stroll 11:30 a.m./6:15 p.m. Oh, What a Paradise 12:15 p.m. Junior Ranger 1 p.m. 100 Years... 1 p.m. Naturalist's Choice 3:15 p.m. Perilous Beauty 3:30 p.m. Nisqually Vista Walk	10:30 a.m. Sub-alpine Stroll 11:30 a.m./6:15 p.m. Oh, What a Paradise 12:15 p.m. Junior Ranger 1 p.m. 100 Years... 3:15 p.m. Perilous Beauty 3:30 p.m. Nisqually Vista Walk

Evening programs are offered nightly at 9:00 p.m. in the Paradise Inn Lobby.

PARADISE AREA PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS:

Sub-alpine Stroll Explore the wildflower meadows around Paradise and learn how life adapts to mountain conditions. This walk may be wheelchair accessible; check with the rangers at the front desk. 1.5 hours, 1 mile. Meet at the flagpole outside the Jackson Visitor Center.

Oh, What a Paradise! Our efforts to protect and revegetate the Paradise Meadows continue every summer. Watch this slide program to learn more about the ongoing program and what you can do to participate. 20 minutes. Jackson Visitor Center auditorium.

Junior Ranger Program Hey kids: cool stuff happens at Paradise! Meet a ranger for fun and educational activities for kids ages 6-11. 1 hour. Programs may be indoors or outdoors, weather and activity dependent. Meet at the Jackson Visitor Center lobby, near the relief map.

*****100 Years in Paradise** Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899 and like today, Paradise was a prime destination! Join this easy walk through part of the historic area to gain a perspective on visiting the park in

the early years. This walk may be wheelchair accessible; check with the rangers at the front desk. 1 hour, 1 mile. Meet at the Paradise Ranger Station flag pole, in the upper parking lot.

Perilous Beauty Did you know that Mount Rainier is an active volcano? Learn more in this 30 minute video. Jackson Visitor Center auditorium.

Nisqually Vista Walk Is Mount Rainier an active volcano? What's the difference between glacial ice and regular ice? Learn about our active, icy volcano on this leisurely walk. 90 minutes, 1.25 miles. Meet at the flagpole outside the Jackson Visitor Center.

Evening Program Explore a variety of topics about Mount Rainier National Park. Topics are posted in the Jackson Visitor Center and the Paradise Inn lobby. 45 minutes. Meet in the Paradise Inn lobby.

Naturalists' Choice Topics and activities will vary from week to week. For more information, check the bulletin board in the Jackson Visitor Center lobby.

SUNRISE & WHITE RIVER AREA PROGRAMS

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Sunrise Stroll 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Mount Fremont Wildlife Watch	11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Sunrise Stroll	11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Sunrise Stroll	11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Sunrise Stroll	11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Sunrise Stroll 7 p.m. White River Campfire Program	11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Sunrise Stroll 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. WR Patrol Cabin 7 p.m. WR Campfire Program	9 a.m. Emmons Glacier Walk 11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Sunrise Stroll 2 p.m. Jr. Ranger Program 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Mount Fremont Wildlife Watch 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. WR Patrol Cabin 7 p.m. WR Campfire Program

SUNRISE & WHITE RIVER AREA PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS:

Sunrise Stroll Explore the natural and cultural history of Sunrise on this short walk. 30 minutes, 0.5 mile. Meet at the Sunrise Visitor Center.

Junior Ranger Program Fun in the sun for kids ages 6-11 and parents too! 45 minutes. Meet at the Sunrise Visitor Center.

Mount Fremont Wildlife Watch A park naturalist will be available to answer your questions as you enjoy the view. 6 miles (roundtrip) hike from Sunrise. Meet at the Mount Fremont Fire Lookout.

Emmons Glacier Walk Walk to a close-up view of the largest glacier in the contiguous United States. 2 hours, 3.5 miles. Meet at the Glacier Basin Trailhead.

White River Campfire Program Explore a variety of topics on Mount Rainier National Park. 45 minutes. Meet at the White River Campground campfire circle.

*****White River Patrol Cabin** Visit the historic White River Patrol Cabin, located near the intersection of loops C and D in the campground.

OHANAPECOSH AREA PROGRAMS

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
10 a.m. History on the Edge		10 a.m. Grove of the Patriarchs Walk	10 a.m. Silver Falls Walk	10 a.m. Grove of the Patriarchs Walk	10 a.m. Silver Falls Walk	10 a.m. Grove of the Patriarchs Walk 2 p.m. Jr. Ranger Program

Evening Programs are offered nightly. Programs begin at 9:00 p.m. from June 26 to July 31 and at 8:30 p.m. from August 1 to September 6.

OHANAPECOSH AREA PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS:

Grove of the Patriarchs Walk Walk along the Ohanapeosh River to a magnificent grove of ancient trees. 1.5 hours, 2 miles. Meet at the Grove of the Patriarchs trailhead on Stevens Canyon Road. Parking is limited.

Silver Falls Walk Explore the forest on the way to a breathtaking waterfall. 2 hours, 3 miles. Meet at the bulletin board by the bridge in Loop B of the Ohanapeosh Campground.

*****History on the Edge** Explore the human history of the area. Bring your own stories to share. 1.5 hours, 1 mile. Meet at the visitor center.

Junior Ranger Program Fun in the forest for kids ages 6-11 and parents too! Space is limited, register at the Visitor Center. 1 hour. Meet at the Ohanapeosh Campground amphitheater.

Evening Program Explore Mount Rainier's natural or human history. 1 hour. Meet at the Ohanapeosh Campground amphitheater.

CARBON RIVER AREA PROGRAMS

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9:30 a.m. Carbon Glacier Hike					4 p.m. Naturalist's Choice 7:30 p.m. Campfire Program	11:30 a.m. Memories & Milestones 1:30 p.m. Jr. Ranger Program 7:30 p.m. Campfire Program

CARBON RIVER AREA PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS:

Carbon Glacier Hike Learn about the geology of the Carbon River Valley and the Carbon Glacier while you hike to the thickest glacier in the lower 48 states! Wear sturdy shoes and be prepared for inclement weather. Also bring food, water, sunscreen, rain gear, sunglasses and a hat. 5 hours, 7 miles, 1,200 feet elevation gain. Meet at the Ipsut Creek Campground bulletin board. *Note: Potable water is not available. Bring your own.*

Evening Campfire Program Explore a variety of topics on Mount Rainier National Park. Programs are posted on Carbon River/Ipsut Creek bulletin boards. 45 minutes. Meet at the Ipsut Creek Campground amphitheater.

Junior Ranger Program If you're 6-11 years old, don't miss this fun-filled program! Topics and hands-on activities vary. Parents are welcome to attend. 1 hour. See a ranger or check Carbon River/Ipsut Creek bulletin boards for location.

*****Memories and Milestones** The Carbon River area has been a popular destination for over a hundred years. Learn about the people who were drawn to the rainforest, glaciers, and mountain. 30 minutes. Meet by the Ipsut Creek Campground bulletin board.

Naturalist's Choice See a ranger or check the Carbon River/Ipsut Creek bulletin boards for program topic and meeting location. 1 hour, 1/2 - 3/4 mile.

**DISCOVER
GEOLOGY!**

The U.S. Geological Survey will present a special series of programs on Thursdays this summer. On the dates below, afternoon programs will be held at 2 p.m. at the Longmire Community Building, and evening programs will be held at:
 July 15 - 9 p.m. Cougar Rock Campground
 July 22 - 9 p.m. Paradise Inn Lobby
 July 29 - 9 p.m. Paradise Inn Lobby
 August 5 - 9 p.m. Paradise Inn Lobby
 August 12 - 7 p.m. White River Campground
 August 19 - 8:30 p.m. Ohanapeosh Campground
 August 26 - 9 p.m. Paradise Inn Lobby

Centennial Events

August 12—Mount Rainier Centennial Celebration at Paradise. National dignitaries will speak, special interpretive programs will be presented throughout the day, a Centennial Climb is scheduled to descend from the summit, and a salmon-bake will cap off the evening.

Other Summer 1999 Activities

- Centennial birthday cake will be served on Sundays from 2pm to 4pm at the Longmire Wilderness Info. Center (June 6 to Sept. 5).
- Nearby communities will host weekend activities in honor of the park's Centennial.
- Photographer Pat O'Hara's photographs featuring Mount Rainier will be exhibited at the Jackson Visitor Center at Paradise (July/August).

Fall 1999 Activities

- The photographs of Chet Hanson will be displayed in the Jackson Visitor Center.
- An exhibit on Mount Rainier's trails at the White River Patrol Cabin will be dedicated.
- The Western Washington Fair hosts Mount Rainier Day.
- Mount Rainier Alumni Reunion (Sept. 7-12).

Centennial Exhibit

Sunrise to Paradise: The Story of Mount Rainier National Park, an exhibit at the Washington State History Museum in Tacoma, runs through January 9, 2000. The museum is also hosting a series of educational programs. For details call 1-888-BE-THERE, or visit their website: www.wshs.org.

Centennial Program Series

Stop by a visitor center for a complete list.

Locations:

LCB: Longmire Community Building
CR: Cougar Rock Campground Amphitheater
OH: Ohanapecosh Campground Amphitheater
WR: White River Campground Amphitheater

Saturday, August 7 -- 2 p.m., LCB

"Waltzing in the Trees: Old-time family dance and storytelling." Bill Compher & Leslie Rousos feature music, dancing, and folklore of the Washington pioneers.

Sunday, August 8 -- 2 p.m., LCB

Betsy Potts: *"Fay Fuller: To the Summit in Bloomers."* Explore the world of the 19-year-old schoolteacher who became the first woman to summit Mount Rainier in 1890.

Thursday, August 12 Programs

7 p.m., WR

Carolyn Driedger (U.S.G.S.): *"Living with a Volcano in Your Backyard."* Learn about Mount Rainier the active volcano, and about preparations for future volcanic and glacial activity.

8:30 p.m., CR

"Mount Rainier National Park: A Centennial Celebration In Words and Images." Author Tim McNulty and photographer Pat O'Hara present a slide show based on their Centennial book.

8:30 p.m., OH

Park Curator Deborah Osterberg: *"Preserving the Past: Discovering the Mount Rainier Archives and Museum Collections."*

Friday, August 13 Programs

7 p.m., WR

"Climbing Mount Rainier." A climbing ranger shares stories and demonstrates the gear necessary to survive the mountain's broken glaciers, unstable rocks, and severe weather.

8:30 p.m., CR

"The Next Century of Resource Stewardship" A program and discussion of the future management of Mount Rainier with park planner Eric Walkinshaw.

8:30 p.m., OH

Patrick McCutcheon: *"Mount Rainier's Archaeological Record in Diverse Environments."* Learn how people in prehistory used Mount Rainier and how Central Washington Univ. and the park are working together to understand the archaeological record.

Saturday, August 14 Programs

2 p.m., LCB

Poet Christine Hemp: *"How Do You Talk to a Mountain?"* -- writing workshop for kids and adults. Use the natural world as your compass and language as your map on a metaphorical journey around our mighty Mountain.

8:30 p.m., CR

Poet Christine Hemp: *"The Music of What Happens: An Offering to the Mountain."* A multi-media program weaving poetry, music, visual images in tribute to Mount Rainier.

8:30 p.m., OH

Biological Technician Julie Hover: *"The Threat of Non-Native Plant Species at Mount Rainier."* Learn about vegetation management in the park.

Sunday, August 15 -- 2 p.m., LCB

Dr. Gary Larson, Oregon State University: *"Water: Mount Rainier's Source of Life."* Professor Larson will share insights from his extensive research of the park's lakes.

Saturday, August 21 -- 2 p.m., LCB

Sarah Brace: *"How's the Air at Mount Rainier?"* Learn about the effects of air pollution on Mount Rainier's forests and what they can tell us about environmental quality in the Northwest.



Accessibility

- Most comfort stations, visitor centers, picnic areas, and designated campsites are accessible, or accessible with help, for wheelchair users.
- Accessible lodging is available inside the park as well as in local communities.
- In the Jackson Visitor Center at Paradise written information, exhibits, and scripts for uncaptioned audiovisual programs are available.
- An accessible boardwalk at Kautz Creek leads to an overlook of the 1947 debris flow and a view of the mountain.
- TDD: (360) 569-2177.



NWIA operates bookstores within the park visitor centers and information centers. As a non-profit organization benefitting educational programs in the national parks and forests of the Pacific Northwest, NWIA plays an important role in making interpretive and educational publications available to travelers. It also funds special interpretive projects in the areas it serves.

This quarterly newspaper, the *Tahoma News*, is printed by NWIA for free distribution to park visitors.

For more information, call (360) 569-2211, ext. 3320. or visit NWIA on the web at www.nps.gov/mora/nwia.htm



Washington's National Park Fund was created to restore, enhance, and preserve Washington's national parks. The Fund is a private, independent, not-for-profit organization that works with individuals, businesses, foundations and others to secure financial and volunteer support for projects to improve the parks.

In 1999, the Fund is supporting the following projects in Mount Rainier National Park:

- Roadside assistance. A volunteer will provide visitors with emergency roadside assistance this summer, allowing park rangers to concentrate on resource and visitor protection duties.
- Expansion of the park web page to include panoramic high resolution digital images that represent the significant landscapes of Mount Rainier National Park, along with information about the significance and meanings of the landscapes and the park's role in protecting those resources.
- A display about backcountry resource impacts that will explain minimum-impact camping, hiking, climbing, and human waste removal techniques.
- An exhibit on the life and work of Lloyd Linkletter, the first concessionaire photographer of Mount Rainier from 1907 to 1915.
- A traveling exhibit to inform the public of the creation of the new park archives as well as the status of major, ongoing park projects.

For information about how you can help with these and other projects, contact:

Jenn Benn, Executive Director
Washington's National Park Fund
2112 Third Avenue, Suite 501
Seattle, WA 98121
Tel. (206) 770-0627

Look for donation boxes and contribution envelopes at park visitor centers.