D-307

10-23
(June 1941)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 101.

SHORT HISTORY OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

BY

ROBERT N. MC INTYRE

1952.

(Copy 1.)

B&W Scans
2.5.2003

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—22371-2

ON MICROFILM

PLEASE RETURN TO:

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

10-23
(June 1951)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 101.

SHORT HISTORY OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

BY

ROBERT N. MC INTYRE

1952.

(Copy 1.)

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge. All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room. Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—62373-2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	INTRODUCTION:	
	A. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK. ------	1
	B. ABORIGINAL HISTORY OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK:	
	1. THE INDIANS. ------	3
	2. THE INDIAN LEGENDS OF THE MOUNTAIN. ------	11
	3. THE INDIANS' PART IN EXPLORATION. ------	18
	4. THE INDIAN PLACE NAMES OF MOUNT RAINIER. ------	25
	C. COMING OF THE WHITE MAN. (PERIOD ENDING 1792 WITH DISCOVERY OF MOUNT RAINIER). ------	30
	D. PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE PERIOD DOMINATED BY THE FUR COMPANIES. (1793-1840). ------	35
	E. AMERICAN PERIOD ON PUGET SOUND (1840-1867). ------	40
	F. EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER (1867-1890). ------	48
	G. IMPORTANT CLIMBS AND EVENTS (1891-1897). ------	65
II.	THE NATIONAL PARK MOVEMENT:	
	A. INCEPTION OF MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH THE PARK. ------	72
	B. LEADERS IN THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK MOVEMENT ------	75
	C. SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS AIDING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK. ------	80
	D. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK. ------	83
	E. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE JUDGMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OR THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON ESTABLISHMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK. ------	96
	F. POPULAR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK:	
	1. SUPPORT FOR THE MOVEMENT. ------	98

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(CONTINUED)

CHAPTER		PAGE
	2. OPPOSITION TO THE MOVEMENT. ------	100
	3. PRESENT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NATIONAL PARK. ------	106
III.	HISTORY OF MOUNT RAINIER AS A NATIONAL PARK (1899-1951):	
	A. THE PERSONNEL:	
	1. THE PARK SUPERINTENDENTS. ------	107
	2. THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS. ------	107
	3. THE PARK NATURALISTS. ------	108
	4. PARK RANGERS NO LONGER SERVING. ------	108
	5. THE PRESENT RANGER STAFF. ------	109
	6. THE EARLY MOUNTAIN GUIDES (1891-1929). ------	110
	B. EARLY TRANSPORTATION (1883-1915). ------	113
	C. BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF PARK ROAD DEVELOPMENT. ------	116
	D. EARLY HOTELS AND CAMPS AND THEIR KEEPERS:	
	1. THE LONGMIRE SPRINGS HOTEL. ------	121
	2. THE MOUNTAIN CAMPS. ------	123
	3. NATIONAL PARK INN, LONGMIRE. ------	125
	4. THE RAINIER NATIONAL PARK COMPANY OPERATION. ------	126
	E. WILDLIFE AND FISH MANAGEMENT. ------	129
	F. GRAZING ON THE NATIONAL PARK. ------	135
	G. FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT. ------	142
	H. A BRIEF HISTORY OF PARK CONCESSIONS. ------	153
	I. OUTSTANDING EVENTS AND INCIDENTS IN PARK HISTORY. ------	161
	J. BOUNDARY CHANGES OR ADDITIONS. ------	168

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(CONTINUED)

CHAPTER			PAGE
	K. THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER AS A WINTER USE AREA.	------	172
	L. THE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM AND ITS GROWTH.	------	177
	M. PROMINENT PEOPLE WHO HAVE HELPED THE PARK:		
	1. FRANCIS WELLINGTON CUSHMAN.	------	185
	2. EUGENE RICKSECKER.	------	185
	3. EDMUND S. MEANY.	------	186
	4. ASAHEL CURTIS.	------	186
	5. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK ADVISORY BOARD.	------	186
	N. SUMMARY OF THE PARK ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY:		
	1. THE PERIOD WITHOUT MANAGEMENT (1899-1901).	------	189
	2. THE PERIOD UNDER THE FOREST SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON (1901-1905).	------	191
	3. THE PERIOD UNDER THE FOREST SUPERVISOR OF THE MOUNT RAINIER FOREST RESERVE (1905-1910).	------	200
	4. THE PERIOD JUST PRIOR TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT (1910-1917).	------	212
	5. THE PERIOD OF WORLD WAR I. (1917-1920).	------	229
	6. THE PERIOD UNDER SUPERINTENDENTS PETERS AND NELSON (1920-1923).	------	239
	7. THE PERIOD UNDER SUPERINTENDENT TOMLINSON (1923-1941).	------	243
	8. THE PERIOD UNDER SUPERINTENDENT PRESTON (1941-1951).	------	294
IV.	APPENDIX:		
	A. COMPARATIVE TRAVEL FIGURES (1899-1951 incl.).	------	320
	B. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.	------	322

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(CONTINUED)

CHAPTER		PAGE
C.	AN ACT TO SET ASIDE A PORTION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, NOW KNOWN AS THE "PACIFIC FOREST RESERVE", AS A PUBLIC PARK TO BE KNOWN AS "MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK", APPROVED MARCH 2, 1899.	323
D.	REGULATIONS GOVERNING MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, AUGUST 1, 1903.	327
E.	ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON, APPROVED MARCH 16, 1901, CEDING TO THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. (LAWS OF WASHINGTON, 1901, PAGE 192).	330
F.	GENERAL REGULATIONS OF JUNE 10, 1908.	331
G.	REGULATIONS OF JUNE 10, 1908, GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF AUTOMOBILES.	334
H.	GENERAL REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912, AND INSTRUCTIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912.	336
I.	AN ACT TO ACCEPT THE CESSION BY THE STATE OF WASHINGTON OF EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER THE LANDS EMBRACED WITHIN THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JUNE 30, 1916, (39 STAT. 243).	343
J.	AN ACT TO REVISE THE BOUNDARY OF THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MAY 28, 1926, (44 STAT. 668).	349
K.	AN ACT TO EXTEND THE SOUTH AND EAST BOUNDARIES OF THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 31, 1931, (46 STAT. 1047).	351
L.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	353

I. INTRODUCTION

I.

A. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

Mount Rainier National Park, containing 377.78 square miles (241,732 acres), is one of the twenty-eight national parks of our system, owned by the people of the United States and administered for them by the National Park Service of the Department of Interior.

Near the geographical center of Mount Rainier National Park in the State of Washington is the towering summit of the ice-clad volcano named for Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Navy by Captain George Vancouver in 1792, from which the park takes its name. Located a distance of twelve miles west of the Cascade Mountain crestline, the Mountain, 14,408 feet high, is the most superb landmark of the Pacific Northwest. It is made doubly impressive by the mantle of glacial ice that conceals all but the most rugged crags and ridges. This phenomenon is due to the extreme height of the mountain and its close proximity to the warm moisture laden winds of the Pacific Ocean. In delightful contrast to this bold and forceful landscape are the flower-covered mountain meadows and deep forests encircling it. The Mountain covers approximately one-fourth of the park area.

Mount Rainier, with the greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States, was set aside as a part of the national park by an Act of Congress, March 2, 1899. When viewed from Tacoma or Seattle, approximately forty and sixty miles away to the Southeast respectively, from those cities its ice and snow-clad dome appears to rise abruptly from sea level, although the crests of the nearby ridges rise 6,000 to 7,000 feet in altitude. Thus, the flanks of this sleeping giant, which lost a portion of its dome in past explosive activity, according to some geologists, now dominates

the southeastern skyline of the Cascade Range, as viewed from the cities and towns of Puget Sound.

Park entrances to this mountain playground, set aside for the continued use of this and future generations of visitors, are located near each of the four corners of the park, served by modern highways leading from the most important centers of population such as the cities of Yakima, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. Longmire, located six miles beyond the Nisqually River or southwestern entrance to the park, sixty-two miles from Tacoma, is the park headquarters and offices of the park superintendent and his staff. Here is the postoffice, the National Park Inn, and a park museum. From this point, to which the highway gives access the entire year, the visitor can in the summertime visit the famous Paradise Valley area by automobile or hike to such magnificent areas as Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, Van Trump Park, or Stevens Canyon over portions of a well developed trail system. The Nisqually Glacier, one of twenty-six glaciers on the mountain proper, is only a short hike from the road in this section of the park. At this time the National Park Service is building a modern and highly scenic mountain highway that will be opened to the public for the summer crossing of the southeastern part of the park through Stevens Canyon from the Paradise area. This road will not only open up new vistas to the public, but will channel traffic through to the northeastern part of the park, west of Chinook Pass, where incomparable views of Mount Rainier may be had from Yakima Park, and provide a short route to Paradise Valley from the eastern section of the area.

3. ABORIGINAL HISTORY OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

1. The Indians.

The complete absence of evidence up to the present time that Indians made the slopes of Mount Rainier their permanent home prior to the coming of the white man, indicates that the red man was only a seasonal visitor or at most a summer resident of the high parks and berry fields (121, 122).

Park Naturalist F. T. Schmoe of Mount Rainier National Park in 1926 described the two distinct types of Indians found near the park in the following words (122):

"To the east beyond the low crest of the Cascades were the Yakimas and Klickitats, a breed of lithe, upstanding handsome men, great horsemen and famous runners, but who were, perhaps, too busy trying to eke out a living from a semi-arid country, to develop any remarkable crafts. These came into the high valleys each summer, the women to gather berries, and the men to hunt the goat, deer, elk, and bear that abounded, but never to make homes.

"On the west, in the Puget Sound Basin, and toward the south, were tribes of an entirely different type - squat, flatfaced, canoe Indians who were not great hunters except for the whale and sealion, and who subsisted largely by fishing and digging clams.

"These included such tribes as the Nisqually and the Puyallup, with whom the first settlers on the Sound came into intimate contact, and the Cowlitz from the Columbia River basin to the south. These 'Digger' Indians normally kept close to tidewater where living was without undue effort. Their huts* were made of mats woven from rushes, their food largely sealife, their implements fashioned from clam shells and the bark of the cedar, and their

*These Indians also built cedar plank houses often 100 feet long to accommodate as many as ten families. Primitive stone, bone, and wooden tools were used.

means of transportation dug-out canoes, hewn from the trunk of the western red cedar. Occasionally, they too wandered into the high valleys to gather berries and to dig roots."

In regard to the use of the park by Indians in 1926, Mr. Schmoe had the following to say (122):

"It is still the practice of the local Indians to come each season into the open parks and gather the years supply of berries. Several varieties of huckleberries are abundant in the region, and these the squaws dry for the winter's food supply. The Indian of today, however, has lost much of his former picturesqueness. Although the women still carry their papooses on their backs and use some wonderful native baskets, it is about as usual to see them arrive in closed cars as upon the traditional Indian Pony, and though many of them still employ the Chinook jargon, typical American slang phrases are as frequently heard."

Although Indians still visit the slopes of Mount Adams in the late summer and fall to pick berries, they have not returned to Mount Rainier for many years.

Only a very few Indian artifacts have been found in Mount Rainier National Park. In 1922 Mr. Schmoe found a well made arrow point on the summit of Plummer Peak in the Tatoosh Range, fashioned from a flake of obsidian which is foreign to this area (121). The upper Tatoosh Range like the Mountain proper is still the home of mountain goat which the natives hunted. Mr. Schmoe also mentions a stone pestel used for grinding dried berries, seeds, or roots, which was found years ago near the Nisqually entrance to the park (122). Ben Longmire, a grandson of James Longmire, first settler in the park area, told the naturalist that he had found arrow heads in the

goat beds above timber-line in Van Trump Park years ago (122). The mountain goat are still abundant in this area of the park.

The Mount Rainier National Park, Encyclopedia of Information, has the following text on the Indians (110):

"It is likely that no Indians ever lived in permanent camps within the region which is now the national park, but the Mountain was well known both as a distant peak and object of worship, and as a summer hunting ground and berry-picking area to Indians of two distinct types of a dozen tribes - - among them, the Nisqually, Cowlitz, Yakima, Klickitat, etc.

"On the west, especially about Puget Sound, were several related tribes of short, squat, fish-eating Indians who were seldom away from their nets, and only visited the region to hunt or to pick berries. The Nisqually, Cowlitz, Puyallup and other coast tribes belonged to this group. Wapowaty, Kautz's guide, as well as the Indians who accompanied Dr. Tolmie, were of the Nisqually tribe.

"East of the Mountain, and of the Cascade Range lived another type. They were warriors, horsemen and hunters. Pony Indians and plains dwellers of splendid physique - - such as the Nez Perce, Yakima, Cayuse and others of the Yakima federation. Occasionally small parties of those Indians crossed the mountains to hunt elk, deer and other game, and to pick berries. Sluiskin, Stevens' guide, was a Yakima Indian who chose to live separate and apart from his tribe. It is said Yakima Park was a sort of sports center for the Yakima tribe who came annually to have sports, etc.

"Very little evidence of Indian habitation has been found on the Mountain. A few stone implements have been picked up, but they have all indicated the presence of hunting parties rather than permanent or even

semi-permanent camps. Indians still visit the region to gather huckleberries in the summer.

"The fact that they did not make permanent settlements in this region is further evidenced in the fact that only a few legends mention the Mountain and in these it is considered as a God to be feared or worshipped, or as the abode of the Gods."

Mr. G. F. Allen, the first Acting Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, made the following comment on the Indians of the area (5):

"The old burns in the middle altitudes of the park occupy regions once frequented by the Klickitat Indians. Every summer parties of hunters and berry pickers from the sagebrush plains crossed the Cascades with their horses. They followed the high divides and open summits of the secondary ridges until they came around to the open parks about Mount Rainier where they turned their horses out to graze and made their summer camp. The women picked huckleberries and the men hunted deer and goats. They made great fires to dry their berries and kindled smudges to protect their horses from flies. It was also their custom to systematically set out fires as they returned. Burning made the country better for the Indians. The fires kept down the brush and made it more accessible. Deer could be more easily seen and tracked and the huckleberry patches spread more widely over the hills."

The Mount Rainier National Park, Encyclopedia of Information, gives the following information on the use of the park by Indians (111):

"Yakima Park is an extensive Hudsonian plateau about three miles long and three-fourths miles wide that overlooks the upper White River Valley and the Emmons Glacier. According to Mr. L. V. McWhorter of Yakima, Washington (1931) this place was the favorite hunting ground, berry picking center and

mountain retreat of the Yakima Chief, Owhi, and his tribe. Mr. McWhorter continues that Yakima Park - - to Owhi and his contemporaries among the Yakimas and the older tribesmen today - - was known as 'Me-yah-ah Pah' (Place of the Chief). Each year when the Yakimas camped here the grassy meadow provided ample sustainance for their horses of which they had a great number.

"It is said that in Yakima Park, in the days of the Yakimas, there was a noted race track where some of the fastest horses of the northwest were matched with the entire wealth of owners and backers often at stake (113). Sham battles were also staged here and warriors rehearsed their feats of skill and daring. Foot races, wrestling, and playing of games now forgotten, except for a few of the older Indians, also had their part in these annual celebrations in this high grassy meadowland.

"It is said the Yakima Indians used this large open meadow high in the mountains for a favorite hunting spot since there was plenty of pasture for the horses. It is quite often called Sunrise Park, but this was only used for one year and then only because of the fact that Seattle did not wish to confuse the park with the city of Yakima."

Mr. George Gibbs in his report to Captain George B. McClellan at Olympia, Washington Territory, on March 4, 1854, gives information on the Klickitats and Yakimas as follows (139):

"The Klikatats and Yakimas will remain to the Washington superintendency. The former inhabit, properly, the valleys lying between Mts. St. Helens and Adams, but they have spread over districts belonging to other tribes, and a band of them is now located as far south as the Umpqua. Their nomadic habits render a census very difficult, though their number is not large ..... including all others in the Territory, the total does not probably exceed 300.

In this, however, are not reckoned the Tai-tin-a-pam, a band said to live apart in the country lying on the western side of the mountains, between the heads of the Cathlapootl and Cowlitz. The head chief of the Klickatats is a very old man, named Tow-e-toks.

"The Klicketats and Yakimas, in all essential peculiarities of character, are identical, and their intercourse is constant; but the former, though a mountain tribe, are much more unsettled in their habits than their brethern.

"This fact is probably due, in the first place, to their having been driven from their homes many years ago, by the Cayuses, with whom they were at war. It was not until about 1830 that they crossed the Columbia

"They manifest a peculiar aptitude for trading, and have become to the neighboring tribes what the Yankees were to the once western states, the traveling retailers of notions; ...

"Of game, there is but little left. The deer and elk are almost exterminated throughout the country, the deep snows of winter driving them to the valleys, where the Indians, with their usual improvidence, have slaughtered them without mercy. The mountain goat, and the bighorn, or sheep, are both said to have formerly existed here, but since the introduction of firearms, have retired far into the recesses of the Cascades.

"Very few attempt any cultivation of the soil, though their lower prairies would admit of it.

"The Taitinapam, a band of Klickatats already mentioned, living near the head of the Cowlitz, are probably about seventy five in number. They are called by their eastern brethern wild or wood Indians. Until very lately they have not ventured into the settlements, and have even avoided all intercourse with their own race. The river Indians attach to them all

kinds of superstitious ideas, including that of stealing and eating children, and of traveling unseen.

"..... The Yakimas occupy the country drained by the river of that name. They are divided into two principal bands, each made up of a number of villages, and very closely connected; the one owning the country on the Mahchess and lower Yakima, the other upon the Wenass and main branch above the forks. Over the first there are three chiefs, Kam-ai-ya-kan and his brothers Skloc and Sha-wa-wai. Over the latter, Te-ch-yas and Ow-Hai. Of all these, Kam-ai-ya-kan possesses the greatest influence, none of the others undertaking any matter of importance without consulting him.

"..... During the summer the Indians, for the most part, live in the small valleys lying well into the foot of the mountains. These are, however, uninhabitable during the winter, and they move further down, or to more sheltered situations. The mission, which in summer is maintained in the Atshnam valley, is transferred into that of the main river.

....., The fathers informed us that they found the Yakimas not very teachable, and that they had accomplished little except as peacemakers; the Indians were lazy and cultivated the ground with but little regularity, some years not planting at all.

"At Ketetas, on the main Yakima, we were visited by Ow-Hai, one of the two principal chiefs of the northern band of the tribe. His elder brother, Te-ch-yas, had gone to Puget's sound, and we did not see him. Ow-Hai appears to be forty-five or fifty years of age and has a very pleasant face, with a high but retreating forehead, of which he is somewhat vain. In speaking of Kam-ai-ya-kan, he remarked that he had a big head, and thought much; adding, as he touched his own, 'like myself'."

In his report to Captain Mc Clellan, Mr. Gibbs lists several tables

showing estimates of the Indian populations made by himself and others up to 1854. His estimate in 1853, based on his own contact with the Klickitats and Yakimas, was 300 people for the former group and 600 for the latter. The table of figures showing an estimated census of the tribes west of the Cascades in the autumn of 1844 by W. F. Tolmie (139) gives a total of 207 people for the Pu-yal-lup-a-mish (Puyallup) and a total of 671 for the Squalli-a-mish (Nisqually) Indians on or near the Puget's Sound.

Haeberlin and Gunther, in The Indians of Puget Sound, 1930, give the home of the Nisqually Indians as that extending from the head of the Puget Sound up the Nisqually river to east of Mt. Rainier with a village at Elbe, Washington being the nearest to the national park (31). According to their studies, this tribe shared winter fishing grounds on the Nisqually with their neighbors, the Puyallups to the north. The two tribes also had joint berry picking grounds.

The authors mentioned above give the home of the Puyallup Indians as the banks of the Puyallup and White Rivers, plus the whole of Vashon Island, northwest of Tacoma, and the ground of the present City of Tacoma (91).

The authors also state that Cowlitz Pass, southeast of Mount Rainier was used once a year by family groups of Klickitats who crossed in July or August carrying trade to the Indians in the Tacoma area (91).

These two tribes, the Puyallup and Nisqually Indians, were learning to farm land that was being taken from them by the white settlers who had presented treaties that were not understood by all and signed only by the few of dubious authority. These were the tribes who called for their friends among the Klickitats and Duwamish to help throw off the yoke of oppression being enforced by Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory.

For one winter (1855-56) there was war on Puget Sound. About 600 white fighters against 200 Indian braves who lacked weapons, food and leadership. Atrocities were committed by both sides and hatred was built up. By the end of the winter the eighty surviving braves and their starving wives and children who had retreated back to the Cascades were forced to capitulate. Leschi, the last of the war chiefs of the Nisqually, led his people in to surrender at Fort Steilacoom. The brief war was over, only a handful of Indians of the two tribes were alive and Leschi was hanged (144).

2. The Indian Legends of the Mountain.

Professor Edmond S. Meany (106 pp 94-95) in reference to an article by General Hazard Stevens in the November 1876 issue of the Atlantic Monthly stated that the author preferred to call Mount Rainier, Takhoma. The following note has been taken from that article:

"Tak-ho'-ma or Ta-ho'-ma among the Yakimas, Klickitats, Puyallups, Nisquallys, and allied tribes of Indians, is the generic term for mountain, used precisely as we use the word 'mount', as Takhoma Wynatchie or Mount Wynatchie. But they all designate Rainier simply as Takhoma, or the Mountain, just as the mountain men used to call it the 'Old He'."

The Mount Rainier National Park, Encyclopedia of Information gives the following text on the Indian legends of Takhoma or Tahoma (110):

"Because of the fact that Indians apparently never made permanent settlements within the bounds of Mount Rainier National Park, legends concerning the Mountain are few and those which we have all bear a striking attitude of fear; probably due to the fact that the Indians feared the volcanic wrath of the peak ..... although they did not of course, understand its cause. Mount Rainier then was not an intimate mountain with the nearby tribes. They feared it, they worshipped the mountain and it became sort of a

diety to the tribes in the region. It was because of this fear that the early explorers had great difficulty in obtaining guides. Very few of them were well acquainted with the country. Only two legends are regarded as authentic by Judson in 'Myths and Legends of the Pacific Northwest' - - the one regarding the miser and the 'hiaqua' and the legend of 'Lawiswis'.

"The most famous and well known legend about Mount Rainier may be called the 'Indian Legend of Rip Van Winkle' - -, according to W. D. Lyman, and is as follows:

'There was an old man living near the Mountain who was very avaricious and desirous of obtaining much 'hiaqua' - - which is the shell money still common among the Indians of the Sound. This old Indian was on very intimate terms with Sahale and kept begging him to supply him with more money by magic, for the long and laborious process of saving and hoarding were too slow for the old Indian. Sahale, however, was aware that this greed for hiaqua was liable to make the old man a victim of Kahabete, the chief of the demons, and therefore he always refused to grant him any magic power.

'But once Moosmoos, the Elk divinity, obtained a tamanowas power over the old Indian and whispered magic in his ear, telling him that on the summit of The Mountain he might find much hiaqua and become the richest man in the world. Going back to his camp, he informed his wife that he was going on a long hunt -- but in reality he was setting forth for the summit of the Mountain. The first day he climbed almost to the top, and next morning at the rising of the sun he stood upon the crest. He discovered that there was a great valley in the summit, filled except in one place, with snow. Here was a lake of black water, and at one end of this there were three black rocks. The old Indian was confident that these were the tamanowas rocks;

for one was shaped like a salmon's head, another like a camas root, and the third like the head of his own totem or divinity, Moosmoos, the elk.

'The old Indian, observing these symbolic rocks concluded that this must be the place where the hiaqua was secreted. He began to dig at once with the elk horn pick which he had brought for the purpose, at the foot of the elk shaped rock. At this gesture, a number of otter came out of the lake and gathered around in a circle. When the man had struck the ground a number of times equal to the number of otter, they began to pound the ground with their tails. Still he continued to dig, and about sundown he overturned a large rock under which he discovered a large cavity completely filled with hiaqua -- great strings of it, and enough to make him the richest of all men.

'But now the greedy adventurer made a great mistake. He loaded himself with the strings of hiaqua and left not a single shell as an offering to the tamanowas powers by whose magic he had made the discovery. Sahale was greatly displeased at such ungrateful conduct, and all the tamanowas powers combined to show their wrath. Skamson, the thunder bird; Toochin, the thunder; and Colasmass, the snow god, all swooped down from the clouds, turned the sky black and blew the old man with the strings of hiaqua about him across the rocks causing him to lose his way and finally burying him in the snow. Out of the darkness came the terrible voice of Sahale, denouncing his wickedness. Also the terrified Indian began to hear the mocking voice of Kahatete and his attending demons. The whole framework of nature seemed about to disrupt; for after the snowstorm there came a burst of volcanic fire from the summit, the air became thick and hot and streams of water poured down the mountainside.

'In spite of all this confusion of nature, the Indian retained his consciousness, and he began to think how he might propitiate the offended dieties. He dropped one of the strings of hiaqua as an offering -- but this seems to have been a mere mockery, and the demons kept howling at him in derisive tones, Hiaqua! Hiaqua! Then the Indian flung away one string after another until they were all gone, and fell upon the ground exhausted and entered into a deep sleep. When he awoke he found that he was at the same place where he had fallen asleep on the night before he set out for the summit.

'Being very hungry he set about gathering camas roots with which to refresh himself, and while eating he began to have many thoughts in regard to his life and doings. His 'tum-tum' (heart) was much softened as he contemplated his greed for hiaqua. He found that he no longer cared for it, and that his mind was calm, tranquil and benevolent. Moreover, when he looked at himself in a pool he discovered that he had changed marvelously. His hair had become long and white as snow. The Mountain itself had changed its form. The sun shone brightly, the trees glistened with new leaves and the mountain meadows were sweet with the perfume of many flowers. Birds sang in the trees, and the great mountain towered calm, tranquil and majestic into the deep blue sky, glistening with the fallen snow. All nature seemed to rejoice and the old Indian found that he was almost in a new world.

'Then he seemed to remember where he was, and he made his way without difficulty to his camp. There he found an old woman with white hair whom he did not recognize at first, but soon he discovered her to be his own klootchman. She told him that he had been gone many suns and moons, and that in the meantime she had been digging camas and trading for hiaqua, of

which she had accumulated much. The old Indian now perceived all the mistakes of his former avaricious life and settled down in his own house on the banks of the Cowlitz in peace and contentment. He became a great tamanowas man and a counselor and advisor to the Indians in all kinds of trouble. He was worshipped by them for his wisdom and experience and benevolence, as well as for his strange experience upon the summit of The Mountain.'"

The prettiest and most poetical of all the Indian legends in connection with Mount Rainier is that of "Lawiswis", queen of the fairies. It is repeated here as follows (110):

"Nekahni, the great spirit, lived upon the slopes of Mount Rainier in the upper portion of what we now call Paradise Valley. There he kept his flocks of wild goats, and from that lofty height he watched and ruled the earth spread out below him. Now, there lived in the lower part of the valley a lovely creature named Lawiswis. She was of the nature of both sea shells and roses, so that when she went to the sea shore, the sea shells worshipped her and caught the dew of the morning as a nectar for her to drink. When she was in Paradise, the roses made her like obeisance, and served her with nectar which they caught from the morning dew. She was also the Queen of the Fairies and of everything beautiful -- a sort of mountain Titania in fact. Nekahni loved this fairy queen, and built her a bower in Paradise, which was surmounted with masses of wild roses, and these roses at that time were pure white and had no thorns. Part of the time Nekahni dwelt high on the mountain watching his wild goats or communing with Skamson, Tootah, and Colasnass, and part of the time he would descend to dwell with Lawiswis in her fairy bower.

"Now there was dwelling at the time, in the dark and sullen gorge of the

Nisqually River, a famous Skookum named Memelek. She was a frightful looking creature, clothed in strips of cougar skins fastened together with the skins of slaughtered fairies. She had snakes around her neck and waist, and when she wished to kill anything she sent these snakes to bite them. Memelek hated Lawiswis, because of her beauty and innocence, but especially because Nekahni favored her so much more. Accordingly, one day when Nekahni was busily engaged with his goats high on the rocks of what we now call Gibraltar, Memelek determined to wreak her wicked vengeance upon the innocent and helpless Lawiswis. She therefore stole up from her abode in the Nisqually Canyon to the fairy bower in Paradise, and letting loose her snakes, bade them go sting to death the fairy queen who was lying asleep. But the roses saw the danger to their mistress. What could they do? Nekahni was far away on the mountainside and could not come in person; but by magical petition they let him know the danger and instantly, just as the snakes were crawling upon them they turned a bright red and were covered with sharp thorns which pierced the snakes and caused them to turn back and flee to their mistress. Thus Lawiswis was saved, and the discomfitted Memelek was forbidden ever to come out of the deep gorge of the Nisqually where she has remained ever since."

A third legend obtained by Professor Edmond S. Meany from a small Indian school girl of the Skokomish reservation on Hood Canal in 1908 is repeated here as a possible addition to the legends of the Mountain that have Indian origin (108):

"Mount Rainier was not always in the place now occupied. Long, long ago that great mountain was on this western shore of Hood Canal, not far from Quilcene, and standing by the side of Mount Constance. The two mountains, side by side, were the wives of one man. Jealousy came into that home,

Mount Rainier, becoming very angry, gathered up a lot of food and started on a long journey, to leave her home. As she passed the Skokomish River, she dropped some of her food. It was a piece of salmon and fell into the river. That is the reason that ever since that time the salmon run up the Skokomish River. As the mountain went on further she dropped some more of her food on a prairie near Olympia. It was a camass root, and since then those bulbs have always been found there. Becoming tired of traveling, the mountain settled down, where she has always remained since that time. She has not forgotten her anger. Whenever there is thunder and lightning it is because these two wives are quarreling. Once fire came down the side of Constance and burned the trees. That fire was thrown on to her head by Rainier."

A fourth legend that may or may not have an authentic Indian origin is that of "Squilchow and Enumclaw" that was told to the rangers at the White River Ranger Station about 1930 by an unnamed old time resident of Enumclaw, Washington (110). It is here repeated:

"Squilchow and Enumclaw were two sons of an Indian chieftan whose tribe frequented the country to the east of the Cascade Range. They were, as most plains Indians were, tall, lithe men who were famous for miles around for their great strength and their chief delight was tossing huge boulders over the crest of Mount Rainier which, upon crashing against the sides of the Tatoosh Range, greatly disturbed the Indians to the west of Mount Rainier. Those Indians, after putting up with this bombardment for some time, investigated its cause and therefore appealed to the eastern chief and asked him to have his sons cease such action. The chief reprimanded his sons, but as they were full grown men, and very headstrong they refused to obey their father and increased the severity of their bombardment against the flanks of the Tatoosh.

Then it was that the Indians took their grievance to a higher tribunal -- their Tamanowas (Great Spirit) and he, weighing the merits of the case, finally changed the two sons of the eastern chief into the two forces which we know today as thunder and lightning. That is the Indian's version as to how thunder and lightning came to be, and now when flashes of electricity do crash from the dark clouds in the sky the old Indians will tell you that Squilchow and Loumolaw are up to their old tricks again."

3. The Indians Part in Exploration of Mount Rainier.

Undoubtedly if the Indians of the region about Mount Rainier had not been acquainted with the Mountain, and had not served as guides to the white men wishing to climb or explore the peak, the conquest and exploration of the peak, and its surrounding area would have been retarded for a number of years.

On August 29, 1833, Dr. William Fraser Tolmie in his diary concerning the botanizing expedition that he made from Fort Nisqually to the slopes of Mount Rainier, gives the following account of his guides (141):

"We were 6 in number. I have engaged Lachalet for a blanket, and his nephew, Lashima, for ammunition to accompany me and Nuckalkut, a Royalip (whom I took for a native of Mt. Rainier) with 2 horses to be guide on the mountain after leaving the horse track, and Quilniash, his relative, a very active, strong fellow, has volunteered to accompany me. The Indians are all in great hopes of killing elk and Chevriel, and Lachalet has already been selling and promising the grease he is to get. It is in a great measure the expectation of finding game that urges them to undertake the journey."

First Lieutenant August Valentine Kautz, who made the first attempted ascent of Mount Rainier on July 18, 1857, in an article published in the May 1875 Overland Monthly, gives an account of his guide, Wapowety, as follows (106 page 75):

"Leshi, the chief of the Nasqualliea, was at that time in the guard-house, awaiting his execution, and as I had greatly interested myself to save him from his fate, he volunteered the information that the valley of the Nesqually River was the best approach after getting above the falls. He had some hope that I would take him as a guide; but finding that out of the question he suggested Wah-pow-e-ty, an old Indian of the Nesqually tribe, as knowing more about the Nesqually than any other of his people."

In the Atlantic Monthly, for November, 1876, General Hazard Stevens, who with P. B. VanTrump climbed Mount Rainier for the first time on August 17, 1870, gives the following account of the Indian guide Sluiskin, a Wood-Klickitat, procured for them by James Longmire (108 pages 107-108):

"Further search, however, was rewarded by the discovery of a rude shelter formed of a few skins thrown over a framework of poles, beneath which sat a squaw at work upon a half-dressed deerskin. An infant and a naked child of perhaps four years lay on the ground near the fire in front. Beside the lodge and quietly watching our approach, of which he alone seemed to be aware, stood a tall, slender Indian clad in buckskin shirt and leggings, with a striped woolen breech-clout, and a singular head garniture which gave him a fierce and martial appearance. This consisted of an old military cap, the visor thickly studded with brassheaded nails, while a large circular brass article, which might have been the top of an oil-lamp, was fastened upon the crown. Several eagle feathers stuck in the crown and strips of fur sewed upon the sides completed the edifice, which, notwithstanding its components, appeared imposing rather than ridiculous. A long Hudson Bay gun, the stock also ornamented with brass-headed tacks, lay in the hollow of the Indian's shoulder.

"He received us with great friendliness, yet not without dignity, shaking hands and motioning us to a seat beneath the rude shelter, while his squaw hastened to place before us suspicious-looking cakes of dried berries, apparently their only food. After a moderate indulgence in this delicacy, Longmire made known our wants. The Indian spoke fluently the Chinook jargon, that high-bred lingo invented by the old fur traders. He called himself 'Stuiskia', and readily agreed to guide us to Rainier, known to him only as Tahoma, and promised to report at Bear Prairie the next day. It was after seven in the evening when we reached camp, thoroughly fagged."

Samuel F. Emmons in company with Mr. A. D. Wilson, also a member of the U. S. Geological Survey, made the second conquest of the Mountain on October 17, 1870. In a paper given before the American Geographical Society on February 6, 1877, Mr. Emmons explains how after reaching the end of the Longmire trail and pushing further eastward into the valley of the Cowlitz River, it became necessary for the party including Mr. Longmire, to obtain Indian guides. His remarks on the subject of these Indians follow (86):

"On the Cowlitz we found a little band of Indians, housed in rude 'lean-to's' made of slabs of the easily-splitting cedar. In spite of their hardiness, as attested by their daily baths in the ice-cold water of the glacier-streams, it was only by the (to them) magnificent reward of a dollar a day that two of their number were induced to guide us to the foot of Mount Rainier by a path known to them in their hunting excursions.

"Under the guidance of our Indians, a comparatively easy though rather wet march of a day and a half brought us finally up on to the crest of the spur east of the head of the Cowlitz River. .....

"Before sunset we had reached the edge of the lower snow fields, and

selected with some care a sheltered spot near a little clump of mountain firs which overhung the Cowlitz glacier, for our permanent camp. ....."

In August of 1881 the P. J. Flint party of cattlemen and their friends from what is now known as Union Gap, Washington, making a leisurely trip on horseback to the foot of Little Tahoma, employed an Indian guide and horse wrangler of the Yakima tribe who was apparently well familiar with the region to the east of Mount Rainier. Mr. A. L. Flint of Yakima, a member of the party, in letter form relates some interesting material as follows (82):

"An Indian of the Yakima tribe was engaged as guide and horse wrangler. Saddle and pack horses were collected to the number of about 25. The women used side-saddles and wore the old time long riding skirts, the latter not convenient for negotiating trees, brush, logs and rocks. Modern equipment would at that time have been thought not just the proper thing.

"Much of the way was over a single trail and often not that, and if the lead horses disturbed a yellow jacket's nest it was up to the following riders to get over that hot spot in the briefest possible time. The party proceeded leisurely, camping at convenient and pleasant spots up the Tieton River and Indian Creek to Cowlitz Pass, down Summit Creek and the Ohanapecosh River to the point of Backbone Ridge. Up this ridge and the Cowlitz Divide to Cowlitz Park, a beautiful camping spot almost within a stone's throw of the foot of the glacier at that time.

"Because of rain and low clouds we had made camp on Cowlitz Ridge one day and two nights. The members of the company being from a cow country and with no equipment for mountain climbing and not being in favor of any considerable walking while horses were handy, the morning at the park saddles and parks were thrown on and the whole company, except the Indian guide who

refused to go, proceeded up Whitman Glacier to the base of Little Tahoma peak, almost due east from Gibraltar Rock, made camp on a spot found bare of snow and within a few feet of the crest of Ingraham Glacier. Tied the horses to a rope stretched between two stakes driven in the snow.

"The Indian guide was loyal enough to come up to our camp the next morning and assist in getting us back to safety at Cowlitz Park.

"We saw no game on the trip except Marmot, Ptarmigan and grey wolves. The Indian remarked that the noise we made notified wild life that enemies were near and soon were far. Two Indian words were sufficient to convey the thought; Hi-ak clah-a-wa."

The final paragraph of the letter written by Mr. Flint in 1938 is significant in describing the type of a party which made the excursion to the Mountain under the unnamed Indian guide. It reads as follows:

"The writer picked a good wife from this bunch, and after about 56 years, are still married and the only surviving members of the expedition."

In 1920 Allison L. Brown writing for "The Mountaineer" describes the hunting expedition of Yakima Indians to the eastern slopes of Mount Rainier and how during a slack period in the hunt he accompanied the party of about seven Indians to the top of the Mountain by way of the Ingraham Glacier to which they had ridden on horseback. Pertinent to the incident are the following quotations (50):

"In 1885 and 1886 I spent the summers in Eastern Washington, making my headquarters on the Yakima Indian Reservation. I became very chummy with the Indians, and in the fall of the latter year when they organized their annual hunting trip, I was invited to go with them. Being a boy, I readily accepted. I was the only white person in the party of some thirty odd people.

"As near as I can remember, we crossed the Cascades through what was then known as Packwood Pass, going north up the Ohanapecosh Valley to the Cowlitz Divide country, a region which the Indians considered one of their best hunting grounds. Finding no game here, we were forced to hunt near the snowline.

"..... My recollection is that seven or eight made the climb, and I, being in for anything, went along.

"..... We had used our horses as far as the near side of the Ingraham -- much farther, probably, than would be considered possible by a white man, and from this point we sent them back to our camp at timber-line.

"..... After crossing this small strip, we found ourselves again on the glacier snow, and from there had an unobstructed, though rather steep climb over the snow to the top. We did not try to reach the highest pinnacle. The snow, as I remember it, at that time was rough and granular, and the walking was comparatively easy. Most of the party wore the usual Indian moccasins and some of us had alpenstocks which we cut from the mountain ash and other shrubbery along the wooded spots. We took rations and axes and carried one or two lariats to use in case of emergency, but never found it necessary to use them.

"You will note from the foregoing that as far as I was concerned this mountain climb was just a lark with me. I was out with a crowd simply to be doing something. It has never occurred to me as being of any historical value, and it is reasonably certain that the Indians never gave it a thought."

An interesting but unconfirmed story concerning a young Indian of the Yakimas who guided two surveyors, one or two years before the Indian war of 1855, from the upper end of the Mok-see valley on the Yakima to Ta-ho-ma,

has been recorded by A. J. Splawn (133), and by L. V. McWhorter (106) of the Yakima Valley. If the story of Shu-lu-skin is true, there is the possibility that white men approached the summit of Mount Rainier from its eastern slope some years before Lieutenant A. V. Kautz made his near-successful climb in 1857 from the south. Since Captain George B. McClellan of the U. S. Army was camped on the Wenass with a party of men surveying a route over the Naches Pass from August 20th to 29th, 1853, there is the remote possibility that two of that party on special detail might have been assigned to the area south of the Naches Pass by McClellan. A brief and hurried search through the reports submitted by McClellan to Governor Isaac I. Stevens (132) fails to indicate that such a thing happened. At some later date an obscure record or diary may be found to bring more light upon the subject.

The Indian best known to the early pioneers west of Mount Rainier, one who played a part in the opening of the national park to the enjoyment of millions of visitors, was Indian Henry who had a permanent camp or village north of the Nisqually River on the prairie between the mouths of Chop Creek and the Mashell River, established sometime after the tragic massacre of Indian women and children by the Washington Volunteers in 1856 described by Kautz in his Overland Monthly article of May 1875 (106 page 77).

The origin of his name, from which the park place name of "Indian Henry's Hunting Ground" was derived, is recorded from page 337, "Hunt's History of Tacoma" as follows (110):

"In 1862, when James Longmire, James Packwood, and Henry Windsor were returning from a trip over the Cascades in an effort to locate an easy trail to eastern Washington, they met this Indian on Skate Creek. Asked what his name was, he replied, 'Sotulick'. Windsor asked what his 'Boston name'

(white man's name) was and Sotulick replied that he had none. 'Well,' Windsor is said to have replied, 'We can't pronounce your Indian name, so then I'll give you a 'Boston name'. I'll call you our 'Indian Henry.'"

According to Nils Bjarke of Tacoma, who summarized the activity of Indian Henry in 1949 (46), he was a model neighbor and a true friend of the Windsors, Longmires, Bakers, and of P. B. Van Trump who placed their trust in him and his two wives.

Mrs. Maud Longmire Shaeffer, a granddaughter of James Longmire, relates (46) how she, when she went with her family to the springs on the Mountain, stopped at the village, played with the children, and visited the Chief's house, which was big and clean. Of the two wives, she liked the youngest, Anna, best even if she was deaf and dumb. She tells us, too, that Indian Henry was not very tall and had no beard. He was nice and clean and she liked him. She had a grand time when they stopped overnight on the Mashell, with a great big bonfire in the evening and sleeping on the hay in the barn through the night.

A grandson of James Longmire, Leonard Longmire, when interviewed by the park naturalists in June of 1951, admitted that Indian Henry and his group of Indians had aided his father, Elcain Longmire, in opening up the Soda Springs at the Mountain by helping to build the road to the area completed in 1891 and by working on the trail to Paradise Valley completed in 1895. Of the tales about the legendary lost gold mine of Indian Henry, Mr. Longmire remarked that, "Stories can surely grow over the years."

4. The Indian Place Names of Mount Rainier.

The Indians in and about Mount Rainier have left to us a heritage of names of physical features and places on the Mountain, some coined by white men

and others taken directly from Indian descriptions. At the present time there are over 425 recognized place names in the national park and of these approximately sixty-five are of Indian origin.

Only one of the Indian names applied to a physical feature in the park is known to be of exotic origin. "Nahunta Falls", below Glacier Bridge over the Nisqually and above the road leading to Paradise Valley, was named by the former Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels. According to Professor Edmond S. Meany (106 page 315) this falls at one time had another name. I quote: "At one time the falls had the name Marie, but it was changed at the suggestion of Secretary Josephus Daniels of the United States Navy Department. He says: 'The name was familiar to me as one given by the Caroline Tuscarora to a river in North Caroline, and also to their largest fort or head town.' Secretary Daniels obtained from the Bureau of American Ethnology information that the name has appeared under various spellings and may mean 'tall trees' or 'tall timbers'."

About eighteen names come directly from the Chinook Indian language of which Samuel F. Emmons, of the second party to climb the Mountain in October of 1870, has the following to say (86 page 58) in writing of the Indians which he found on the upper Cowlitz:

"As means of communication with other tribes, as well as with the white man, whom this particular tribe rarely see, they use the uncouth Hudson's Bay Company's jargon or Chinook language, as it is generally called, though it is unworthy the name of a language, consisting only of about 300 words, partly of English, French and Indian origin, and in part apparently invented by the rough trappers themselves, and partaking of their coarseness."

Olallie Creek from the Chinook word meaning "little", Tipsoo Lake from the

word meaning "grassy", Mowich Lake from the word meaning "deer", Tumtum Peak Peak from the word meaning "heart", and Tatoosh Range from the word meaning "nourishing breasts" are all descriptive of the physical features referred to by the Indians (180).

Such place names as Cowlitz River, Klickitat Creek, Puyallup Cleaver, Nisqually Glacier, and Yakima Creek, all denote the Indian tribes that were closely associated with the region of Mount Rainier when white men came to the area.

Napowety Cleaver and Sluiskin Falls were named for the Indian guides of Kautz in 1857 and Stevens and Van Trump in 1870. Lachalet, the guide of Dr. Tolmie in 1833, seems to be without honor and place on the list of names. Owyhigh Lakes is named for the war-chief of the Yakimas, "Ow-hai", who is said to have hunted there. Seattle Park is named for both the City of Seattle and for the old Indian Chief "Sealth" who gave his name to that city. Indian Henry's Hunting Ground and Satulick Mountain are named for Indian Henry or Henry Sololick who camped frequently and hunted in the area. Even a father-in-law of Indian Henry is remembered on the map as Wahpenoyo peak.

Yakima Park (111), according to one account, may not be named after the city of Yakima or directly after the tribe by that name. The Yakimas are supposed to have referred to the area as "Ne-yah-ah Pah" or place of the chief, referring to "Ow-hai", the chief who resided there with a portion of his people each summer, hunting, picking berries, playing games, gambling, and racing horses around the Indian racetrack.

Cayuse Pass may be named for the small scrawny Indian ponies used in that area by the Yakimas and Klickitats or possibly for the "Cayuse Indian Tribe" of the Walla Walla Nation in eastern Washington that massacred the residents

of the Whitman Mission in 1847 (111).

Tahoma Creek, Tahoma Glacier, and Little Tahoma Peak are named from the generic term "Tak-ho-ma" or "Ta-ho-ma" which to the many Indian tribes meant "The Mountain" (106 page 95).

The origin and definition of many of the Indian place names of the area are not known, including such names as Spunkwush Creek, Chutla Peak, Chenuis Creek, Klapatche Park, Tikaloo Rock, Willimakas Glacier, and Wauhaukanpauken Falls. The meaning of the Indian name "Ohanapecosh" which has been applied to a park, a hot springs, a river and a valley in the park, has been somewhat vague for a number of years with such meanings as "deep blue hole", "deep blue stream", "clear or mirror-like stream", "Oh, handsome man", and other explanations attributed to it. The oldest explanation and one which up to now has not been advanced for consideration is that of Samuel Emmons who with Wilson and Longmire were led to the Cowlitz Park area by Indians prior to the second climb of the mountain in October of 1870. In regard to the name as he learned it from his guides, Mr. Emmons has the following to say (86 page 30):

"From our permanent camp we made a trip to the northern flanks of the mountain beyond the white river, carrying our blankets, provisions and instruments on our backs. The first valley to the north of the spur by which we had reached the summit we found to be that of a tributary of the Cowlitz river, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Och-hanna-pi-cosh. It heads in an amphitheatre-shaped valley, characteristic of the slopes of Rainier, but of unusually grand proportions, reminding one of the famous cirques of the Pyrenees. The walls of this amphitheatre, semi-circular in form, are composed of a thickness of about 2,000 feet of light-gray trachytic lava-beds, capped by as many hundred feet of glacier-ice, which stand as straight and regular

as if built of masonry. Over the face of this perpendicular cliff pour a hundred tiny streams of water from under the ice-cap, looking, from below, like so many silver threads, which carpet the valley below. At the lower end of the valley, these waters, united into a foaming brook, make a bold leap over a second cliff above the forest-clad valley beneath, and striking obliquely the face of a rocky wall, into which they have worn a deep pot-hole some ten feet in diameter, rebound upwards into the air at an angle, forming a most beautiful natural fountain, from which the unpronounceable Indian name of the stream, which signifies 'spouting water', is derived."

Unfortunately this water fall with its "spouting water" was named Wauhaukaupauken Falls at a later date by men who were undoubtedly intrigued by the Indian name, but who to this day have not disclosed its meaning.

C. COMING OF THE WHITE MAN. (Period ending 1792 with Discovery of Mount Rainier).

The coming of the white man to the region of Mount Rainier, the discovery and naming of the Mountain, and the eventual exploration and settlement of the immediate area are but incidents in the history of the Pacific Northwest. The following brief chronology is merely a sequence of events which help to tie in the local history of the national park with that of our country in such a way as to give the reader or interpreter a background of the white man's aggressive movement into the unknown lands of the north pacific.

In 1492, Columbus sought, not to discover America, but a short route to the Indies. It remained for Balboa in 1503 to discover that a great ocean lay between these new lands and the goal of the original quest. Thus, with this first sight of the Pacific, began the thirst for discovery, exploration, conquest and settlement on the west coast of North America; with this and subsequent adventurous maritime episodes began the search for the mythical "Straits of Anian" which was believed to be an easy water route through the barrier of the western hemisphere to the rich regions of the Orient (48 page 48). Balboa's discovery put into motion the advance of the Spanish flag north along the Pacific Coast; an advance not to be checked for over 250 years (49 page 5).

The Spanish claims to sovereign rights over all lands washed by the waters of the Pacific were first challenged when Francis Drake in 1579, with the "Golden Hind", circled Cape Horn and plundered the Spanish treasure ships along the Pacific Coast (48 page 49). Drake in searching for favorable winds to carry him across the Pacific, sailed north along the coast of Washington to a latitude of about 48 degrees north, but touched land only on

his return journey to the south when he planted the English flag at Drake's Bay north of San Francisco, where he gave the name of New Albion to the coast line (49 page 6).

Among the records of the attempts of different nations to discover the "Straits of Anian" is found the legendary voyage of Juan de Fuca (Apostolos Valerianos) a Venician Mariner who sailed under the Viceroy of Mexico in 1592 to the straits in the State of Washington that now bear his name. The story as told by an Englishman named Micheal Lok in 1596 is considered to be a part of a hoax perpetrated for some unknown reason, and is discredited by historians (49 page 7, 48 page 50, 107 pages 15-16).

The Russians as well as the English gave competition to the Spaniards in the Pacific Northwest. As early as 1724 two Russian ships were being outfitted at Kamchatcha, and in 1728, under the command of Vitus Bering, a Dane in the employ of the Czar, they sailed north along the coast through the strait that now bears Bering's name, into the Arctic Ocean (49 page 8). In 1741 the Russians sailed along the Alaskan coast and Cherikoff made an unsuccessful landing near Sitka. After these initial attempts the Russians explored and settled the Alaskan coast, and at a later date (1834) were known to be situated at Fort Ross near the present city of San Francisco (48 page 52).

The activity of the Russians spurred both Spain and England into renewed activity on the Pacific Coast. In 1774, while England and the thirteen colonies were involved in the Revolutionary War, a Spaniard, Juan Perez sailed north from Mexico to a latitude of 55 degrees north and upon turning back to the south discovered and named a small harbor San Lorenzo, now Nootka on Vancouver Island. He gave the first place name to a feature in the present State of Washington by naming the highest peak on the Olympic

Peninsula, "Santa Rosalia", now known as Mount Olympus (49 page 12). In 1775 Bruno Heceta and Bodega y Quandra in Spanish ships visited the coast of Washington, and in making the first landings on Washington soil, not only planted a bottle bearing records of possession, but so enraged the Indians that one crew from the ship "Sonora" was killed and their boat torn to pieces for its iron. The captains called the small island of the landings "Isla de Dolores", but today it is known as "Destruction Island" (49 pages 12-13). These were but the first attempts of the Spaniards to explore and colonize the islands and mainland of the Pacific Northwest. On May 8, 1789, Estevan Jose' Martinez arrived at Nootka and confiscated the property and fort built the previous year by the English Captain, John Meares, and seized a number of ships. This incident almost brought war between the two nations (107 pages 26-31). In the spring of 1792 under the leadership of Salvador Fidalgo, materials for a settlement were landed on the coast of Washington at Neah Bay, but before the needed improvements could be completed the project was abandoned (119 page 1).

Following the claim to the northwest coast of North America by Drake in 1579 (49 page 6). English map makers gave the name "New Albion" to the area and considered it to be theirs. To follow up this claim in 1788, Captain James Cook was dispatched to the waters of Washington and British Columbia. He failed to find the entrance to the strait of Juan de Fuca but did name Cape Flattery at the entrance. On board his ship was a junior lieutenant named George Vancouver who, at a later date, was to discover and name Mount Rainier (119 page 2, 49 page 13). The result of Cook's explorations was to stimulate British trade in the Northern-Pacific. He was followed by several English trading expeditions, including that of John Meares and William Douglas

in 1788 at which time the first English fort was built at Nootka (119 page 2, 107 page 26).

During the period of controversy at Nootka an American sea captain, Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, sailed, explored and traded in those waters. He had made his first trading venture there in 1789 and was back again in 1792. On this second voyage he sailed over the bar of the great river now known as the "Columbia" and in skirting the Washington coast had previously discovered the area now known as Gray's Harbor. At a later date his activity was to play a part in American claims to the territory (49 page 14, 119 page 2).

The year 1792 is of significance as a turning point in the history of the Pacific Northwest. American trade and discovery under Robert Gray and others was to bring a new claim to the territory (119 page 8). Spanish colonization at Neah Bay was to result in failure (107 page 34). The Spanish captain, Bodega y Quadra met with Captain George Vancouver at Nootka and failed to negotiate successfully for cession of lands under the treaty of 1790, a defeat which eventually led to transfer of the area to England in March, 1795 (107 page 32).

According to the historian (Snowden, 1909, 183), Captain George Vancouver in 1792, was the last of the discoverers and the first of the explorers, of the northwest coast. In April of that year he proceeded through the straits of "Juan de Fuca", entered and explored by Captain Barclay in 1787, and began an exploration of the waters in a "first-class scientific manner". After sighting and naming Mount Baker on April 30th, he sailed eastward and on May 8th, from near the present City of Port Townsend, he sighted a mountain towering above all the rest, the base washed by the

waters of the sound, and producing a most grand, picturesque effect. On that day he recorded in the log of his journey (49 page 15):

"The weather was serene and pleasant, and the country continued to exhibit between us and the eastern snowy range, the same luxuriant appearance. At its northern extremity, Mount Baker bore by compass N. 22 E.; the round snowy mountain, now forming its southern extremity and which, after my friend Rear Admiral Rainier, I distinguished by the name of Mount Rainier, bore N. (S) 42 E."

Thus was the name Mount Rainier given to the world (49 page 15, 119 page 3, 107 page 36). At a later date, after much controversy, the name was applied to the first national park to be set aside in the State of Washington in 1899.

D. PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE PERIOD DOMINATED BY THE FUR COMPANIES. (1793 - 1840).

The era of Spanish conquest along the North Pacific Coast came to an end shortly after the failure of Vancouver and Quadra to agree on a solution of the Nootka controversy (107 page 32). Spain yielded and England was enriched by a diplomatic solution of the trouble in 1795 (49 page 14). The Spanish government had renounced all claim to the Northwest Coast (119 page 1). All that remained of the Spanish claim after the cession of Louisiana to France in 1800 was relinquished at the time of the Florida purchase in 1819, when Spain transferred to the United States all rights, claims, and pretensions to any country north of the forty-second parallel (119 page 18). Another claimant to the lands of the Northwest Coast, Russia in 1824 surrendered to the United States all claims south of latitude 54 degrees 40' north (119 page 13) hoping that England would be crowded out of the Pacific by the new empire. At a later date her holdings at Fort Ross in California were sold to John Sutter.

It was forty-one years after Captain George Vancouver's journey into Puget Sound before the white men established the first permanent settlement upon its shores (48 page 59). The earliest overland explorations of the northwest did not reach Puget Sound. Sir Alexander Mackenzie of the Northwest Fur Company, on his second expedition of exploration in 1793, emerged on the Pacific Coast by way of the Bella Coola River after crossing the divide of the Rocky Mountains and following for a time the course of the river today known as the Fraser. This fact gave Great Britain a prior claim to that part of the country lying south of the Russian possessions (119 page 5). The rival claim of the United States lay in the work and explorations of Lewis and Clark

who had reached the mouth of the Columbia River in 1805, and by November of that year had made a reconnaisance of Gray's Harbor and the north bank of the Columbia, which had been discovered some thirteen years before by Captain Robert Gray. The party in the spring of 1806, on their return trip upriver, saw Mount Rainier from the south bank of the river near the present site of the city of Portland, Oregon (119 page 5).

The first possessors of the land were the British. David Thompson of the Northwest Fur Company established Spokane House as early as 1810. The next year, 1811, a keen competition developed between this company and an American company, the Pacific Fur Company, that built headquarters at Astoria and a second post at Okanogan. The contest was terminated only when Astoria and other posts were purchased by the Northwest Fur Company after the outbreak of the War of 1812 (107 page 85). Astoria was renamed Fort George and in 1816 the branch post as Okanogan was rebuilt by the company. In 1818 Fort Nez Perce and Fort Walla Walla were erected (107 page 86).

Following the War of 1812, upon the signing of the "Treaty of Ghent" in 1814 by both nations, lands taken by either side by armed force during the conflict were returned to the original owners. Astoria was formally returned to the possession of the United States in 1818, but the Astor Company made no effort to regain the lost fur trade, and this business continued to be operated under the English flag by the Northwest Company on the northwestern shores of the continent (48 page 60).

In 1818, in order to effect a temporary solution to the problem of sovereignty in this region, a treaty of "joint occupancy" was concluded between Great Britain and the United States, by which for a period of ten years equal rights of both nations in the northwest were recognized.

This arrangement by extensions of the treaty, continued until a permanent solution of the boundary question came about in 1846 (49 page 15).

In 1821 the Northwest Fur Company joined forces with its rival the Hudson's Bay Company and retained the name of the latter. Dr. John McLoughlin was named Chief Factor and he began a work with wonderful foresight and energy. Fort George and Fort Spokane were abandoned, and three new posts were built: Fort Vancouver (1825). Fort Colvills (1825-26); and Fort Nisqually (1833) on Puget Sound within sight of Mount Rainier (119 page 6).

Early in 1833 Archibald McDonald began to erect the first buildings at Fort Nisqually at the mouth of Sequalitchew Creek on Puget Sound as a half-way-house between Fort Vancouver and Fort Langley on the Fraser River, due to the fact that a voyageur between the two had been murdered by the Indians in making the journey. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, newly arrived from England was put in charge of the station until the arrival of chief trader Heron. Dr. Tolmie remained at Nisqually House until October of that year. There were few fur-bearing animals on the streams flowing from Mount Rainier, so Nisqually never became important as a fur-trading center. Since green food stuffs were needed by the employees of the far flung organization and since the land was suitable, in 1838, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company was organized as a subsidiary company, and Fort Nisqually became important for its agricultural enterprise. This venture continued until 1869, long after the region had become U. S. territory (119 page 6).

Dr. Tolmie, who returned to Fort Nisqually in 1843 and remained as factor and manager of the P. S. A. Company until 1859 before moving to Victoria, B. C., played the first important role in exploring the great mountain to the east, known as Mount Rainier. As a doctor for the company

and as a man of science, he was much interested in a botanical survey of the surrounding region. It was on one of these "botanizing expeditions" as he termed them, that the doctor approached Mount Rainier and became the first white man to enter the area which is now included in the park (48 page 61).

Dr. Tolmie started from Fort Nisqually on August 29, 1833, with five Indians as companions and crossed the Nisqually plains to the Puyallup River. From this point the exact course of his route is indefinite, but he probably followed this stream to its junction with the Mowich, thence up the Mowich to its junction with Meadow Creek, then to Mountain Meadows. Then, on September 2nd, he climbed to the "summit of a snowy peak immediately under Rainier" which we know today as Tolmie Peak. He returned to Fort Nisqually on September 6th. Tolmie Creek and Tolmie's Saxifrage, a plant common in the upper region of Mount Rainier National Park, also bear his name (49 page 20). Besides his work in collecting a vasculum of plants within what is now the national park, Dr. Tolmie in his diary mentions the existence of glaciers on the Mountain (106 page 11). This is now believed to be the first reference in the literature to the glaciers of Mount Rainier.

By 1835 interest in the lands north of the Columbia River was growing, news of the new posts being built by the company and news of the American Missionaries reached Washington where Secretary of State John Forsyth instructed William A. Slacum to visit the settlements of the northwest and, without exciting British suspicions, to bring back a report (107 page 98). This he accomplished, but in addition while on the Columbia he encouraged the American settlers to bring cattle from California to the territory (107 page 99). To compete with the Willamette Cattle Company, and to supply needed food stuffs to their many outposts, the company, using a prospectus written by Dr. Tolmie and others, settled Simon Plomondon, a retired employee, upon the

lands at Cowlitz Landing in 1837 where 4,000 acres were eventually put into agriculture. Within a short time this subsidiary company began to develop the lands about Fort Nisqually, and under the able management of Dr. Tolmie who became the permanent manager in 1843, the fort became a center where all settlers coming to the region of Puget Sound traded in potatoes, butter and beef (107 page 100).

B. AMERICAN PERIOD ON PUGET SOUND (1840 - 1867).

In spite of the "treaty of joint occupancy" between England and America, the activities of the Hudson Bay Company in the Pacific Northwest served to discourage settlement by Americans in the Puget Sound area. There were, nevertheless, about 1840, more than one hundred men, women and children in the "Oregon Country" who professed American sympathies (49 page 21).

To colonize the area immediately adjacent to Puget Sound with British sympathizers and to supply workers for the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a party of emigrants was recruited in the Red River Territory of Manitoba under James Sinclair in 1841. This group eventually reached the Pacific Coast, after a rugged journey from Fort Edmonton, with thirteen families coming to Fort Nisqually and a number settling on the farm at Cowlitz Landing (107 page 101).

An important event in the history of the region and one of more than casual interest took place at Fort Nisqually on May 11, 1841. The United States Exploring Expedition, under the command of Commander Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., arrived and anchored in the bay, prior to making extensive scientific and geographical studies in the area (48 page 82).

The Wilkes expedition made the first recorded trip over Naches Pass following an Indian trail around the northern flank of Mount Rainier, guided by two trappers, Pierre Charles and Peter Bercier. This was done by Lieutenant Robert E. Johnson in command of a contingent of six members of the expedition. They were allowed eighty days for the trip across the mountains to Fort Colville, Fort Okanogan, and other posts east of the mountains, but they did it in less time, "leaving Nisqually on May 19th and returning on July 15th, a total of fifty-seven days." (119 page 9).

Wilkes was interested in Mount Rainier, which could be seen from Nisqually House. After his return from a trip to the Columbia River on which he had observed the thriving community on the company farm at the Cowlitz, he attempted to measure the height of Mount Rainier by the triangulation method. After setting up his instruments and making calculations he arrived at a height of 12,330 feet for the mountain. It was the desire of Wilkes to climb and explore the great white cone, but due to the loss of one of his ships, the "Peacock", on the mouth of the Columbia this scientific enterprise was not fulfilled (119 pages 8-9).

During the stay of the Wilkes Expedition at Fort Nisqually, a celebration of note was recorded:

"The first Fourth of July celebration on Puget Sound occurred at Nisqually July 4, 1841, when Wilkes' men barbecued a beef, unfurled flags, fired salutes and marched in procession to Sequalitchen Lake, where the day was spent in jollification." (119.page 10).

Due to unsettled political conditions north of the Columbia, settlement by Americans was slow. By 1845 Micheal T. Simmons established the first community on Puget Sound at New Market, later called Tumwater (107 page 224). In 1846 the dispute between England and the United States was settled by treaty, and Congress provided a territorial government for Oregon Territory. By 1849 Fort Steilacoom was established and an army garrison was stationed there to protect the settlers who now began to pour into the region by way of the Cowlitz River from the Columbia and over the trail to Puget Sound. It was not until 1853 that Washington Territory was established from those lands north of the Columbia and Isaac I. Stevens brought the new government to what is now the State of Washington (119 page 14).

As early as 1850 the settlers on Puget Sound were determined to open a road across the mountains north of Mount Rainier to make a short route for the settlers who were taking up land in Oregon rather than take the long tedious journey from the Columbia, up the Cowlitz and overland to the new lands at tidewater. M. T. Simmons headed the first company of roadbuilders which failed (119 page 10).

Again in 1853 a group of citizens under William Packwood started to hew out a road eastward along the White and Greenwater Rivers over the Naches Pass trail which was being studied by Captain George B. McClellan of the Pacific Railroad Survey under Isaac I. Stevens, the new territorial governor. It was over this trail on which he met McClellan's surveyors that Theodore Winthrop, author of "Canoe and Saddle" made his trip to the Dalles in 1853 and gave the literary world the first intimate description of Mount Rainier and the ice stream now called the Winthrop glacier, as he saw it from Naches Pass (119 page 12).

In September 1853 after the citizens committee had stopped work on the wagon road west of the Cascades, a party of well over one hundred settlers with thirty-five wagons, hearing that a road across the mountains to Puget Sound was being built, passed by the Umatilla Trail to Oregon and the site of the Whitman Mission where that family had been murdered by the Indians in 1847, crossed the Columbia, and proceeded toward the Yakima country. From the Yakima River onward, they were confused until two of their party found the new blazes marking the route toward the mountains. On the Wenass they camped by the home of Chief Ow-hai, from whom they purchased potatoes. From the Wenas to the Naches the wagons followed the pine slopes, and on the latter stream many difficult crossings were made before the summit of the Cascades was reached.

In places it was necessary to hew away the boles of trees to allow the wagon hubs to pass. After a rest on the summit of Naches Pass, the party lowered their wagons one by one down the west side of Summit or Naches Hill with the loss of only one vehicle and, after striking the uncompleted trail on the Greenwater where they met a packer who took word of their coming to Olympia, the party after much hardship and toil made their last camp near Buckley. Here the stock were fed, and the immigrants parted to seek their new homes on Puget Sound (49 pages 22-23, 119 page 10, 46 pages 63-64).

The Naches Pass wagon road was finally opened to others by the work of Lieutenant Arnold who was detailed by Governor Stevens to aid Colonel E. J. Allen in completing the road in 1854 and 1855. The total distance via this road from Steilacoom to Walla Walla was 235 miles while the old road by way of the Columbia had been one hundred and fifty miles further (119 page 11). Over this road during the years of 1860 to 1884 cattle and supplies were driven between the sound and the Yakima country (30 page 217).

In the first immigrant train to reach the Puget Sound country via Naches Pass in 1853 was one, James Longmire, his wife and sons from Fountain Country, Indiana who took up land and settled at Yelm Prairie within sight of Mount Rainier. In later years he was to play an important part in its exploration and settlement (49 page 22).

With the opening of the Naches Pass trail over the Cascades and the discovery of gold in California which brought about a great need for the products of the Northwest, particularly lumber, numerous cities and towns sprang up along Puget Sound and immigrants came in increasing numbers (49 page 23). This along with unsatisfactory treaties made by Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens with the Indian tribes of the region, brought about

a general uprising and Indian War in 1855 which was not subdued until 1858 (107 page 176). Two important tribes which turned on the abuses of the white man were the Nisqually and Puyallup Indians living west of Mount Rainier.

The Indian War of 1855-58 brought to Fort Steilacoom a young and daring Lieutenant by the name of August Valentine Kautz, later to be promoted to general in the Civil War. During a lull in the period of Indian fighting in western Washington Territory, the adventurous young officer attempted to creat interest among his fellow officers in an expedition and climb to the summit of Mount Rainier, at that time yet unclimbed. In this he had but small success. But early in July of 1857, the lieutenant prepared for the trip by assembling the needed supplies and by finding an old Indian for a guide named Wah-pow-e-ty, a Nisqually who had been near the Mountain in his youth and who was recommended by Chief Leshi then in prison awaiting execution.

At noon on July 8th, the party consisting of Doctor C. B. Craig of Fort Bellingham, four soldiers from Fort Steilacoom as volunteers, Wapowety and Lieutenant Kautz, proceeded eastward and on the second day made camp at Mishawl Prairie on the table land between the mouths of what are now known as Ohop Creek and the Mashell River. Here the horses were turned over to two of the soldiers who were to remain on the prairie until the group of climbers returned. The way around the falls of the Nisqually River was rugged and before the first day's trip out from the prairie was over, Dr. Craig was having trouble. To keep up with the group it was necessary for the doctor to hire the old Indian guide to carry his pack as well as his own for the duration of the trip for a fee of ten dollars.

As food was running low it became necessary, on the fourth day out from the Mishawl, for Wapowety to kill a deer with his rifle. Parts of the animal

were added to their packs of dwindling rations. The original plan had called for a round trip journey of but six days. On the morning of the sixth day out, after camping by the foot of a large glacier (Nisqually) which was sketched by Kautz, the party began the climb up and over the ice, and by late afternoon they proceeded to a camp above the glacial morains at tree-line.

On the morning of the seventh day away from their horses, the group of five made a late but determined effort to reach the summit of the Mountain. In the early afternoon, the Indian and one soldier, Carroll, gave out and returned to camp. The doctor began to lag behind, but by five o'clock, Dogue and Kautz reached what they described as the first crest. By six o'clock, Dogue gave up and was left on the ice, later to be joined by the doctor, while Kautz pushed on for another fifteen minutes to explore the easy heights that were still above him before he too turned back after losing his hat to the gale. On the way back through the wind and cold, Dogue lost his footing and, after rolling thirty to forty yards, ended up with injuries lasting for several days. In camp the group counted their few biscuits and decided to return to Mishawl Prairie as quickly as possible. On the following day the return was slow due to the fact that Wapowety was snow-blind and had to be led over the route.

On the twelfth day out from the Mashawl they returned tired and very hungry. Late that same day the doctor and Kautz, after catching their horses, rode to Fort Steilacoom where they were hardly recognized due to their dilapidated condition (108 pages 75-95).

Although the summit of Mount Rainier was not reached by Lieutenant Kautz, his small expedition was the first determined effort to reach the top of the

mountain. The information which he brought back to civilization, although inaccurate in some respects, undoubtedly caused others to want to be the first to stand on the summit of Mount Rainier.

After the return of the Kautz party from the Mountain in 1857, many more years were to elapse before another determined effort was to be made in conquering the summit. Prior to the beginning of the Civil War some exploration of the river valleys about Mount Rainier was accomplished. One group of explorers led by Packwood and McAllister of Pierce County, examined the country along the Nisqually and across the southern slope of the mountain to Cowlitz Pass, searching for a trail to the Upper Columbia gold mines. Government surveyors also explored this route for a railroad (118 page 17). As early as 1861, James Longmire located a trail up the Nisqually from Yelm Prairie, over Mishawl Mountain to Dear Prairie at the head of Skate Creek (46). This project may have been in connection with his work as packer for the railroad surveys. In 1862, James Longmire, James Packwood, and Henry Windsor, while returning from a trip over the Cascades, met Indian Henry for the first time on Skate Creek and according to Hunt's History of Tacoma, page 337, it was there that Windsor gave him his "Boston name".

F. EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER (1867 - 1890).

As the Civil War came to an end and the volunteers from Washington Territory returned home, a new and successful attempt was to be made on a climb to the summit of Mount Rainier. General Hazard Stevens, son of the first governor of Washington Territory, was fired with an ambition to scale the heights of Mount Rainier for some years before he accomplished it in 1870. In 1867 he made an agreement to attempt the climb with his equally ambitious friend, Philemon Beecher Van Trump, brother-in-law and secretary to Territorial Governor Marshall F. Moore. Smoke from forest fires prevented them from immediately carrying out their purpose. In the summer of 1870 the atmosphere was clear, and preparations were made for the expedition. Edward T. Coleman, an English artist and tourist, reputed to have had experience in climbing the Alps, and who had climbed Mount Baker in 1869, joined the party. James Longmire, who had helped to survey a road by way of Cowlitz Pass some years before, was engaged as guide as far as Bear Prairie, where he promised to obtain an Indian guide to lead them the rest of the way (119 page 18).

Leaving Olympia on August 8, 1870, and following the course of the Nisqually River, Bear Prairie was reached five days later. The Indians that were accustomed to make their summer camp at the headwaters of the Cowlitz had departed, but after a fatiguing search, the party was fortunate in finding a lone Indian and his family. The Indian's name was Sluiskin, and he agreed to show the way as far as the summer snow line. (119 page 18).

For three days the Indian led Van Trump and Stevens up the ridge between the Nisqually and the Cowlitz, reaching the head of what is now known as Paradise Valley. On this venture Coleman had dropped out of the party on the first climb above Bear Prairie. Their base camp was made at Sluiskin Falls,

which they named after their Indian guide (119 page 18).

The final ascent was made by Stevens and Van Trump from this point. Before daylight on Wednesday, August 17, 1870, they breakfasted and at six o'clock the long climb was begun. They followed up the ridge, a backbone above camp passed around Gibraltar Rock, and after eleven hours of unremitting toil, the summit was reached (119 page 18).

It was bitter cold and if Van Trump had not discovered jets of steam issuing from crevices in the rock, it is probable that the two men would have frozen to death. They spent the night in a cavern in and under the ice, which was formed by the action of the heat (119 page 18).

Upon their return to camp, Sluiskin appeared astonished as well as glad to see them. He had not expected them to return from so rash a venture and had warned them that after three days he would go to Olympia and report their deaths. The "Boston men", he thought, had been foolhardy to attempt scaling the icy glacier, especially after he had warned them of the dangers to be encountered. He had spoken of "Takhoma" as an enchanted mountain, inhabited by an evil spirit, who dwelt in a fiery lake on its summit. No human being could ascend it or even attempt its ascent and survive. He had related the experience of his grandfather, a great "Chief of the Yakimas" who had been turned back by the spirits who dwelt on the summit. He had also begged them for a paper which would prove to the white people at Olympia that his story of the climber's deaths was true, so that he would not be blamed for their foolhardiness. But return they did to their base camp, even though Van Trump was seriously injured in a fall on the lower slopes (106 pages 94-151).

Upon their return to Olympia, the story of the climb became news in the Pacific Northwest, but was not believed by all at the time. Today the names of

Van Trump and Stevens have been generously bestowed on many physical features of the park in memory of the daring but successful venture that these men, untrained in climbing techniques and unexperienced in climbing, accomplished. In later years Van Trump made many climbs to the summit of the mountain; and in the year of 1905 General Stevens returned and made a second climb to the summit along with the members of the Sierra Club of California to search for relics he had deposited there thirty-five years earlier (119 page 19).

The year 1870 was an eventful one at the Mountain. Following the return of Van Trump and Stevens, two men, Samuel F. Emmons and A. D. Wilson of the United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, were the first scientists working under the government to explore the mountain, to cross its glaciers, and to scale the summit. This was accomplished as late as October of 1870 (119 page 20).

Samuel Emmons published a lengthy and detailed report of his work on Mount Rainier in the "Annual Report of the American Geological Society, 1877." Significant portions of that report follow (86 pages 45-65):

"On the 14th of September, having just spent five days with Mr. King on Mount Shasta, ..., it was decided that I should immediately commence a survey of Mount Rainier, ... We then were unaware that any attempts even had been made to reach its summit, and its exploration presented all the charms of an utterly unknown region.

"Three hours after the decision was made, I was driving rapidly to Yreka, some forty miles distant, where I took the stage, and after three days and nights of jolting over mountain roads, of whose roughness an eastern traveler can form but a faint conception, arrived at Portland to learn that Messrs. Stevens and Van Trump had only a few weeks before succeeded in

reaching the summit of Rainier. ..... Two days were now spent in a journey to the Dalles, to secure the co-operation of Mr. A. D. Wilson, who as topographer, had been spending several weeks with Mr. Arnold Hague on the survey of Mount Hood.

"A third day sufficed to get together the necessary provisions and we embarked at daylight of the fourth on a steamer for Kalama, whence we reached Olympia, at the southern end of Puget Sound, after a ride of three days, ... At Olympia, General Stevens kindly gave us all information he could to facilitate our reaching the mountain, but, as it afterwards proved, the route followed by him on foot was not possible for mules. From here a charming ride of twenty-five miles, ... brought us to Yelm Prairie, where we found Mr. Longmire, the settler who had guided the Stevens Party through the forest. ..... Longmire belonged to the best type of western settlers ..... It was only with extreme difficulty that we succeeded in persuading him to accompany us, ... I really believe that it was only a feeling of duty for the advancement of science, and a personal regard for us, ... that finally decided him.

"It was about noon on the 27th of September that we finally started on our exploration; a party of four men with five animals, for we left the bulk of our provisions and mules to be brought along by Mr. King when we should have broken the way, ... In our first day's march, by the accidental breaking of one of our cistern barometers, it was found necessary to send back our one camp-man and our party was thus still further reduced to three men with four animals.

"During the first day's march we crossed the Nisqually river, ..., and made an early camp on Mishawl prairie, ... On the fourth day we emerged into the valley of the Nisqually, where it had been cleared by fire, and at noon the rain, which had been pouring down for we did not know how many

days before, clearing away, disclosed to us, ..., a glimpse of the snowy slopes of Rainier, now apparently not more than 15 miles distant. Our camp, that night, close to the banks of the stream, was the nearest approach which Longmire had ever made to the Mountain, and to us he now surrendered the determination of the route to be followed hereafter.

"On the fifth day we commenced this task, following up the stream on which we were encamped, which was the main head of the Nisqually river, ...

"In the afternoon we left the main stream and followed the valley of a branch from the east, ... but the way proved to be impracticable for our mules. ..... Our sympathy for the unfortunate mules was overshadowed by the loss of our remaining barometer, which was fractured in the struggle,....

"On the following morning Wilson and I explored the main canyon on foot up to where, ..., our further progress was barred by a wall of ice some 500 feet high, the end of the Nisqually glacier. .....

"There evidently was no possibility of getting our animals out of this canyon, so we retraced our steps down the stream to where we had left what we called by courtesy 'Longmire's trail', and pushed on further eastward into the valley of the Cowlitz river. .....

"On the Cowlitz we found a little band of Indians housed in rude 'lean-to's' made of slabs of the easily-splitting cedar. ....., it was only by the (to them) magnificent reward of a dollar a day that two of their number were induced to guide us to the foot of Mount Rainier by a path known to them in their hunting excursions.

"Under the guidance of our Indians, a comparatively easy though rather wet march of a day and a half brought us finally up on the crest of the spur east of the head of the Cowlitz River.

"Before sunset we had reached the edge of the lower snowfields, and selected with some care a sheltered spot near a little clump of mountain firs, which overhung the Cowlitz glacier for our permanent camp. .....

"Our first day's trip was among the neve fields and outlying peaks to the east of the main peak, reaching a high enough point to obtain a comprehensive view of its structure on this side.

"From our permanent camp we made a trip to the northern flanks of the mountain beyond the White river, carrying our blankets, provisions and instruments on our backs.

"On our return from the White river trip we spent some days in measuring a base-line for our triangulation, and in exploring the southern slopes of the mountain at the head of the Cowlitz and Nisqually rivers. One morning Longmire, who had thus far remained to take care of camp, ... for he was soon tired of climbing with us ....., announced his intention of returning home, as he thought the weather looked threatening. Our remaining Indian, -- one had left immediately upon receiving payment for the mountain goat--, no sooner heard of this than he decided that he must go too.

"It was not a very pleasant outlook, for even with our scant allowance of a cup of flour and two spoonfuls of coffee per day to each man, our provisions could only last nine days longer, and yet it would not do to go back without having ascended the mountain, even if no barometers arrived with which to measure its height.

"At 4 a.m., however of October 17th we finally started for the summit of the mountain. ..... At the junction of the ice and rock, however, was a steep smooth, winding passage, wide enough to admit a man's body, which had been made by the melting of the ice in contact with the rock. Here we found

hanging a heavy rope, the first relic we had met of the Stevens party. Crawling cautiously over the slope of gravelly ice which extended out from the foot of this passage, I seized the rope and gave it a strong shake, to test the secureness of its fastening. The test was too much, and it came down upon my head.

"At one o'clock we had reached the summit of Rainier, which we estimated, from the time it had taken (nine hours), to be about 2,000 feet above our camp at the snow-line.

"At three o'clock we commenced the descent. This was in some respects more dangerous than the ascent, for my creepers, ... had gone over the precipice with my pack ..... .

"On our return to the main camp, we found everything safe, though our eyes detected fresh horse-tracks in the sod, which proved to have been the Indians, who had returned to make us a visit, ... We now turned our faces toward civilization, and as our stock of provisions was reduced to three days' supply, we were forced to select a quicker route than by which we had come. So instead of going west, we determined to strike eastward across the Cascade mountains, having learned from the Indians that there was a trail in that direction by following which we might reach Fort Simcoe, the residence of a Government Indian Agent.

"Our difficulties were not quite over, for it took one day longer than we had calculated to find the Indian reservation, and a very hungry one that was.

"Two days more of travel brought us to the town of Dalles, on the Columbia, where we were received with rejoicing by our companions, who had given us up as lost, having heard nothing from us since we started into the

forest exactly a month before."

The first effort to open up the region about Mount Rainier was carried out by the Northern Pacific Railway, a branch of which was completed to Wilkeson in 1883. Bailey Willis, Assistant Geologist of the Northern Transcontinental Survey, attached to the company, explored the region of the White, Carbon, Mowich, and Puyallup rivers mapping the coal deposits for future development. In 1881, under the direction of Willis, a trail was begun which eventually was built with branches to Carbon Glacier, Spray Park, and over the Busywild to a junction with the Cowlitz Trail first blazed by Longmire up the Nisqually (130 page 361). This trail with various names, Spray Park Trail, Bailey Willis Trail, or Grindstone Trail not only facilitated the work of Willis and his men in their explorations from 1881 to 1884 in the region west of Mount Rainier, but in time became a popular tourist route to the Mountain.

It was over this trail that Willis in 1883 led the distinguished party of European scientists, among whom were Professors Zittel and Bryce, guests of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who praised the beauty of the area, its fine glaciers, and scientific treasures, and hoped that Congress would set it aside as a national park. It was for this party of visitors that Willis drew the first map of the glaciers of Mount Rainier, which was later printed in the Berghaus Physical Atlas No. 6, (Gletscherkarte) 1887, in Germany (148). When this map appeared in print the Mowich Glacier named by Willis had been changed to Von Bailey Willis Glacier by courtesy of the Germans. In later years this error was corrected by the U. S. Board of Geographic Names who then took the Name Willis and applied it to Willis Wall above the cirque of the Carbon Glacier (148).

Willis made studies and sketches of the Carbon Glacier in 1882 along with a reconnaissance of the others on the west side of the mountain, but it was not until 1896 that he, in charge of a party of the U. S. Geological Survey, completed a full reconnaissance of the entire mountain (120).

The foundation of the first permanent settlement in what is now Mount Rainier National Park was laid by James Longmire, the packer and guide for the parties making the ascents of 1870. Once again in 1885, Mr. Longmire retraced his steps up the Nisqually bringing P. B. Van Trump and his California friend, George B. Bayley, to the scene of the first conquest made by Stevens and Van Trump thirteen years earlier. On this occasion, the elderly Mr. Longmire was persuaded to hobble his stock in the bottoms of the Nisqually and accompany the climbers to the top of the mountain. This he did, making an uneventful trip to the summit and return. The stock in the meantime had wandered from the Nisqually and at last were found in a meadow on the north side filled with lush grasses and from which bubbled approximately twenty mineral springs, both warm and cold (49 page 25).

With the dream of developing this area as a local "Spa" where those weak in body and spirit might come to repair their ills, Longmire returned in 1884 and laid claim to the surrounding area. Eventually he was able to prove title to a mineral claim of about twenty acres which remained in the family until 1939 when it was purchased by the National Park Service (49 page 25). By the late fall of 1884, Longmire had developed a trail to his claim from a junction with the Cowlitz Trail at what is now known as Bear Prairie Point on the north side of the Nisqually. At least one temporary structure was also completed at the springs.

During the summer of 1885 a son, Elcain Longmire, his wife, Martha,

and their family of five girls and seven boys joined in the annual pilgrimage to the springs, and before the season was over rough but adequate accommodations for future visitors were being constructed. It was in this year that Martha, wife of Elcain, on her first trip to the glacial valley below Sluiskin Falls, gave it the present name by her exclamation of, "Oh, it looks just like Paradise" (59 page 28).

According to Leonard Longmire, grandson of James Longmire and longtime resident of Longmire's Springs, in an interview with the park naturalists in June of 1951, the travel to the springs and Paradise was pretty slow until after the completion of the road from Eatonville in 1891. This road, a very rough one, followed the Cowlitz Trail and was worked on by the entire Longmire family. Harry Carter who in 1893 took up and drained a homestead at Bear Prairie, and Indian Henry and his people who had a village on Mishawl Prairie. Prior to the completion of the road, an occasional party of hunters, campers or climbers came by foot or horseback to the springs and often stayed a day or two to take a bath in the waters and have some good home cooking. A popular sport of hunting parties at that time was the shooting of goats to watch them pitch off the face of the glaciers. According to Mr. Longmire, his sister Maude used to give these braggards a piece of her mind when the subject came up at the springs.

One tragic incident recounted by Mr. Longmire had to do with the E. H. Hudson party of 1888 who came to hunt but due to bad weather camped for a time at the springs and then prepared to return to Puget Sound. As the fire was being put out in the camp at the lower end of the meadow by Mr. Hudson, a small pistol which he carried in his vest pocket, fell into the embers and exploded, a ball striking him in the throat. His small son ran to the Longmire cabin for help, but before Maude could gather up the needed materials

and stop the flow of blood the man was dead. In a short time the party left for Tacoma in deep sorrow, but the body of the deceased remained in the care of the Longmires, who placed it in a wooden coffin. After a time, when the body was not claimed by the relatives of the deceased, it was given a decent burial above the trail. Some years later Leonard Longmire met the Hudson boy in the Klondike, but he was not interested in recovering his father's body. The grave has remained at its original location through the years, but at one time it was endangered. In 1904 when Eugene Ricksecker was placing his stakes for the new road survey to Paradise, the centerline ran over the grave. When this fact was called to his attention by the Longmire family, Mr. Ricksecker kindly moved his stakes south and the road was built below the grave.

Upon the completion of the Longmire road in 1891, which was for years a toll road, a crude beginning for the modern highway to be constructed later, a small stream of visitors began to drive to the springs and partake of the Longmire hospitality at the small hotel which had been erected. Not all of the visitors came to partake of the "health giving" waters of the springs many parties pushed on to Paradise Valley and some to the summit. The grandchildren of James Longmire were all employed serving these people. Leonard, who had been a member of the Reverend E. C. Smith party with Fay Fuller to the summit in 1890, became an official guide charging one dollar per climber for the service. His brother Ben became the official packer and continually moved his string of stock to meet public demand from the springs to outlying parks. Although Elsain and his sons with the help of others had located a rough foot-trail to Paradise above the Nisqually Glacier in the early 80's, and had built and maintained a longer way-trail over what is now Ricksecker

Point in 1888 (89), a good horse and foot trail was needed. In the fall of 1894 as Elcain was returning from the new trail location along the Paradise River, he attempted to burn out a yellow jackets nest that had stampeded the horses. In a few minutes the fire roaring up the mountain created the burn now known as the silver forest. The fire destroyed several camps near Paradise Valley. The new trail to Paradise was completed by Harry Carter of Bear Prairie in 1898 and a toll of fifty cents per person was charged for its use over a period of years.

Major E. S. Ingraham in his souvenir booklet on the Mountain published June 1, 1895, had many suggestions to tourists and several vivid descriptions of interest; among them the route to Longmire's mineral springs which follows (99):

"Leaving the Northern Pacific railroad at Tacoma, a short ride on the Jefferson Avenue street car line takes the tourist to Center. There he takes a steam motor line to Lake Park about eleven miles away. This ride is a delightful one affording one of the best views of the mountain to be had from any point. By the time the park is reached his appetite has begun to assert itself and an early noon meal at the hotel will be in order. He then boards the stage for Eatonville, the distance being twenty-four miles. This ride is not without interest. Several beautiful lakes are passed, Ohop and Clear being among the prettiest. A hospitable welcome is accorded the tourist by the good people of Eatonville and if he is not in a hurry a day may be well spent in fishing in the numerous streams near by. If in a hurry, he will order an early breakfast and take stage for Longmire's mineral springs, a distance of thirty-one miles, arriving there in time for a late supper. Of course he has not been without his noon meal -- a bountiful one having been

eaten at one of the farm houses in Succotash Valley. Once at the springs he is advised to take life easy. If he be an invalid, the water of some one of the mineral springs -- all different -- will suit his particular case. And the baths -- delightful! To stand in those baths and feel the warm water bubbling up from the earth's interior, heated by its subterranean fires, is a novelty and a luxury not to be missed. The hotel may be wanting in modern convenience, but it possesses a charm in being in keeping with the surroundings. Carved out of the cedars of the forest and painted with ochre from a mine near by, it is typical of Pioneer life in the far west. The host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Longmire, are unbounded in their hospitality and provide well for their guests. The 'springs', some twenty in number, occupy an amphitheater of about twenty acres, flanked by a high battlement of basaltic cliffs and the Nisqually river. Some of them pour forth a genuine soda water, while the waters of others possess an agreeable acidity due to the presence of iron compounds. The number of visitors to the Springs increases each year, many taking a camping outfit with them and spending weeks in this healthful region."

Fred G. Plummer of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1899-1900, in his report on the forest reserves had the following to say about Longmire's springs:

"James Longmire patented 20 acres of land as a mineral claim. He erected an inn, barn, two bath houses, one storehouse and two small shacks (118 page 94).

On page 95 he gives the temperature of the twenty springs as varying from 50° - 90°, and a table showing the chemical analysis of an unnamed spring as determined by G. A. Mariner of Chicago, Illinois. On page 39, Mr. Plummer says that stages have run from Tacoma to Longmire's Springs

during July, August, and September each year since 1896 to accommodate the tourist travel en route to Paradise. On page 91 he also mentions a neighboring claim on Bear Prairie at the head of Snake Creek, which then contained 90 acres of good hay land which had been drained by the claimant (Harry Carter).

Of the people who visited the Mountain and the events that took place prior to the establishment of Mount Rainier as a national park on March 2, 1899, much research is yet to be done. Only a meager amount of information is available on the visit of Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont and Vice President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the northwest slopes of the mountain in 1883 (106 page 308). Bailey Willis in 1941 prior to his death gave the park superintendent valuable information on the part he played in escorting the Zittle - Bryce party to the park in 1883 but failed to mention the part he played in persuading Mr. Oakes that trails should be completed to Carbon Glacier and Spray Park by the Northern Pacific Railroad (148).

Theodore Parrish in his "Life in the World's Wonderland", 1887, pages 185-208, gives an interesting account of the first ascent of Mount Rainier by way of the Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers, made by Reverend J. W. Forbes, Richard O. Wells, and George James of Snohomish, Washington on August 20, 1885.

Allison L. Brown in the Mountaineer of November 1930, relates how he as a youth in 1885 or 1886 climbed to the summit of Mount Rainier via the Whitman and Ingraham Glaciers in company with seven or eight Yakima Indians from the reservation. To them the trip wasn't spectacular, but only incidental to an annual hunting expedition.

Major S. S. Ingraham in 1895 relates how he and several ambitious climbers from Seattle in 1886 and again in 1887 tried to gain the summit of the

Mountain by way of the northeast side only to be turned back by weather and other difficulties (99).

As early as 1887, Fred G. Plummer of the U. S. Geological Survey may have been mapping the southern slopes of Mount Rainier (119 page 20). His map of Mount Tacoma and its Glacial System labeled 1893 was not published until 1897 on page 675 of Harpers Weekly. According to Henry Gannett in his "Summary of Forestry Work" 1899-1900, Mr. Plummer was engaged in the examination of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve together with Mount Rainier National Park with one assistant for the past two seasons. Mr. Plummer's work in the region up to that time was undoubtedly of high caliber (113).

The year of 1888 was an eventful one at the Mountain. In August, Major E. S. Ingraham organized his third party for the purpose of ascending the peak by way of the south side. Before leaving Seattle he was joined by John Muir and William Keith of California who were gathering materials for a publication, "Picturesque America". At Yelm Prairie, P. B. Van Trump joined the group as guide to the summit (99). A young man by the name of A. C. Warner accompanied the party with a heavy wooden camera and a heavier tripod with which he made on August 14th the first photograph of the summit (49 page 48). It was on this trip that Ingraham named their camping place below Gibraltar Rock Camp Muir, in honor of the famous naturalist who accompanied them to the summit. From this camp after the climb, Muir, Keith the artist, and Warner explored the nearby heights for pictures and sketches to include in their publication. While the party of seven had climbed to the summit and returned the same day, William Keith had remained at a lower elevation and was engaged in painting the beauties of Tahoma.

In August, 1889, a party composed of Reverend E. C. Smith, Grant Vaughn,

Dr. Lessey, Dr. M. De Voe, Roger Green, H. S. Kelsey, Van Smith, all of Seattle, with S. S. Ingraham as guide, made the ascent. On this climb Major Ingraham carried a camera to the summit and took photographs (89).

During the summer of 1890, Miss Fay Fuller of Tacoma joined the party organized by Reverend E. C. Smith and demonstrated that a woman of muscle and nerve could successfully climb Mount Rainier. Miss Fuller was the first woman to complete the ascent which was made on August 10, 1890 (49 page 49). Miss Fuller's account of her climb and others published in her father's paper, the "Every Sunday" of Tacoma, August 23, 1890, is a fine piece of descriptive writing which gives one a clear picture of the Mountain and the people who visited it prior to the formation of Mount Rainier National Park (89). The popular interest created by her articles on the Mountain undoubtedly helped in the movement to establish the area as a national park.

The E. C. Smith party of 1890 was composed of Mr. W. O. Amsden, Seattle photographer who carried a heavy camera; Mr. R. R. Parish; Reverend E. C. Smith who carried a mercurial barometer belonging to Mr. Eugene Ricksecker, which was broken at Camp Muir; Miss Fay Fuller; Mr. Leonard Longmire; his father, Elcain Longmire; Miss Maude Longmire; and Miss Edith Corbett. The latter three did not complete the climb to the summit due to the illness of Miss Corbett after leaving Camp Muir early in the morning of August 10th. The five climbers stayed in the crater overnight and returned to Camp Muir the following morning where they met the Hitchcock-Knight-Watson party who were on their way to the summit (89).

According to Mr. E. C. Smith, in letters to Park Superintendent John Preston in 1943 (137), W. O. Amsden of the 1890 party carried two cameras and took over forty pictures which were later made into lantern slides and used

by Mr. Smith for his lecture before the Appalachian Club of Boston some years later. In his letter of December 11, 1951 (157), Mr. Smith explains that at the time in the late 80's when the park bill was before Congress, he, on the strength of the Amsden slides and his former lecture, was invited to give an illustrated lecture before the National Geographic Society in Washington where he met and talked to Senators and others in high position who used their influence to create Mount Rainier National Park.

In the same paper (89) that printed Miss Fuller's article on her climb of August 10, 1890, appears a column entitled "Mountain Notes" which may also have been written by Miss Fuller. In these notes we find that twenty-six people in different parties are in camp in the vicinity of Paradise; a Mr. Alling is building a horse-sleigh to use on the snow fields; the Van Trumps have made the first ice cream on the mountain; the huckleberries are plentiful with klootchmen picking them while their lords search for mountain goats and deer; the trails have been greatly improved in the last three years with Longmire springs now an attractive summer resort; Jim Crow and party killed ten large goats, several kids, and considerable other game; one ptarmigan was killed and eaten by the Yelm party; and this week the Reverend E. C. Smith party will break camp after three weeks and return to Seattle.

On July 15th just prior to the climb of the E. C. Smith party with Fay Fuller, according to the Seattle Post Intelligencer of January 6, 1895, Oscar Brown of Enumclaw climbed to the summit and there placed an American flag about twelve feet square in the snow. Due to the high winds this flag and its standard were probably blown from the mountain in a very short time. The E. C. Smith party saw nothing of it on their climb.

G. IMPORTANT CLIMBS AND EVENTS (1891-1897 inclusive.

On July 30th of 1891, Leonard Longmire began his career as the first professional guide to the summit of Mount Rainier by escorting his father, Elcain, his sister, Sue, then 13 or 14 years old, Miss Edith Corbett who had become ill on the climb of the previous year, Dr. Stafford, Hans Polson, Edward T. Allen, and several others to the top (49 page 49). Mr. Longmire admitted to the park naturalists in 1931 that he didn't always charge the customary fee of one dollar above Camp Muir and probably led more people to the top for nothing than for the fee. Sometime (probably in August) later in 1891, Mr. P. B. Van Trump of Yelm, Washington and a friend from Olympia, a Dr. Riley, tried a new route to the summit from their camp at Indian Henry's Hunting Ground via Tahoma Glacier and were successful.

On August 20th of the following year (1892), Mr. Van Trump had persuaded his good friend, George B. Bayley of the climb of 1883, to try a variation of the 1891 pioneer route over Tahoma Glacier and Success Cleaver (49 page 49). It was on this venture shortly after 9 a.m. of the 22nd that Mr. Bayley fell on the descent and slid over the rough ice for a distance estimated to be 2000 feet, breaking several ribs. Mr. Van Trump came to his rescue but due to the fact that he became snowblind while helping the injured man, it was necessary to spend three nights on the slopes of the mountain in bringing Mr. Bayley to their camp. They spent seven days at Kernahan's clearing, seventeen miles west of their camp before the patient could ride to Yelm where he boarded a train to Portland for medical attention (112). Late in September, Mr. Bayley arrived in his home city of Oakland, California and was acclaimed an injured hero by the local newspaper.

In 1893 the land management status of a portion of the public domain in

the State of Washington changed. On February 20th, just prior to his leaving office, President Harrison, by proclamation created the Pacific Forest Reserve, withdrawing from entry some forty-two townships in Pierce, Lewis, Yakima, and Kittitas Counties, a total of approximately 967,680 acres of land. This tract about thirty-six by forty-two miles in size was divided by the Cascade Range of Mountains, and Mount Rainier was located in the northwest portion of the new forest reserve (97).

By December of that year, Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington State had introduced the first bill to make the superlative area about the Mountain into the "Washington National Park".

The year of 1894 was an eventful one for climbers on the Mountain with four more young women adding their names to the roster of those having conquered the peak (99). On July 13th, a party of 14, guided by Major E. S. Ingraham, including Mr. H. E. Holmes, Miss Helen Holmes, Miss Annie Hall, Miss M. Bernice Parke, Mr. F. W. Hawkins, Dr. L. M. Lessey, Mr. G. E. Wright, Mr. W. H. Wright, Mr. E. A. Carle, Mr. Roger Greene, Jr. Mr. Leo Daft, Mr. H. P. Strickland, and Mr. Ira Bronson (37), all of Seattle stood upon the crest. Mrs. H. F. Garretson of Tacoma, mentioned by Mr. Ingraham in 1895 (99) may also have been a member of this group. On this same day the party gave to the highest point on the summit the name, "Columbia's Crest". On this climb the party camped in the crater for a period of 26 hours to wait out a storm and make studies. Three pigeons were carried, but of the two taken to the summit, both refused to carry messages to Seattle from that elevation. At the summit the barometer carried by Major Ingraham registered an uncorrected elevation of 15,500 feet which compared favorably with the early triangulation of Professor G. C. Davidson of the Coast and Geodetic

Survey, 14,444 feet, also with Mr. A. D. Wilson's trigonometric determinations of 14,900 feet, and that of Colonel Fred G. Plummer which was stated to be 15,100 feet above sea level (98). In his article about the climb, printed in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of August 12, 1894, Major Ingraham speaks of the new forest reserve about Mount Rainier as the national park and cites the spending of $10,000 by Pierce County to build a new road up the Nisqually to the boundary (93)

On the morning of November 21, 1894 a few people in Seattle and Tacoma observed umbrellas of smoke or steam rising from the summit of Mount Rainier until the mountain was obscured by the early morning haze of Puget Sound. The Seattle Post Intelligencer of November 22nd which carried the story, reported that a Tacoma bound train from Portland stopped ten minutes to allow its passengers a view of the phenomenon. Observers also reported that the summit contour had changed overnight. With the advent of a few mild earth tremors in the Tacoma area on the evening of the 21st, even a few of the sceptical citizens of that city began to place credence in the morning report. Professor Fred G. Plummer of Tacoma, when called upon for comment, cited numerous observations in the past where old Hiaton, the oldest Indian on the Puyallup reservation, General John C. Fremont, and local residents of the area had seen both smoke and steam coming from the summit in past years (123). To top off the general excitement created by newspaper publicity, the Seattle Post Intelligencer organized an expedition to the Mountain under the command of Major E. S. Ingraham, including E. Coke Hill, George Russell, R. H. Boyd, Dr. L. M. Lessey, and William M. Sheffield, a staff photographer, who eventually took about 100 photographs. The party left Seattle on December 17th, stopped at Puyallup for homing pigeons, and proceeded to Wilkeson where

snowshoes were used to proceed up the Carbon River on the 18th. On the day before Christmas somewhere west of the Winthrop Glacier, the party watched emissions of smoke and steam from the summit create. At the top of Interglacier on Christmas day, Major Ingraham gave up the useless attempt to ascend the Mountain by way of the Blaine Glacier (Emmons) and headed homeward to be greeted with much publicity (124).

With the opening of the tourist season in the year of 1895, commercial interests encouraged Major E. S. Ingraham to publish the first authentic informational and souvenir booklet on the mountain entitled "The Pacific Forest Reserve and Mt. Rainier." His detailed account of how to get to "Camp of the Clouds" in Paradise Park, no doubt caused more campers to journey to that alpine park. The chapter on the "Flora of Mount Rainier" by Professor Charles V. Piper brought to the attention of the public the profusion of color found in the summer flower garden draped about the Mountain. Two maps, one of the "Principal Parks and Glaciers" and the other of "Routes to Mount Rainier" were the first available to the local explorers of the surrounding area. Although Bailey Willis had compiled the first map in 1883, it was printed in Germany in 1887. The second map of the area by F. G. Plummer, although drawn in 1893, was not published until 1897 after a newer and more authentic document by H. M. Sarvent and G. F. Evans of Tacoma had been published in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Geological Survey 1897.

During the early part of July in 1896 the United States Geological Survey sent a party consisting of Bailey Willis, Geologist in charge, George Otis Smith and Israel C. Russell, assistants, and F. H. Ainsworth, Fred Koch, William B. Williams, and Michael Autier, camp hands, to Mount Rainier for an intimate study of the glaciers and volcanic origin of the Mountain (120 page 361).

On July 23rd-24th the party mentioned above, less Fred Koch and Michael Autier, who probably stayed in camp on detail, climbed to the summit via the Emmons Glacier and, after making pertinent measurements and observations, descended by way of the Gibraltar route, thus being the first party to cross the mountain from side to side (49 page 49). Upon arriving at Paradise Park, the cold and hungry climbers were royally entertained by Major E. S. Ingraham and his party of campers from Seattle, who were there in summer camp. Due to this spontaneous and hearty welcome, Mr. Russell at a later date bestowed the name Ingraham upon a glacier south of Little Tahoma Peak (106 page 310). In his report of glacier studies (120 page 398-400), Mr. Russell outlined a plan by which periodic studies of the recession and ice movement of the Nisqually Glacier could be accomplished by visitors to Paradise Park. It was not until 1905 that ice movement studies were carried out here by Professor Joseph N. LeConte of the Sierra Club of California who spent several weeks in the park (49 page 58). In the fall of 1918 an annual study of the recession of the Nisqually Glacier was first undertaken by the National Park Service, being initiated by Ranger Floyd Schmoe, later to become the first park naturalist, and Professor Henry C. Landes of the University of Washington (49 page 59). The scientific achievement of the party led by Bailey Willis in 1893 and their reports form the principal background of our geological knowledge of Mount Rainier to this day (45 page 56).

The first known tragedy to occur on the slopes of Mount Rainier took place during the Mazama Club outing of July and August 1897 when over two hundred members and friends made camp in 45 sleeping tents near Sluiskin Falls. In early July four tons of provisions, two beef cows, and seven milk cows were taken to the area. On Tuesday, July 27th, the main party including Miss Fay Fuller, special correspondent for the Tacoma Ledger, left Tacoma

in many vehicles for the mountain. After a three day drive the camp in Paradise Park was reached. For three more days, due to a raging storm, the first group to schedule an ascent of the mountain was delayed in camp. Professor J. E. Brown of Stanford University, becoming impatient over the delay started from camp alone and had to be found and rescued from the storm (136).

On Monday (probably August 2nd) Professor Edward McClure of the University of Oregon along with four others climbed to the top of Gibraltar Rock with instruments to measure the height of Mount Rainier prior to the arrival of the crowd expected on the summit the following day. In the early morning McClure with the help of H. F. Mitchell made the short climb and took careful observations with the barometer (136). They returned to the top of the chutes by Gibraltar in time to help several ladies, including Miss Fay Fuller who that evening fired a red flare from the summit as a signal of the successful conquest of the mountain. The flare was seen in Tacoma at 9:50 p.m. on August 3rd (136). Late that evening, McClure working his way down from Camp Muir in the moonlight, with a companion, Miss Ella McBride of Seattle, attemped a shortcut and, according to Miss McBride (104), he fell, striking the rocks below with a loud noise "like a cannon". A few hours later his body was rescued from a ledge about 300 feet below the rock which now bears his name. On the following day after a brief memorial service at camp that was delivered by Judge Emmett N. Parker, the body was sent to civilization on a packhorse (136).

On that same evening (probably Wednesday, August 4th) two climbers returning from the summit, Hearst C. Ansley and Walter Rogers, fell into a crevasse near where Professor McClure had fallen the evening before. Ansley

finally freed himself after several hours and summoned a rescue party who saved the life of Rogers (87).

The Mazama outing of 1897 with one fatal accident to a party member and several near fatalities, the most publicized and notorious venture by the club of Portland, Oregon, pointed up a need for regulation and supervision of mountain climbing activities at Mount Rainier. This event with its nation-wide publicity no doubt helped those men in Congress who were attempting for a second time to push through a bill to establish Mount Rainier and the surrounding area as a national park.

II. THE NATIONAL PARK MOVEMENT

II.

A. INCEPTION OF MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

During the summer of 1883, after the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Wilkeson, a group of prominent men from Europe were invited to go to Mount Rainier and see its wonders (probably in the hope that they would write about it and stimulate travel to the region). The party included: Professor James Bryce, member of the English Parliament, writer, later ambassador to Washington, D. C.; Professor Karl von Zittel, paleontologist; Baron von Richthofen, cousin of the great Chinese explorer; a German cavalry officer; a German artist; and Bailey Willis, assistant Geologist of the Northern Pacific Transcontinental Survey, their guide and host (85).

Willis conducted them to the northwest spur of the mountain where they observed the Carbon, Puyallup, and Nowich glaciers. Up to that time it had been generally assumed that there were no glaciers in the United States, and their identification excited much interest. The earlier observations of the explorers of the mountain in 1870 had not penetrated the scientific circles in Europe (148). As a result, Willis was asked to prepare a map for Dr. Berghaus of Germany, which was engraved and printed in the Berghaus Physical Atlas, No. 6, of 1887. On this map as published appeared a new name, the Bailey Willis Glacier, supplanting the name, Nowich Glacier, that had been named by Mr. Willis. This map with its error in the name of a glacier (undoubtedly a courteous gesture on the part of the publisher) appears to be the first map drawn of Mount Rainier and its region (149).

Upon returning to civilization, Professor Zittel and Professor Bryce were so pleased with their experience in the newly explored country about Mount Rainier that they made a public report. Among other things they said (140 page 13. 120 page 412):

"The scenery of Mount Rainier is of rare and varied beauty. The peak itself is as noble a mountain as we have ever seen in its lines and structure. The glaciers which descend from its snow fields present all the characteristic features of those in the Alps, and though less extensive than the ice streams of the Mount Blanc or Monta Rosa groups, are in their crevasses and serracs equally striking and equally worthy of close study. We have seen nothing more beautiful in Switzerland or Tyrol, in Norway or in the Pyrenees, than the Carbon River glaciers and the great Puyallup glaciers; indeed, the ice in the latter is unusually pure, and the crevasses unusually fine. The combination of ice scenery with woodland scenery of the grandest type is to be found nowhere in the Old World unless it be in the Himalayas and, so far as we know, nowhere else on the American Continent."

These eminent and experienced observers further say:

"We may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that the suggestion will at no distant date be made to Congress that Mount Rainier should, like the Yosemite Valley and the geyser region of the Upper Yellowstone, be reserved by the Federal Government and treated as a national park."

Thus, the stage was set for a popular demand that the great mountain of Washington be set aside as a national scientific treasure and playground for the people.

Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who visited Mount Rainier also in 1883, and for whom one of the many glaciers has been named, wrote a descriptive article of his trip for the Portland Oregonian and among the many things said (71):

"I would be willing to go 500 miles again to see that scene. This continent is yet in ignorance of the existence of what will be one of the

grandest show places, as well as a sanitarium."

The first written record of local opinion relative to the establishment of Mount Rainier National Park is found in a communication received on January 21, 1888 by the City of Tacoma requesting it to memoralize the Territorial Legislature to ask Congress to set aside land within twenty miles of Mount Rainier as a national park (96 page 414, 48 page 59).

B. LEADERS IN THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK MOVEMENT.

The major share of credit for the movement to establish a national park about Mount Rainier should go to two scientists, Bailey Willis and Samuel F. Emmons of the U. S. Geological Survey, men who not only knew the region from personal experience on the ground, but who knew that if law and management didn't come to the Mountain, its treasures would be destroyed and lost to the use of future generations.

Both of these men were appointed at a meeting of the Geological Society of America, in Madison, Wisconsin, August 15, 1893, to a committee for the purpose of memorializing the Congress in relation to the establishment of a national park in the State of Washington to include Mount Rainier, often called Mount Tacoma. The other single member of the committee was Dr. David T. Day (140 page 11-12). The committee contacted other important scientific organizations and within a short period of time, the following committees were working together with the above named group to present an impressive memorial on Mount Rainier to the Congress (106 bb pages 287-288):

"At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Madison, Wisconsin, August 21, 1893, a committee was appointed by that body for the same purpose as above mentioned, consisting of Major J. W. Powell, Professor Joseph LeConte, Professor I. C. Russell, Mr. B. E. Fernow, and Dr. C. H. Merriam.

"At a meeting of the National Geographic Society held in Washington, D. C., on October 13, 1893, there was appointed a committee for the purpose above mentioned, consisting of the Honorable Gardiner G. Hubbard, Honorable Watson C. Squire, Mr. John W. Thompson, Miss Mary F. White, and Miss Eliza R. Scidmore.

"At a meeting of the Sierra Club held in San Francisco, December 30, 1893, a committee for the same purpose was appointed, composed of Mr. John Muir, President D. S. Jordan, Mr. R. H. Johnson, Mr. George B. Bayley, Mr. P. B. Van Trump.

"At a meeting of the Appalachian Mountain Club held in Boston, April 11, 1894, a similar committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. John Ritchie, Jr., Reverend E. C. Smith, and Dr. Charles E. Fay."

The memorial presented by these societies through Senator Squire became Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 247, 53rd Congress, 2nd Session, 1894, the finest piece of information of that day compiled by men who had visited or studied the natural features in the region.

The Reverend E. C. Smith of Seattle, member of the committee appointed by the Appalachian Mountain Club in 1894, by his own admission in 1943, recalled the modest part that he played in the movement to establish Mount Rainier National Park in the following words (137):

"From these (W. C. Amsden Photos - 1890) were made the slides used to illustrate my lecture some years later before the Appalachian Club in Boston. The lecture, published in 'Appalachia', was illustrated by several of these views, notably one showing 'Anvil Rock' and the triangular wall behind it, the lava flows in both standing out with great clearness.

"It was on the strength of this article in 'Appalachia' and particularly, I judge, on account of these pictures that I was invited to lecture before the National Geographic Society in Washington when the bill to create the Mount (Rainier) National Park was being discussed in Congress. I was in Washington four days in which I had several meetings with Bailey Willis of the Geological Survey who had recently done some work in the Puyallup and

Nowich glacier areas. He arranged for additional slides from the Amsden photographs and for a map of the glaciers taken (save the mark), from a German atlas. It was quite incorrect, but impressive and much to our purpose.

"At a dinner at Gardner Hubbard's home I met the Pacific Coast senators and officers of the Society and answered many questions about Mount Rainier. The Society put its influence strongly in support of the bill. I like to think I 'did my bit' toward: making Mount Rainier a National Park."

Miss Fay Fuller of Tacoma, school teacher and newspaper reporter, the first woman to conquer the mountain in August of 1890, and for whom Fay Peak is named, played an important role in building up and keeping local interest in Mount Rainier before the public in the Tacoma area. In a letter to the park superintendent, she summed up her work in the following words (47):

"The one contribution I feel I made in connection with making the communities of the Northwest interested in mountain climbing, was the newspaper articles I published continuously for many years and which interested Congressman Frank Cushman and others to work for the establishment of the Rainier National Park. My father, Edward N. Fuller, was publishing a weekly in Tacoma at the time and we searched for and republished all known accounts of previous ascents, from the Van Trump-Stevens climb down to the time when I climbed Rainier. There had been only twenty-three people on the summit at that time. I continued this publication and compilation of mountain data as long as I remained in Tacoma, giving my scrapbooks, clippings, etc. to the Library of the Masamas in Portland. They may be on file there now. My father's paper -- 'The Tacomian' -- is possibly on file at the State Historical Society in Tacoma. He was the early secretary of the society and

presented the files of the Tacomian, the Every Sunday, and other papers which he edited."

John P. Hartman of Seattle, prominent figure in Washington Politics, conservationist, and visitor to Mount Rainier on a number of occasions, played a dominant part in the final stages of legislation to create a national park in the State of Washington. He relates an important incident in his experience in the following words (95 pages 5-6):

"Finally in the early part of 1899, I received a rather strong summons from our Senator and Congressman to come, if possible, to Washington, because the opposition in the House might be insurmountable. I reached the National Capitol early in February, and very shortly was ushered into the presence of Mr. Cannon, piloted by Colonel Lewis. As usual, Mr. Cannon was smoking his big, black cigar, ensconsed in a swivel chair, with feet on the jamb above the little fireplace where coal was burning cheerily in the grate.

"After preliminaries Mr. Cannon said, addressing me, 'I have a motion to kill your Bill, and I have the power to do it.' Of course, I wanted to know the reasons and he said, 'It is all right to set these places aside but for the fact that in a year or so you will be coming back here seeking money from the Treasury to improve the place, and make it possible for visitors to go there, which things we do not need, and we haven't the money therefor, and I think I will kill it.' I said to Mr. Cannon, 'I promise you, Sir, that if the Bill is passed I will not be here asking for money from the Federal Treasury to operate the place so long as you shall remain in Congress.' With that statement he said, 'I will take you at your word and let the measure go through, if otherwise it can travel the thorny road.'

"I kept my word sacredly with 'Uncle Joe' and never did I by voice or

otherwise ask one cent of appropriation for that Park during the time Mr. Cannon remained in Congress, but others did and some millions were appropriated and all, I think, without his protest, for he saw the light later on, and realized that his view and conservetism was not the right principle for so great a country."

C. SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS AIDING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

The first recorded petition to Congress praying for the establishment of a Washington National Park in the State of Washington was presented to Senator Watson C. Squire by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Seattle and in turn was presented to the body of the Senate on Tuesday, December 12, 1893 by him. He moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The motion was agreed to. This petition was not printed (64).

The largest and most important memorial to Congress was initiated at a meeting of the Geological Society of America in Madison, Wisconsin, August 15, 1893, when a committee was appointed for the purpose of memorializing the Congress in relation to the establishment of a national park in the State of Washington to include Mount Rainier. This committee consisted of Dr. David T. Day, Mr. S. F. Emmons, and Mr. Bailey Willis. In presenting the memorial on the floor of the Senate on July 23, 1894, Senator Squire said in part (71):

"Mr. President, I present a very important memorial. A long series of months has been occupied in the consideration of the subject of the memorial. It is signed by some of the most important, in fact the most important, scientific societies in the United States -- the National Geographic Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Geological Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Geological Society of America; the Sierra Club; the Appalachian Mountain Club."

After reading the memorial, Senator Squire asked that the materials, including a map of the region in question, be printed as a document rather

than be entered as a part of the Record in which maps were not printed. The request was granted in the absence of objection, and the memorial became Senate Miscellaneous Document, No. 247, 53rd Congress, 2nd Session, the most widely read piece of literature on Mount Rainier for many years (60).

On August 9, 1894, Congressman Doolittle of Washington State presented on the floor of the House a petition of the Geological Society of America, for the establishment of a national park in the State of Washington -- to the Committee on the Public Lands. In addition he presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Washington praying for the survey of public lands in Washington -- to the Committee on the Public Lands. These items were not printed (65).

On December 22, 1894, Senator Squire of Washington presented on the floor of the Senate a petition, signed by 49 professors of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, urging the early passage of the bill introduced on July 10, 1894, entitled "A bill to set apart certain lands, now known as Pacific forest reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park." He moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands (66).

On January 9, 1895, Senator McMillan of Michigan presented on the floor of the Senate a petition of Professor W. J. Beal and sundry other members of the Michigan Academy of Sciences, praying for the early passage of the bill to set apart certain lands now known as the Pacific forest reserve, to be used as a public park; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands(67).

On January 19, 1895, Senator Squire of Washington presented on the floor of the Senate a petition of the President of the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., the faculty, consisting of 25 professors, and several

members of the board of trustees, in favor of the establishment of a national park in the State of Washington in accordance with the memorials that had been heretofore presented by Mr. Squire. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands (68).

On January 24, 1895, Senator Squire of Washington presented on the floor of the Senate a petition of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin praying Congress to secure to the people of the United States the benefits and enjoyments of another national park by setting apart the lands described in Senate bill No. 1259, now known as Washington National Park. This petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands (69).

On February 8, 1895, Senator Squire of Washington presented a petition on the floor of the Senate from the president and nine professors of the University of the State of Washington, asking for the favorable consideration of a bill now pending in the Senate, having for its object the establishment of a national park and forest reserve including Mount Rainier. Senator Squire requested that this petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and printed. It appeared in print as Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 95, 53rd Congress, 2nd Session (70, 61).

In connection with the above summary it appears that the greatest popular support for the many bills submitted to Congress for the establishment of the national park came from organizations outside of the State of Washington; with the exceptions of a Seattle Chamber of Commerce petition (December 12, 1893) asking that the Washington National Park be set up, another by them on August 9, 1894, asking for a survey of the lands in question, and a memorial from the University of Washington faculty, February 8, 1895, requesting both a national park and a forest reserve. From this fact, one can draw the conclusion that the area about Mount Rainier has at all times been of national significance.

D. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHED MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

Shortly before vacating his office, and on the 20th day of February, 1893, President Harrison under the Act of March 3, 1891, set aside from the public lands several forest reserves by proclamation. One of these reserves, the Pacific Forest Reserve in the State of Washington, completely encircled Mount Rainier, covering an area of unsurveyed land about 35 miles wide and 55 miles long, well over one half of which was east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Mount Rainier was located in its western portion, the summit being only about three and one half miles east of the western boundary, leaving some of the snow fields and snouts of its glaciers well outside of the protected area (120 page 410).

To correct this mistake and to secure a more complete protection for the region around the mountain, a bill (Senate Bill 1250) was introduced on the floor of the Senate of the 2nd Session of the 53rd Congress, December 12, 1893, by Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington State (64). On the same day he presented to the Senate a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Seattle, praying that the park be set up (64). A copy of the original bill is hereby presented as taken from the records of the United States Senate:

53rd CONGRESS,
2nd Session.

S. 1250

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

December 12, 1893.

Mr. Squire introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

A BILL

To set apart certain lands, now known as Pacific Forest reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township thirteen north, range fifteen east, of the Willamette base and meridian; thence northerly along the surveyed and unsurveyed range line between ranges fourteen and fifteen east, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offset on the fourth standard parallel north, to the point for the northeast corner of township eighteen north, range fourteen east; thence westerly along the unsurveyed township line between townships eighteen and nineteen north, to the southeast corner of township nineteen north, range seven east; thence southerly along the unsurveyed range line between ranges seven and eight east,

subject to proper easterly or westerly offsets on the township line between townships seventeen and eighteen north, and the fourth standard parallel north, to the point for the south west corner of township thirteen north, range eight east; thence easterly along the unsurveyed township line between townships twelve and thirteen north, to the southwest corner of township thirteen north, range fifteen east, the place of beginning, and which were reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as a public reservation by proclamation of the President on the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth, are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park, to be known and designated as the Washington National Park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and be removed therefrom.

Sec. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to make and publish, as soon as practicable, such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury or spoilation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condi-

tion. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes, for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and bridle paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

On January 4, 1894, a similar bill (H. R. 4939) was introduced on the floor of the House of Representatives by Congressman Doolittle of Washington. It was read, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed. Unfortunately both bills were so worded that the boundary of the proposed park coincided with that of the existing Pacific forest reserve (73).

On February 19, 1894, the Commissioner of the General Land Office recommended to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives, via the Secretary of Interior, that H. R. No. 4939 not be approved due to the fact that the bill was restrictive, confining the objects of the park under preservation subject only to the use by tourists and sportsmen, as in the Yellowstone; that laws for management of the forest reserves with a broad field of usefulness are now before the Congress; and that the Pacific forest reserve is all unsurveyed land within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the rights of said company therein should first be settled (55).

On July 10, 1894, Mr. Squire introduced a new bill on the floor of the Senate (Senate Bill 2204) which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. This bill contained provision for the use as a national park of about 40 per cent of the lands formerly requested and specified that the eastern boundary would be the summit of the Cascade Range. It extended the western boundary approximately the width of a township (6 miles) to include the glaciers on the western side of Mount Rainier as well as a representative strip of virgin timber in the lower valleys. The extent of the northern and southern boundaries was materially reduced (72).

On July 26, 1894, Senator Squire was able to strengthen his case for the new bill by presenting on the floor of the Senate the "Memorial from the Geological Society of America, Favoring the Establishment of a National Park

in the State of Washington," printed shortly thereafter as "Senate Miscellaneou Document No. 247." This impressive scientific work of five distinguished committees from the most important Scientific Societies of that day in the United States, when published, brought to the people of the whole nation, the story of a western land that should be saved from selfish exploitation (60).

On August 9, 1894, Congressman Doolittle presented on the floor of the House the memorial mentioned above and a petition from the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Washington, praying that the lands in question be surveyed. These were referred to the Committee on the Public Lands (65).

With the convening of the 54th Congress, 1st Session, Mr. Squire introduce on the floor of the Senate, December 3, 1895, a bill (S. 164) which was a duplicate of that introduced before that August body during the 53rd Congress. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands (74).

Three days later on December 6th, Congressman Doolittle introduced before the House a bill (H. R. 327) which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed (75). This bill was merely a duplicate copy of his original bill (H. R. 4989) of the 53rd Congress, 2nd Session, which he presented on January 4, 1894 (73). This bill had received no consideration by the Committee on the Public Lands due to the adverse criticism of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on February 19, 1894. Since it did not follow the text of the Senate bill presented by Mr. Squire and ignored the aims of the memorials presented by Mr. Doolittle on August 9, 1894, it was doomed to remain in committee. This apparent oversight or lack of cooperation on the part of Mr. Doolittle caused a great deal of delay in placing the region of Mount Rainier under management.

On January 15, 1896, after he had been notified by committee that the Secretary of Interior would not approve of his bill (H. R. 327), Mr. Doolittle introduced a new bill (H. R. 4058), which followed closely the boundaries set up by Mr. Squire in Senate Bill No. 164, and in addition included new sections 3 and 4 to the bill, allowing the Northern Pacific Railroad the right of deeding their lands within this proposed reservation to the government and accepting in return a patent to an equal quantity of nonmineral public lands lying within any state into or through which the railroad runs. This was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed (76).

On May 11, 1896, the bill (H. R. 4058) came from committee and was committed to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed. Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following report to accompany the bill (77):

"The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4058) to set apart a portion of the Pacific Forest Reserve as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park, have examined the same and recommended that it do pass, with the following amendments:

'On page 3, line 10, strike out the word ten and insert the word twenty-five.'

'On page 3, after line 16, insert the following:

(And through the lands of the Pacific Forest Reserve adjoining said park. Rights of way are hereby granted, under such restrictions and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may establish, to any railway or tramway company or companies through the lands of said Pacific Forest Reserve, and also into said park hereby created, for the purpose of building, constructing,

and operating a railway or tramway line or lines through said lands, also into said park).'

'In line 4, on page 4, after the work created, insert the following:

(Also the lands in the Pacific Forest Reserve).'

'Add the following section:

(Sec. 5) The mineral land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the lands lying within the said reserve and said park).'

'Amend the title so as to read as follows:

(To set apart a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park)'"

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Doolittle on the floor of the House moved that rules be suspended and that the body pass the bill (H. R. 4058) with the amendments recommended by the committee. This was done and the bill was passed after considerable argument in which Mr. Bailey of Texas voiced opinion, that the lands in question should be given to Washington State for the park and its maintenance to reduce federal expenditures; in reply to which Mr. Doolittle assured the body that his state did not intend to ask a dollar from the Government in the way of an appropriation for the new park in the following words:

"You understand that we are not asking for an appropriation, and do not intend to ask for a nickel from this government. We propose to make the necessary improvements, for the benefit of all the people of this country, out of our own pockets, every dollar of it, and are asking nothing in the way of appropriation. It seems to me that no fairer proposition has ever been made to Congress than this (62)."

The above mentioned speech by Congressman Doolittle, though noble in respect to the federal treasury, was to become in later years a stumbling block to those in the State of Washington who saw the park in being, but unmanaged and unprotected from wanton destruction by vandals who cared not for the future generations of visitors.

On July 11, 1896, (H. R. 4058) was received in the Senate, read twice and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game. This bill was reported on favorably by Mr. Allen of the committee, without amendment on February 17, 1897, and was placed on the Senate calendar as No. 1637 of the 54th Congress, 2nd Session (78).

Before favorable action could be taken on the bill, the land status of Mount Rainier and the Pacific Forest Reserve was changed by the proclamation of President Grover Cleveland on February 22, 1897, setting aside lands of the public domain including the Pacific Forest Reserve as a new and larger Mount Rainier Forest Reserve receiving its name from the most notable landmark within its boundaries (54).

After a considerable delay due to its place on the Senate Calendar, (H. R. 4058) was brought before the Senate floor on March 3, 1897, and, after argument by Senator Vest that railroads and tramlines had no place in a national park, it was passed without amendment, but did not reach President Cleveland in time for signature before he vacated his office on March 4 (63).

With the failure of the bill to become law due to the lateness of arrival for the President's signature, the backers of the national park in the State of Washington contacted their senators and representatives and instructed them to prepare and present new bills before both houses of Congress during the coming sessions of the 55th Congress.

On March 16, 1897, Mr. Wilson introduced on the floor of the Senate a bill (S. 349), a duplicate of the one which had been passed during the previous session. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands (79). This bill was not favorably reported by committee during the 1st Session of the 55th Congress, so in the 2nd Session on December 7, 1897, Mr. Wilson introduced another bill (S. 2552) , a duplicate of (S. 349) which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands (80).

On December 13, 1897, Mr. Jones of Washington, introduced on the floor of the House, a bill (H. R. 5024) which was a copy of that given to the Senate by Mr. Wilson on December 7th. It was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed (81). Since this bill became stalled in committee and was not reported upon favorable, Mr. Lewis, on March 14, 1898, introduced a new bill (H. R. 9146) which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed (82).

On May 31, 1898, after considerable delay in committee, Mr. Wilson reported his bill (S. 2552) from committee without amendment (83). It was placed on the Senate Calendar as No. 1226. This bill passed the Senate on June 8, 1898, and was sent to the House of Representatives on June 9th, where it was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On February 24, 1899, 55th Congress, 3rd Session, the bill (S. 2552) was reported from committee with one amendment and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed. The amendment recommended by Mr. Lewis, of Washington, from the Committee on the Public Lands, was to be a part of Sec. 3, giving settlers on the lands in question the right to seek other public lands in lieu thereof (84).

In connection with the above bill, Senator John L. Wilson and Congressman James H. Lewis requested the presence of Mr. John P. Hartman of Seattle as an expert witness on the new area. To hurdle opposition in the House it was necessary to restrict the boundaries to those lands on the west and east sides of the proposed park that were not claimed by miners on the Mashell River and by miners on the upper Cowlitz River. Since the mines were filed on unsurveyed lands and not known in relation to existing maps, the boundaries were redrawn west of the summit of the Cascades and east of the Mashell and Busywild. At the time it was not known whether all the snouts of the glaciers would be within the park. On being confronted by Congressman "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, the chief opponent of the bill, Mr. Hartman along with Messrs. Wilson and Lewis had to promise that as long as he (Mr. Cannon) was in Congress, they would not ask the House for an appropriation for the new park. With this promise the enactment of the bill into law was assured, but for many years the lands were to be unmanaged and misused by those who came to the Mountain (95 pages 3-6).

On March 1, 1899, Mr. Lacey of Iowa called up bill (S. 2552) on the floor of the House. After it was read, Mr. Lacey moved that certain amendments be made to the bill including a change of name from "Washington" to "Mount Ranier" (62). These amendments were written in and the bill was passed. It was then referred back to the Senate (63), where that body on the same day approved the amendments. The bill became law the following day, March 2, 1899 when it received the signature of President McKinley. It became chapter 337 at page 993, 31st Statute at Large. (16 U. S. code Annotated, page 36).

In a report to the Secretary of Interior by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 12, 1899, no record could be found of any claim.

entry, or patent for the lands covered by Mount Ranier National Park. Evidently the records of the General Land Office were in error for as early as 1888 James Longmire of Yelm, Washington filed on 640 acres at Longmire Springs under the Homestead Act, but finding that he could not hold the land along with his son, Elcain, under that act, filed for a mineral claim under the Placer Mining Act on October 5, 1889. Prior to the granting of the patent to his 20 acres on February 6, 1892, it was necessary for him to survey at his own expense a 60 mile line from Yelm Prairie to the claim at Longmire Springs (35 page 4, 146 page 89).

On February 16, 1900, a bill (H. R. 5268) was referred to the commissioner of the General Land office by the Honorable John F. Lacey, Chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives, for comment. The Commissioner of the General Land Office in his unfavorable report on this bill which proposed to amend the Organic Act of Mount Rainier National Park, outlined the needed amendments which should have been placed in the bill. The needed amendments recommended by his office were (56):

"Enlarge the boundaries of the present park; Change the name in the bill from Pacific Forest Reserve to Mount Rainier Forest Reserve; Change the incorrect spelling of the word Ranier to Rainier in the original act and the new bill; Provide for stiff penalties in section two of the act, to insure needed protection to the park; Clarify the working which authorizes the Secretary of Interior to grant leases of lands within the park; Clarify the procedure for exchange of Northern Pacific Railroad lands; and Eliminate section five of the act pertaining to the mineral land laws." Unfortunately the bill (H. R. 5268) was not reported from committee, and a new bill incorporating the suggested changes was not presented to Congress.

On March 16, 1901, an Act of the Legislature of Washington was passed, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over Mount Rainier National Park in the State of Washington. (Laws of Washington, 1901, p. 192). Under this act the state relinquished all rights except "the serving of civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State, but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park (142 page 103)."

On June 30, 1916, Congress passed an Act to accept the cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Mount Rainier National Park, and for other purposes (39 Stat. 248). (142 page 104).

B. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE JUDGMENT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON ESTABLISHMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

A search of the legislative records printed by the Senate and House of Representatives in regard to the creation of Mount Rainier National Park, fails to disclose references to the President of the United States and his attitude to the proposed national park.

An item of note well worth mentioning is disclosed by following the sequence of bills through the House and Senate in 1896 and 1897. Due to its place on the Senate Calendar, general delay, and argument as to whether railroads and tramlines should have a place in national parks, House Resolution 4083 was passed late on the day of March 3, 1897, by the Senate and was not received by President Cleveland for signature prior to his leaving office on March 4. Thus, management of lands to become Mount Rainier National Park was delayed for two years until the act was again passed and finally signed by President McKinley on March 2, 1899.

The attitude of the Secretary of Interior between 1894 and 1899 toward the proposed Washington National Park in the State of Washington is reflected in the following statement taken from his letter of transmittal between the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Chairman McRae of the House Committee on Public Lands, March 6, 1894, who was reporting on House bill No. 4989 (85):

"I would also call attention to the reason assigned by the Commissioner why the present status of the Pacific Forest Reserve should not be changed, and that no further action should be taken as to the lands embraced in said reserves, until the rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in whose limits the land is situated, should first be settled.

"I concur in the recommendations of the Commissioner."

Again on January 30, 1896, in his letter of transmittal to John F. Lacey of the House Committee on Public Lands, the Secretary of Interior stated (126):

"It appears that this bill (H. R. 327) is identical with that of H. R. 4989 introduced in the 53rd Congress, upon which the Commissioner submitted a report to the Department under date of February 19, 1894, which was by me duly transmitted to the Committee on Public Lands of the House. I enclose a copy of that report and recommendation, together with a copy of his letter of the 29th instant, and for the reasons stated in his said report on H. R. 4989, I am of the opinion that the bill under consideration should not pass."

After many changes had been made in regard to disposition of lands claimed within the boundaries of the proposed national park, and a reduction of the original boundaries had been made to conform with the notions of certain congressmen, along with the addition of the specification that the mineral-land laws of the United States should apply to both the park and the forest reserve, the Secretary of Interior was notified in the following words that Senate Bill No. 2552 could be cleared for passage on March 2, 1899 by the Commissioner of the General Land Office (58):

"I have the honor to report that the lands proposed to be set aside by the said bill are unsurveyed, lying partly within what was formerly known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, but now entirely embraced within the present Mount Rainier Forest Reserve."

"From a hurried examination of the bill I see no objection to establishing the national park as proposed."

Since the bill (S. 2552) had already been passed by both houses of Congress, the above recommendation must have reached President McKinley via the Secretary of Interior, prior to the signing of the bill that same day, March 2, 1899.

F. POPULAR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

1. Support for the Movement.

The creation of Mount Rainier National Park is unique in that after 1890, with the creation of Sequoia, General Grant, and Yosemite National Parks, the people got no more parks on the main pretext of forest conservation (135 page 50). In the acts of withdrawal as passed by Congress, the three areas in the State of California were labeled as "reserved forest lands" (135 page 45, 142 pages 48-49, 64-65). Thus, Mount Rainier and its surrounding area, already a part of the forest reserve system became the first of the parks to stand or fall on their merits as superb gems of the wilderness with scenic, scientific or historic interest to the nation as a whole.

The eminent and experienced observers, Professor Zittel, and Professor Bryce who visited and described the mountain in 1883, dwelt upon the rare and varied scenic beauty of the area, comparing the newly discovered glaciers of Mount Rainier favorably with those of Switzerland, the Tyrol, Norway and the Pyrenees. These gentlemen expressed hope that like the Yosemite and Yellowstone, Mount Rainier should be reserved by Congress at no distant date and be treated as a national park (140 page 13).

In the memorials presented to Congress by Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington on July 26, 1894 (80), the writers dwelt on the "scenic virtues of the isolated peak, superb in its boldness, the grandest mountain in this country and one of the grand mountains of the world." They go on to describe it as, "An Arctic island in a temperate zone," with plants, animals and glaciers remaining after the passing of the ice age. They point out that these scientific treasures are no longer safe, unless protected as a national park. They also point out the fact that if the luxuriant timber on the lower slopes

is cut, the value received would be subordinate to the value as a regulator of floods. They warn that, "But let the forest be once destroyed by fire or by lumbermen and the snows of each winter, melting in early spring, will annually overwhelm the Puyallup Valley and transform it into a gravelly waste. The same is true of White River and the Nisqually."

Local support for the legal establishment of the national park around Mount Rainier is attested to in the memorial to Congress presented by the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Washington, December 12, 1893 (64), decrying the destruction of the native trees and lack of management; and by the memorial of February 8, 1895 (70), in which the president and nine professors at the University of Washington, Seattle, point out the destruction of animals and forest, and ask that in the interest of science and public welfare, the bill be passed.

National support for the measure is evident in such memorials to Congress as that presented on December 23, 1894 (68), by 49 professors of the University of Michigan urging early passage of the bill submitted by Senator Squire; and by that memorial presented on January 19, 1895 (68), by the president and faculty of Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut, praying that Congress will give early and fair consideration to the many worthwhile memorials already presented in request for the establishment of a national park about Mount Rainier.

The importance of the popular attitude toward establishment of Mount Rainier National Park, in the mind of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, can be summed up in his statement of 1899 (59):

"The necessity of having this unique peak and its environs preserved in a state of nature has for years attracted much attention, not only in this

country but abroad, and the matter of setting it apart as a national park has long been one of international interest, eminent scientists of England and Germany being among the promoters of the move."

2. Opposition to the Movement.

The first recorded opposition to the establishment of a national park about Mount Rainier came from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his reply via the Secretary of Interior to the Honorable Thomas C. McRae, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives, dated February 19, 1894. A portion of the letter is hereby quoted (65):

"The lands in question are the same as those set apart and reserved by the President's proclamation of February 20, 1893, and called the Pacific Forest Reserve, under section 24 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), providing for the creation of forest reservations. The lands are, therefore, in a state of reservation and under the control of the general government.

"The provisions of the bill are restrictive, confining the objects of the park, practically, to the preservation of the lands in their present natural condition and subject only to visits by tourists and sportsmen, under conditions similar to those now governing the Yellowstone National Park.

"Under the system of forest reservations now being established, and especially under legislation in the shape of bills now pending before Congress on the subject, all the good that might come from the creation of a national park will be accomplished. Under the proposed laws for the government of forest reservations, while preserving the game and all the beauties and wonders of nature and promoting the interest of sight-seers in many instances, there will be a broader field of usefulness in the preservation of conditions

favorable for the conservation of the water supply, and of other benefits to the public at large in a judicious use of timber and the development of mineral resources, at the same time obtaining therefrom a revenue, which, in time should be sufficient to maintain a proper system of forest supervision.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the present status of the Pacific Forest Reserve should not be changed.

"Another reason why there should be no basis in establishing this proposed national park lies in the fact that the Pacific Forest Reserve is all unsurveyed land within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the rights of said company therein should first be settled."

Again on January 29, 1896, in answer to the Honorable John C. Lacey, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, of the House of Representatives, who had submitted H. R. 327 for appraisal, he once more confirmed his opposition to a change of land status in the following quotation (57):

"The bill referred to appears to be in all material respects a duplicate of H. R. 4989 introduced in the 2nd session of the 53rd Congress, upon which this office submitted a report to the Department under date of February 19, 1894.

"I can see no reason for changing the opinion as expressed in said report, that the present status of the Pacific Forest Reserve should not be changed."

A mild form of opposition came up on the floor of the House of Representatives on June 10, 1896, in regard to H. R. 4058 sponsored by Mr. Doolittle of Washington State. Congressman Bailey of Texas voiced the following opinion which was answered by Mr. Doolittle (62):

"I thoroughly sympathize in the desire of the gentleman to obtain this land for his State, and I am more than willing that he should have double the amount, but -- I object to the Secretary of the Interior becoming the keeper of a park; and I object to taxing all of the people of the United States to maintain a park in the State of Washington. If the gentleman will prepare an amendment that gives this land absolutely to the State of Washington I will support it.

"The difficulty I have is that I have not learned how it is possible to maintain a park by any government without expense."

Senator George Graham Vest of Missouri, a self styled guardian of the Yellowstone who had helped to defeat a bill which proposed that a railroad cross that vast park, challenged Senator Wilson of Washington on March 3, 1897, in regard to the scheme to have tramways and railroads in the park as provided in H. R. 4058 which was up for final approval before the Senate (63). Although the bill passed despite the protests of Mr. Vest that such things had no place in the national parks, the time of argument may have been a contributing factor in the delay which prevented the bill from receiving the signature of President Cleveland who vacated his office the following day.

Opposition to the bill (S. 2552) as signed by President McKinley on March 2, 1899, but not necessarily to the establishment of the park, was registered from several quarters in a very short time after it became law. John P. Hartman of Seattle relates the following incidents (95 page 10):

"Section 3 caused both Senator Wilson and Mr. Lewis some trouble later, when aspiring for political honors in this State. It provides that the Northern Pacific granted lands falling within the area should be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the Company might select an equivalent amount in any of the

untaken Federal lands within the State of Washington.

"This provision was probably criticisable, but it was well known that the Bill could not be passed otherwise, for the influence of the Northern Pacific was sufficient to prevent. Those in charge believed that the consideration paid for quiteing this opposition was inconsequential when considering the whole subject matter at stake and the future of measures of that character, and all of worth to the people of our country. I never have apologized for that provision, for under the circumstances I believe it was justified.

"Judicial control of the area was not considered at the time of the passage of the original bill, because it was thought then sufficient to have a real control in the Secretary, with reference to depredations of any kind and known that criminal acts would be punishable by the Courts of the State. Later, amendments were passed giving the United States District Court of Western Washington, in effect, sole judicial control over the entire area exclusive of the State. This is best (142 page 104)."

In regard to the term, "Mount Rainier National Park," as amended to the bill by Congressman John Lacey of Iowa at time of the final passage on March 1, Mr. Hartman had the following to say (96 page 10):

"Because the Tacoma people were at that time very sensitive about the use of the word 'Rainier', to find a satisfactory name was a problem. The name of the park was left out as the bill was drawn, but I suggested the word "Harrison" because it was carved out of our First Forest Reserve created by the President. ..... 'Mount Rainier National Park' was inserted, ... the name prevailed, and was not discovered in this State until my return home, when I gave the fact to the papers. Of course I got some blame in certain sections of the State, but most of it was thrown on the Colonel (Mr. Lewis).

Seriously any other name would have been a mistake and all the good citizens of the State of Washington now appreciate that fact."

The Commissioner of the General Land Office in his annual report to the Secretary of Interior, June 30, 1899, tells of certain omissions in the park bill in which he quotes Mr. Bailey Willis, of the Geological Survey, from an article in the May 1899 issue of the Forester as follows (59):

"The boundaries to the park as now established by law are not well considered for its future development. They are too limited. They fail to include districts whose scenic aspects are essential to the unity of the park, and whose features should not be left outside of its protection. This is most especially true of the western limit, and it is to some extent true of the northern and southern bounds.

"According to the best information available, the western boundary of the established park traverses the spurs of Mount Rainier at altitudes which range from 2,500 feet in the canyons to about 7,000 feet on the ridges. The extremities of several notable glaciers probably extend to or beyond the park limit. The valley of the head waters of the South Fork of the Puyallup has a northwest course in the 3-mile strip which lies west of the National Park and within the boundary of the Rainier Forest Reserve. The most accessible route for communication around the mountain from the Nisqually Valley to Spray Falls Park should cross the low divide north of the Nisqually and traverse this valley of the South Puyallup. Such a route should be within the park limits. The valley of the Puyallup is heavily timbered, and if preserved within the National Park, may be protected from those operations of the lumberman which it is a part of the economic policy of the forest reserve to a certain extent to promote. It is not much to demand that the virgin forest within a

strip three miles wide by eighteen miles long should be preserved for all time to come.

"North of Mount Rainier lies a group of jagged peaks rising to elevations of 7,000 to 8,000 fee, known as the Sluiskin Mountains. The boundary of the established park crosses these summits apparently through the highest peaks of the group. It may probably be desirable to extend the National Park northward approximately six miles to the northern boundary of the forest reserve. The northeast corner of the established park probably includes some portion of the Summit mining district, which is separated from Rainier by a spur of the Cascade Range. It may be necessary here to curtail the limits of the park in such manner as to exclude the mining district.

"It has already been stated that the Cowlitz Pass should be left open for railroad construction, but in order that the routes into the park may have a rational development it is desirable that the park boundary on the east should extend along the summit of the Cascade Range southeastward to the Cowlitz Pass, and that the southern limit should follow thence down the Cowlitz River probably to the western side of the forest reserve. This will include in the park the Tatoosh Range, south of Mount Rainier. The rugged peaks of this range form part of the environment of the snow mountain, and are to some extend still densely forested. A broad area of burnt forest covers their northern portion and extends to the headwaters of the Cowlitz River. Under the practical management of the forest reserve this broad area will be reforested, but it is desirable to preserve that forest against future cutting, except as may be necessary to promote its growth, if the object of the National Park as a tourist resort is to be fully attained.

"If these amendments to the boundaries should be carried out, the northern

and western boundaries would remain straight lines artificially determined by United States land surveys; the eastern boundary would be defined by a spur and the crest of the Cascade Range, and the southern boundary by the Cowlitz River. The two last are natural features, always to be preferred, where practicable, to artificial lines extended across a mountainous country."

To the above quotation the Commissioner of the General Land Office added the following statement (59):

"From all the data available upon the subject, I am of the opinion that I can not do better than indorse the recommendation referred to: and I accordingly recommend that the limits of the park as now established be changed to conform to the boundaries here suggested."

3. Present Attitude Toward Mount Rainier as a National Park.

At this time, 1952, there is no evidence to lead one to believe that on the state level, county level, and community level, the park establishment is not being wholeheartedly supported by the people and their representatives in government and through organizations which deal with the broad field of conservation.

This fact can probably be credited to the efforts of the park superintendents and their staffs who have for years carried on a well-rounded public relations program in the State of Washington.

The following statement is taken from the 1946 report of a well known public relations expert, Louis B. Landborg (103):

"The park enjoys favorable relations with those leaders of community organizations in the neighboring communities who were visited during this trip. It came out of the war period without any noticeable scars; but the pressure of postwar travel and promotional activities will be such as to put public relations to a severe test."

III. HISTORY OF MOUNT RAINIER AS A NATIONAL PARK (1899-1951).

III.

HISTORY OF MOUNT RAINIER AS A NATIONAL PARK (1899 - 1951).

A. THE PERSONNEL.

1. The Park Superintendents.

Name	Title	From	to	Termination
Grenville F. Allen	Acting Supt.	7/1/01	--	12/31/09
Edward S. Hall	Supt.	1/15/10	--	6/30/13
Ethan Allen	Supt.	7/1/13	--	12/31/14
John J. Sheehan	Supervisor	1/16/15	--	3/31/15
Dewitt L. Roeburn	Supervisor	3/1/15	--	4/19/19
Alex Sparrow	Acting Supt.	4/20/19	--	5/22/19
Roger W. Toll	Supt.	5/23/19	--	10/15/20
H. B. Barnett	Acting Supt.	10/16/20	--	10/22/21
W. H. Peters	Supt.	10/23/20	--	6/10/22
Clarence L. Nelson	Acting Supt.	10/11/22	--	7/14/23
Owen A. Tomlinson	Supt.	7/15/23	--	7/15/41
John C. Preston	Supt.	7/29/41	--	9/15/51
Preston P. Macy	Supt.	9/16/51	--	Still serving.

2. The Assistant Park Superintendents.

Name	Title	From	to	Termination
Oscar W. Carlson	Asst. Supt.	7/15/23	--	8/31/28
Harthon L. Bill	Asst. Supt.	12/13/46	--	Still serving.

3. The Park Naturalists.

Name	Title	From	to	Termination
Floyd W. Schmoe	Park Nat.	11/1/24	--	8/31/28
C. Frank Brockman	Park Nat.	11/1/28	--	3/27/41
Howard R. Stagner	Park Nat.	4/8/41	--	4/1/47
Merlin K. Potts	Asst. Pk. Nat.	12/23/46	--	1/1/50
Russell K. Grater	Park Nat.	4/28/47	--	1/1/50
Merlin K. Potts	Park Nat.	1/2/50	--	Still serving.
Robert H. McIntyre	Asst. Pk. Nat.	5/1/50	--	Still serving.

4. Park Rangers -- No Longer Serving.

Name	Title	From	to	Termination
William McCullough	Forest Ranger	1905	--	1907
Alfred B. Conrad	Forest Ranger	1907	--	1906
Oscar Brown	Park Ranger	11/12/06	--	Dec. 1906
Thomas O'Farrell	"	7/1/13	--	10/30/17
Samuel Bates	"	5/1/08	--	2/23/12
Harry G. Greer	"	2/24/12	--	6/30/13
John B. Flett	"	7/1/13	--	11/9/21
Rudolf L. Rosse	"	9/24/14	--	5/8/18
Herman B. Barnett	"	10/1/17	--	4/30/45
William Stafford	"	10/1/17	--	4/20/20
C. E. Fisk	"	6/16/18	--	4/12/21
Claud Sies	"	6/1/20	--	3/-/25
J. R. Brentner	"	5/9/21	--	12/4/25
Floyd Schmoe	"	6/20/22	--	10/1/24
William Baldwin	"	6/1/23	--	3/31/28

Name	Title	From	to	Termination
Carl Tice	Park Ranger	10/21/23	--	6/23/49
Harold Hall	"	6/15/24	--	9/30/50
Harry Nelson	"	5/16/25	--	2/28/27
Frank Greer	"	10/1/25	--	12/13/39
Preston P. Macy	"	6/1/26	--	7/1/35
John Davis	"	6/1/26	--	4/1/38
Oscar Nedergren	"	3/6/27	--	2/22/44
John L. Rickard	"	4/6/28	--	1/31/47
Charles B. Browne	"	10/1/29	--	6/19/39
A. R. Dost	"	1/15/38	--	4/30/49
Jack Broadbent	"	2/16/39	--	10/15/39
Robert K. Weldon	"	2/5/40	--	7/23/50
Reino Sarlin	"	4/1/40	--	8/20/42
Herbert G. Bender	"	10/1/42	--	5/14/50
W. W. Yeager	"	2/23/44	--	10/6/45
Stanley D. Jones	"	3/19/45	--	6/16/46
Elvin R. Johnson	"	6/8/49	--	9/15/51

Note: Through the World War II years of 1943-45, Barbara L. Dickinson and Catherine Byrnes were employed as "Rangerettes" on a seasonal basis at the Nisqually Entrance Station.

5. The Present Ranger Staff.

Name	Capacity	Date of Appointment
Albert Rose	Chief Ranger	10/1/39
William J. Butler	Asst. Chief Ranger	5/1/36
J. Leonard Volz	Asst. Chief Ranger	12/1/42

Name	Capacity	Date of Appointment
William Beckman	Dist. Pk. Ranger	4/16/44
Gordon K. Patterson	Dist. Pk. Ranger	2/16/46
Robert W. Rogers	"	12/26/47
Julius A. Martinek*	"	10/30/49
Aubrey L. Haines	"	6/30/50
Cornelius V. Molenaar	" (acting)	6/12/50
Dee Molenaar	Park Ranger	11/24/50
Delmer M. Armstrong	"	1/7/51
Dwight L. Hamilton	"	10/1/51
Raymond T. Bright	"	12/26/51

* On detached service for training.

6. The Early Mountain Guides (1891-1929).

During the summer of 1891, the year after he had made the climb of Mount Rainier with the Reverend S. C. Smith party that included Miss Fay Fuller, the first woman to reach the summit, Leonard Longmire set himself up
1891 as the first professional guide at the Mountain and charged a fee of $1.00 per person for the trip to the top from Camp Muir. By 1896 other work become more lucrative and Mr. Longmire left the mountain and searched for gold in the Klondike.

John Reese employed guides at his "Camp of the Clouds" above Paradise as early as 1903, but their names are not known. Jules Stampfler, a popular
1903 guide, was employed there probably about 1905 for the first time.

In 1911 upon the recommendation of Francois E. Matthes of the Geological Survey, after two climbers had perished in a storm on August 14, 1909, the park

superintendent instituted an "Official Guide System" for Mount Rainier copied after the Swiss. Of this system he had the following to say: "While the present guiding system in the park is crude compared with that of the Swiss
1911 Alps, the number and class of tourists attempting the summit does not warrant, at this time, a system and regulations that would add greatly to the expense of making the ascent, but the number in each party should be limited to eight persons. Four persons were authorized to act as guides in the park during the season of 1911, one of whom was not permitted to guide to the summit not across any glacier. These authorized to guide to the summit are mountaineers of known ability, and no accidents of a serious nature have occurred where parties have been accompanied by these official guides."

During the season of 1912, seven guides were authorized by the superintendent to take parties to the summit of the mountain.
1912

In 1914 at least four guides were authorized by the superintendent. The following men and the fees that they were allowed to charge for each party
1914 of climbers were listed by the superintendent in his annual report: Harry S. Green -- $25; Julos Stampfler -- $25; F. H. Tuell -- $15; and H. A. Loss -- $15.

In 1918 when the Rainier National Park Company took over the complete operation of all facilities at Paradise, O. D. Sperlin was hired as Chief
1918 Guide for the Company. It was he who led the climb to the summit that year on the 48th anniversary of the Stevens-Van Trump climb of 1870.

Between 1919 and 1924 the Rainier National Park Company sought qualified
1919- Swiss guides for Mount Rainier. Two very popular brothers, Hans and Heinie
1925 Fuhrer, natives of Grenwald, Switzerland, worked as summit guides between 1919 and 1925.

Even the summit guides had their troubles. On July 2, 1929, two

Assistant Guides, Leon Brigham and Forrest Greathouse, with a party of three climbers were caught in a storm in a descent of the Mountain to the east of

1929 Gibraltar, and the five fell into a crevasse. Of the five, Forrest Greathouse and Edwin Wetzel died in the fall.

B. EARLY TRANSPORTATION (1883-1915).

By the summer of 1883 a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad had been built to the coal mining town of Wilkeson, Washington. From here trails built under the supervision of Bailey Willis led to the northwestern portion of Mount Rainier. Carbon Glacier, Willis Glacier, Crater Lake, and Seattle
1883 Park were being advertised as tourist attractions as early as 1888. Eminent authorities visiting the area praised its scenic grandeur above that found in Switzerland.

In 1891 James Longmire, pioneer guide, with the help of his sons, grandsons and friendly Indians, completed a toll road from Cowlitz Valley to Longmire's
1891 Springs at the southwestern corner of the mountain and opened the area to public travel.

Major E. S. Ingraham (39) had the following to say about travel to the mountain in 1895:

"While at present it takes two days of staging and one-half day's travel over a rugged mountain trail to get to Paradise Park from Seattle or Tacoma,
1895 yet no one seems to mind the fatigue.

"Seattle Park, on the north side, can be reached by the old Bailey Willis trail, and Glacier Fields on the northeast side by the Carbon River trail which is the most direct route to the glaciers."

During the 1890's a traveler from Tacoma took an early morning trolley to Lake Park where he or she boarded a fast horse-drawn stage which traveled to the eastward and passed by Clear Lake and Lake Kapowsin on the way to Eatonville where an overnight stop was made, a distance of 37 miles from
1895 Tacoma. Early the following morning the stage bore its passengers eastward to Ashford Postoffice, a distance of 18 miles, where a lunch stop was made.

By late afternoon a new team whisked the passenger over the 15 miles of bumpy toll road to the hotel and hospitality offered to the guest at Longmire's Springs by the Longmire family. If the passenger was overly ambitious or short of time, he could proceed up the slopes of the mountain to Captain Skinner's Camp at Paradise Park by foot or horseback after a bountiful supper at the springs.

1896-1900 Fred G. Plummer, in his report on the Mount Rainier Reserve (113), written in 1900, stated that, "Since 1896 stages have run from Tacoma to Longmire's Springs during July, August, and September of each year to accommodate the tourist travel en route to Paradise Park."

1904 On July 1, 1904, the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad, later to become a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, built its line to Ashford within six miles of the park and began a passenger service from the cities of Seattle and Tacoma which continued until 1931.

1910 Although automobiles were allowed to enter the park on August 7, 1907, stages between the trains at Ashford and Longmire's Springs were horse drawn prior to the spring of 1910 when the Tacoma Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company was given a permit from the Secretary to operate two 20-passenger automobile stages. The La Lape Tours Company also secured a permit in 1910 to operate automobile stages from Tacoma to Longmire's Springs, but after several trips they abandoned their schedule due to faulty equipment.

1907-1915 The building of the government road to Paradise Valley by the Corps of the U. S. Army Engineers, 1903-1911, and the permission of the Secretary to allow automobiles into the park in 1907 caused tourist travel to increase at an astounding rate. Although automobiles were not allowed to travel above the Nisqually Glacier bridge prior to 1915, visitors had increased from

2068 in 1907 to 15,038 people per year through 1914. With the opening of Paradise Valley to one way automobile traffic in June of 1915, park visitation increased in one year to 33,166 people. Automobile traffic at that time was limited to about twenty miles of road. The figures presented were phenomenal to the park personnel at that time, but today (1951) with only about 80 miles of paved road in the park we have had 871,000 people come to see the mountain during the season.

Evidence at this time refutes the long standing statement that women were not allowed to drive on park roads until 1916. This misconception may have sprung from the wording of a local regulation which, between 1915 and 1918, prohibited women and boys under 21 years of age from driving automobiles over the one way control road to Paradise Valley above Glacier Bridge.

C. BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF PARK ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

James Longmire, with the help of his sons, grandsons, and friendly
1890- Indians including Indian Henry, completed the first wagon road to Longmire's
1891 Springs from Sukotash Valley (then the Ashford-National area of wild rasp-berries from which the valley received its Indian name).

For that fiscal year the Honorable Francis W. Cushman, Representative from the State of Washington to Congress, was instrumental in obtaining an appropriation of $10,000 for survey and construction of a road to Mount
03 Rainier. During 1903-04 a survey from the forest boundary to Paradise was completed by C. A. Piper under the supervision of Eugene Rickenbacher, civilian employee of the Corps of United States Army Engineers.

A. D. Miller of Seattle was awarded the first contract for clearing and grading about one mile of road above Longmire Springs. The Act of 1904
1904 made $6000 available for survey of a road from eastern Washington to Mount Rainier National Park. This was completed with an alternate route to Paradise Valley by Engineer John Zug in the late fall of the year.

During the fall of 1906 and the spring of 1907 extensive road improvement
1907 work between the west forest boundary and Longmire was completed. On August 7, 1907, the first automobiles were allowed by order of the Secretary to reach the office of the Corps of U. S. Army Engineers at Longmire's Springs.

Automobile regulations were promulgated and the new road was surfaced as far as the Nisqually Glacier Bridge by late summer. A total of 117
1908 automobiles entered the park with the purchase of a $5.00 annual permit. Clearing had progressed well above Narada Falls. An 825 foot wooden tramway was operating to the top of the ridge above Glacier Bridge to supply the road

camp at Frog Heaven above Gap Point.

Horse and buggy traffic was allowed through Gap Point and on to Narada
1910 Falls prior to the winter snows. The first park money was spent on repairs of the new road during the season.

The new road was completed to Camp of the Clouds at Paradise Valley by
1911 the Corps of U. S. Army Engineers in the late summer of that year. On October 9, 1911, the first automobile, bearing President W. Howard Taft, arrived at Camp of the Clouds pulled by mule power.

In August the first auto under its own power driven by Mr. Lynn Miller with
1912 Edward Allen and Superintendent Hall reached Paradise Valley.

$10,000 became available by the Sundry Civil Act of June 25, 1913
1913 for a road survey to the east boundary of the park via Grave Creek. This was completed by W. M. Bosworth to McClellan Pass, a distance of 14 miles, on November 1, 1914.

On June 20, 1915 one way automobile traffic was allowed from Nisqually
1915 Glacier Bridge to Paradise Valley by a system of hourly controls under park ranger supervision.

In 1914 the Mount Rainier Mining Company had begun construction of a road from boundary marker #62 on the White River, 12 miles on to Glacier Basin. This was completed in 1916. J. G. Morgan, engineer, was at this time surveying a road from Inspiration Point below Paradise via Stevens Canyon to Cayuse Pass.
1916 The park superintendent predicted that the McClellan Pass Highway (now Chinook Pass) from eastern Washington would reach the White River Ranger Station by 1917. He also spoke of the new entrance to the park at Carbon River where the road to Osterest Creek had been surveyed to within a short distance of the Carbon Glacier in the fall of 1915.

One truck was being operated to Glacier Basin over the Starbo Road which
1917- had cost the company $37,500 for 12 miles of construction. The McClellan
1918 Pass Road was almost complete and surfaced to White River. Plans were being made by the State and Pierce County to build a road to Carbon River Entrance.

Superintendent Toll discussed plans for a complete road system about the
1920 Mountain in his annual report. The State and County road west of Nisqually Entrance was being paved.

$50,000 was appropriated and work started on the Carbon River Road to
1921 the glacier. The U. S. Forest Service was constructing a road west from Carbon River Entrance to meet the county road from Fairfax.

Survey of the West Side Road was being made in 1922 and upon completion
1922- of the survey in 1923, the park superintendent asked for early construction
1923 of the highway as a part of the "Around the Mountain plan".

On June 25th the road between Glacier Bridge and Paradise was opened for the first time to unrestricted two-way traffic. The Carbon River Road to Cataract Creek was completed but not used due to a lag in the work on the
1924 road approaching the park from Fairfax. At this time the State and County road from Lewis, Washington (now Packwood) had approached within one-fourth mile of the park boundary near Ohanapecosh Hot Springs. Beginning with the winter of 1923-24 the road from Nisqually Entrance to Longmire has been kept open to winter traffic to this date.

Bureau of Public Roads crews were surveying the southern end of the West
1925- Side Road for the work which began early in 1926. The initial road survey
1926 to Yakima Park was being carried out in the year of 1925. B. P. R. estimates for the proposed park road system amounted to $7,000,000.

The automobile permit fee was reduced from $2.50 to $1.00 during the season of 1927. The road to Round Pass was completed and work on the second

1927-1928 three miles of the Yakima Park Highway was going on successfully. The Naches Pass Highway (old McClellan Pass Road) was being worked on by the State for trans-state travel. The B. P. R. was building a new highway to the southeastern boundary of the park from Lewis, Washington

On July 4th the road to Round Pass was opened to the public. On July 20th the road to Yakima Park was almost completed and a caravan of 300 autos

1930 were driven there for a public preview of the park's new "Sunrise" development to be opened in July 1931. The final location of the Stevens Canyon-East Side Road was decided during the winter of 1930-31.

During the winter of 1931-32 the park's new "snow-go kept the road open to Canyon Rim. Chinook Pass Highway was opened to public travel. One and one-

1932 fourth miles of the Stevens Canyon Road was being graded. The East Side Road was progressing satisfactorily. Two and nine-tenth miles of the West Side Road built as far as the North Puyallup River not opened to the public due to a lack of funds. The B. P. R. road from Lewis (Packwood) Washington had reached Chanapecosh Campground.

Tunnel contracts had been completed on the East Side and Stevens Canyon

1938 Roads. The Nisqually Glacier Bridge, damaged in 1934 by floods, was repaired by "force account" during the season of 1938.

1940 East Side Road was opened to the public on June 16th at a cost of $1,400,000.

1941 Stevens Canyon Road contracts were progressing well, the superintendent expected the road to be open to the public by 1944.

1942 Due to a lack of labor and materials caused by the war effort of the nation, work on existing Stevens Canyon Road contracts came to a halt.

The Skate Creek Road south of Longmire was building from Ashford to Packwood under U. S. F. S. permit. The Kautz Creek Flood of October 2nd
1947 destroyed one-half mile of the National Park Highway west of Longmire and temporarily cut off park headquarters from the outside world.

Renewed efforts were being made by the State to complete and open the
1948 White Pass Highway across the Cascades near the southeastern boundary of the park. The winter road to Paradise was closed in December by avalanches and wind thrown timber.

Contracts were let and work renewed on the Stevens Canyon Road which
1950 was idle during and after the war years. Depreciation of $50,000 per year since 1941 was calculated over its length of 16.4 miles from 1941 to 1950.

On August 12, 1951, the White Pass Highway over the Cascades, an all year road, was opened to the public bringing a far greater number of visitors to the park over the East Side Road. The Stevens Canyon contracts were progressing well and it was hoped that the road might be open to public travel in 1956.

D. EARLY HOTELS AND CAMPS AND THEIR KEEPERS.

1. The Longmire's Springs Hotel.

Across the Cascades in 1853, with the first wagon train over Naches Pass, came a man and his family from Fountain County, Indiana, as leader of
1853 the Indiana party. This man, James Longmire, a pioneer of the Pacific Northwest, successful farmer, stockman, legislator, and explorer who settled on Yelm Prairie near Olympia, was to be the one who eventually would open up the scenic grandeur of Mount Rainier to the public. In 1861, as packer for a
61 railroad reconnaisance party across the Cascades, he blazed the first trail up the Nisqually River and down Skate Creek on the south side of the mountain. In 1870 he led Hazard Stevens, P. B. Van Trump and Coleman to Bear Prairie. From here, with the help of the Indian guide, Sluiskin, the first successful
1870 summit climb was made. A month later Mr. Longmire led another party to the mountain where S. F. Emmons and A. D. Wilson made the second successful climb.

Thirteen years later, in 1883, while he was guiding P. B. Van Trump and his friend George Bayley to the slopes of Rainier, they persuaded him that he should accompany them to the summit. This he did without incident and,
1883 upon returning to the Nisqually River bar where the horses had been left on hobbles, found that the stock had strayed. A short search was carried out by the three men and the contented horses were found on the north bank of the Nisqually River grazing in a lush meadow from which bubbled a number of warm mineral springs.

About a year later, resolved to develop these springs on the order of famous "spas" in Europe, Mr. Longmire returned with his son Elcain and posted
188[illegible] a homestead claim about the area. Finding out later that he could not patent a homestead claim on unsurveyed land, he filed upon 18.2 acres about the springs

as a claim under the Mineral Land Laws and to be doubly safe, surveyed a traverse line from Yelm Prairie to the springs at his own expense. In the fall of 1884, a spur trail from the old Cowlitz or Longmire trail leading to Bear Prairie was opened up to the springs, and at least one small building was erected on his claim.

In the spring of 1890 the Longmire family began construction of a toll road to the springs from Nikotash Valley, and before the summer was over a
1890 small log hotel was built on James Longmire's claim a short distance from the single cabin (built in 1888) which still stands on the unpatented claim of his son, Elcain. By present standards of construction the hotel was quite small. It was a two story structure, 20 by 30 feet in size, the lower story with its puncheon floor served at the lobby while the second story contained five small
1891 guest rooms. With the completion of the road in 1891, tourists began to arrive and in a short time the fragrance of the meals and the homespun hospitality of the Longmire's became well known.

By 1894 a bath house had been built and an attendant was in charge. As travel increased an addition was made to the original hotel, several rough
1894 cabins were made available to guests, and other structures were built to house the large family of Elcain and Martha Longmire who took over the active management at the springs each summer prior to the death of James Longmire in 1897.

In 1899 when Mount Rainier National Park was created from the public lands, Longmire Springs was the only piece of patented land within the boundaries of
1905 the new area. In 1905 the park superintendent recommended to the Secretary that this piece of patented land be purchased by the government. This was finally accomplished in 1939. In 1906, despite competition from the new

1906 National Park Inn, accommodations for thirty guests per day at the Springs Hotel was not nearly enough to meet the public demand. Business was good, the rates were lower than those charged by the National Park Inn, but the delapidated condition of fences and buildings between 1911 and 1913 was protested by the 1915 park superintendent. In 1915 Elsain Longmire, the manager of the Longmire Springs Hotel property, died.

In 1916 the family leased the property to the Longmire Springs Hotel 1916 Company which operated the facilities for one year before making needed improvements. Sixteen new cottages, a new sulphur plunge, and a two story seventeen room hotel 50 by 100 feet in size was erected. In 1920 the Rainier 1920 National Park Company bought up the leases and made a twenty year contract with the family. The original hotel was burned and the seventeen room structure was moved south of the road where it became the National Park Inn Annex.

2. The Mountain Camps.

Although many travelers came to the Longmire's Springs Hotel for the benefits derived from the warm mineral and mud baths, this place was only a temporary rest stop for a great number of visitors who came to enjoy Paradise Park. A way trail to this beautiful area was brushed out by the Longmires as early as 1885. There above the valley on "Camp of the Clouds" on the east 1895 shoulder of Alta Vista, Captain (later Major) James Skinner set up a tent camp to care for visitors about 1895. For several years this camp served as accommodation for the general public who hiked or rode over Harry Carter's toll trail from Longmire's.

Skinner abandoned this enterprise at about the time of the Alaska Gold 1898 Rush in 1898, and John Reese took over the summer operation. Instead of utilizing the site on Alta Vista, Mr. Reese selected another on the ridge that

runs to the southwest known as Theosophy Ridge. Mr. Reese developed his summer tent camp until it became a well known objective in the new Mount Rainier National Park. During the summer of 1903 the Secretary of the Interior issued a permit to John Reese for the operation of one cook tent and seven sleeping
1909- tents in the Paradise area. By 1909 his operation was using 40 tents and two
1911 wooden structures. In 1910 he was having trouble with disposal of sewage. By 1911 the size of the camp had increased to 60 tents, and a maximum of 125 people per day were accommodated through July and August.

1915 was the last year of Mr. Reese's operation. In 1916 the Rainier National Park Company was organized. They purchased Mr. Reese's holdings and
1916 opened them to the workers who were building the new Paradise Inn as well as to the general public. About 4,000 guests were served there during the summer of 1916. After Paradise Inn was opened on July 1, 1917, the tent camp was used only as an annex for the overflow of guests.

George B. Hall, with a permit from the Secretary for a tent camp at Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds in 1908, gave some competition to Mr. Reese's operation by establishing Wigwam Camp or Hotel near Mirror Lakes (then called Three
-915 Lakes). In the fall of 1915, after the government road to Paradise had been opened to automobile traffic and after business had declined sharply due to the popularity of Paradise, Mr. Hall discontinued operations and sold all portable materials to the Rainier National Park Company. They operated the camp through
1918 the season of 1918, and then the equipment was dismantled and used along with that at Paradise Camp and the new tent camp which had been erected by the company at Nisqually Glacier Bridge.

A little known camp located down the river from Silver Spray Falls at the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs and about one-fourth mile outside the park boundary

1913 was that tent camp operated by Mrs. Eva M. O'Neal in 1913. During the short summer season of that year about 175 people coming over the twelve miles of trail from Lewis (Packwood), Washington stopped in the area. Some of the visitors took the new 16-mile national park trail from the ranger's headquarters to Reflection Lake and Paradise Valley. With the completion of the

1924 county road from Lewis in 1924, Dr. A. W. Bridge and associates of the Bridge Clinic, Tacoma, Washington, obtained a public franchise from the U. S. Forest Service to operate a hotel and related facilities as a public health resort. Here they built the Chamberlain Hot Springs Lodge with hot

1931 mineral baths. In 1931 this area was added to the lands of Mount Rainier National Park by act of Congress, and on December 17, 1934 a new contract for

1934 operation of the property was given to Dr. Bridge by the Secretary of the Interior. That year the modern two lane highway built by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads (U. P. R.) opened the area to the public. In 1947 Mr. and Mrs. Martin Killian of Batonville, Washington purchased Dr. Bridge's rights to the

1947 Chamberlain Hot Springs property. The existing contract was then extended to the new operation.

3. National Park Inn -- Longmire.

During the spring of 1906 the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad Company obtained a permit from the Secretary to erect an inn on the public land across the road from the Longmire Springs Hotel property. To have their inn open to

1906 the public on July 1, it was necessary for them, in the early spring, to make repairs to the road east of the park boundary for hauling in lumber and other supplies. Mr. J. S. Kleiber was the original manager who prided himself on having the best service offered to visitors at the mountain. By 1907 the inn was able to serve 60 people in the main building and 75 others in tents.

In 1909 a new manager took charge and a total of 70 tents were erected.

1911 In 1911 the park superintendent described the National Park Inn as a three story structure 125 feet long by 32 feet wide, containing 36 rooms and, by using 66 tents, able to accommodate 225 guests. He also spoke of a log clubhouse which had recently been erected near the main building for the recreational

1918 use of guests. In 1918 the Rainier National Park Company purchased the franchise and inn property. In 1920 when they had made a contract for the

1920 leasing of the Longmire Springs Hotel property from the Longmire family, the hotel on the north side of the road was moved to the south side where it

1926 became the National Park Inn annex. On June 9th, 1926, the inn burned to the ground, but the annex was saved and to this day remains as park headquarters to serve the public.

L. Rainier National Park Company Operation.

In 1916 the Mount Rainier National Park Advisory Board and Stephen T. Mather, the Director of the National Park Service, met with business men from Seattle and Tacoma and sponsored an organization known as the Rainier National Park Company for the purpose of developing needed hotel and transportation facilities within the park. The initial capital of the company was $200,000,

1916 / and a preferential contract was given to the company by the Secretary of the Interior to provide essential public services to the public at Mount Rainier. Mr. T. H. Martin resigned as Secretary of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce to become the first general manager.

In spite of adverse snow conditions and a poor road to Paradise Valley the company was able to build and open on July 1, 1917, the famous Paradise

1917 Inn made of logs from the Silver Forest, costing $100,000 and accommodating 400 guests. Along with Paradise Inn the company operated the large tent camp

at Paradise purchased from John Reese, the tent camp at Indian Henry's purchased from George B. Hill, a temporary tent camp at the Nisqually Entrance, and another built at the Nisqually Glacier Bridge which was supplied by
1921 electricity from a hydro-electric plant at Van Trump Creek. In 1921 after the company had consolidated the holdings of the National Park Inn and the Longmire Springs Hotel, they were able to serve 1400 guests per day on the south side of the mountain.

In 1929 Mr. T. H. Martin resigned his position as manager due to ill health and was succeeded by Mr. Paul E. Sceva. The following year the company opened the new Paradise Lodge and cabins to the public, and by 1931, when the
1931 Yakima Park area was first opened to the public, Sunrise Lodge and 200 cabins were built and ready for public convenience. During the depression years the
1942 company suffered financial reverses, and during the years of World War II it was forced to sell the unoccupied guest cabins at Paradise and Yakima Park to liquidate its holdings and remain solvent. Today the company operates
1951 for public service at the mountain the National Park Inn at Longmire, the Paradise Lodge and Inn, and Sunrise Lodge at Yakima Park.

E. WILDLIFE AND FISH MANAGEMENT.

During the 1880's and 1890's promiscuous hunting of the wildlife about Mount Rainier undoubtedly brought about a sharp reduction in the numbers of the larger mammals. Evidence leads one to believe that annual hunting expeditions to the park-like areas on the east and south sides of the mountain by the Indian tribes brought about a condition of scarcity due to the use of 1880's-firearms. Newspaper accounts and the verbal accounts of old-timers tell of the 1890's wanton destruction of goats and other animals by small parties of sportsmen who came to the mountain for late summer or fall hunting. Parties of hunters staying at the Longmire's Springs Hotel often bragged about the large numbers of goats which they shot to watch them pitch over the faces of cliffs or glaciers. John Muir, who visited the mountain in 1888 with William Keith, the artist, reckoned that the icy cone of Rainier furnished protection to 200 mountain goats. By 1899 when the area was set aside as a national park and sanctuary for the wildlife, goats were seldom seen by visitors to the mountain.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report (155) of the year 1905, had the following to say about the wildlife within Mount Rainier National Park:

"Black bear, deer, cougar, and wildcats are fairly plentiful in the valleys, though they are seldom seen on account of the density of the underbrush. Wolverine, martens, and fisher also abound. Beaver and otter have been exterminated. The number of mountain goats appears to have slowly diminished. Few of these animals have been shot recently in the mountains adjacent to the 1905 reservation, and probably none within its limits. Yet it is feared that this interesting animal will soon no longer be seen in the vicinity of Mount Rainier.

The wolves and cougars have increased within the last few years, and it is probable that their depredations are the cause of the disappearance of the goat. It is possible that the number of cougars could be reduced if they were systematically hunted by the rangers. There are a few elk in the park about the headwaters of the Puyallup River and an increasing number of marmots in Paradise Valley."

1907 In his annual report of 1907 the acting superintendent recommended to the Secretary that a "no hunting" refuge be set up on the lands of the forest reserve adjoining the north and west boundaries of the park to protect the park wildlife moving in and out of the park.

1908 The acting superintendent in 1908 spoke of the few fish in the park rivers and streams due to the general turbid water conditions. He also spoke of the 15 to 30 bands of goats seen north and east of the Sluiskin Mountains, and commented upon the general disappearance of the goats in the lands of the national forests where they were formerly found at much lower elevations than on Mount Rainier.

1909 The first conviction of a deer hunter in the Nisqually District of the park was obtained in 1909. The fine imposed was $100. Rifles were taken away from the miners at Glacier Basin repeatedly by the park rangers. Four cougars were taken in the park by rangers during the winter of 1908-09.

1911 In 1911 Superintendent Hall asked for a three mile wide refuge around the park to protect the wildlife moving to lower elevations in the winter, and stricter "no hunting" regulations.

1912 By 1912 the superintendent mentioned for the first time the employment of paid hunters for the killing and trapping of predators within the park.

In 1913 Superintendent Ethan Allen strongly recommended a ten mile strip

1913 around the park as a wildlife refuge.

By 1914 wildlife in general was on the increase. Deer and goats were often seen. Goats had once more returned to Van Trump Park. A small herd of
1914 elk, the first seen in the park since 1905, was reported from the central east side of Mount Rainier. During the winter the rangers had trapped two cougar, two wildcats and twenty-five marten as predators.

In the years of 1915 and 1916 the large mammals were more often seen. Deer were plentiful, one hundred goats were seen in one band, and bear, for the
1915- first time, were causing serious damage to construction camps. In September
1916 of 1915, Mr. Ira D. Light, Pierce County fish and game warden, planted 25,000 Eastern brook trout fingerlings in the lakes and streams of the Carbon River district. A four year closure of the waters was put in effect. By 1918 the fish in Mowich Lake were 18 inches in length.

During the summer of 1917, the Pierce County wardens planted 25,000 fingerling trout divided between Lake George, Lake Louise, Reflection Lake, Golden Lakes, and Fish Creek, all to be closed until 1921. In 1918 park wild-
1917- life observations indicated that beaver were plentiful on Tahoma Creek, racoons
1918 were common at Longmire, deer, bear, and goat were common, Canada lynx was rare, elk were not seen but antlers were picked up, and otter had not been seen for some time.

Although the first studies of the animal life of Mount Rainier were made in July and August, 1897, by a party of the Biological Survey led by Dr. C.
1919 Hart Merriam, it was not until 1919 that a detailed study of the mammals and birds of the mountain was undertaken by a party of the Biological Survey led by Dr. Walter P. Taylor. In cooperation with the National Park Service, the

Mazama Club of Portland and the Mountaineers of Seattle, valuable materials were collected and sent to the U. S. National Museum in Washington, D. C. The study brought out a tentative list of 54 mammals and 102 birds by species in the park.

During 1920 four beaver were brought from Walla Walla, Washington by the Biological Survey and placed in the Longmire Meadow. Plans were worked out to employ government predator hunters in the park to rid the area of wolves, coyotes, cougars, bobcats and lynx. During the summer of 1920, Lake Louise
1920 and Reflection Lake became the most popular and heaviest fished lakes in the park. An additional 10,000 Eastern brook trout 2½ to 3 inches long were planted there. 300 fish were placed in the stream at Longmire Meadows.

In 1921 and 1922 the fishing in the lakes of the Carbon River district and Lake George became very popular. Heavy stocking of fingerlings in park
1921- waters was instituted by the County and State Game Commissions. In cooperation
1922 with the neighboring counties and the State of Washington, four district rangers of the park were given commissions as fish and game wardens.

For a short time, beginning in 1923, the Rainier National Forest and Lewis County, in cooperation with Mount Rainier National Park, set up two and one
1923 half townships of land along the southern boundary of the park as a game refuge to protect park animals from hunters when driven out of the park by early winter snow.

In 1924 the largest fish caught in the park was a four pound six ounce
1924- Eastern brook from Lake Louise. 180,000 fish were planted in the park lakes
1925 and streams. Excellent fishing was enjoyed in Lake George, Lake Louise, and Reflection Lake during 1925. That year 200,000 fish were planted in the park.

By 1926, due to the trapping of predators by the government hunters of the U. S. Biological Survey, only an occasional cougar was seen. Wildlife
1926 estimates for the year were: Deer -- 450; goat -- 250; bear -- 225; wolf -- 10; coyote, bobcat, lynx -- 300; cougar -- 18; eagles -- 50; and elk -- 20.

In 1928 by an agreement between the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, the State
1928 of Washington, and Pierce County Game Commissions, 550,000 fish for planting in park waters were reared locally from eggs supplied by the Bureau of Fisheries.

During 1930 the promiscuous feeding of bears caused damage to cars and construction camps and many injuries to visitors. The first culvert trap
1930 was made, and many bears were taken to remote areas of the park. In July two wolverines were seen by the trail crew, the first in ten years. Porcupine damage was noted on Corliss Divide, and foxes were plentiful.

By 1932 the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries was preparing to build a fish hatchery at Silver Springs to restock the park lakes and streams that had been
1932 gradually depleted by heavy fishing pressure for a number of years. A plant of Yellowstone elk was made by the State of Washington to the west of the national park.

The winter of 1932-33 was one of heavy snow, and there was much poaching of wildlife outside of the park on state lands. Deer standing at entrance stations were fed hay by the park personnel. 15 to 25 animals fed daily at the Nisqually Entrance. A timber wolf and a porcupine were seen during the
1932- summer season. A marmot and golden mantled ground squirrels were seen at
1933 Longmire. Mr. D. H. Madson, Supervisor of Wildlife Resources, made a brief study of the fish food conditions of the poorly stocked lakes and streams.

In 1934 the bear problem was again aggravated. It was solved by trapping and transporting the animals to new areas. Lake George was the best fishing in the park, with 1,400 fish being caught in the first week of the open season. Mr. E. A. Kitchin, Resident CCC Wildlife Technician, made studies and a
1934 collection of birds and mammals for the park museum. He recommended that the southern boundary of the park be extended to allow a winter home for the park elk and deer.

During the season of 1937 the Bureau of Fisheries continued to take fish spawn from Kowich Lake for the Silver Springs hatchery, but the supply was
1937 down to 25,000 eggs. Porcupines had moved west and were girdling trees in Stevens Canyon. Elk tracks were noted at Indian Bar. District Ranger W. J. Butler found a live mouse at 12,000 foot elevation on the mountain. Mr. E. A. Kitchin continued his wildlife studies and collections at Mount Rainier.

In 1938 a fungus disease at the Silver Springs hatchery made removal of
1938 all fish necessary for sterilization of equipment. A timber wolf was met on the trail by a park employee near Three Lakes cabin. A porcupine was observed near Longmire.

By 1939 the Silver Springs hatchery was again in operation and reared 238,400 fish for park waters. Porcupines were no longer rare in the park.
1939 Elk were more frequently seen in the east and southeastern part of the park. A ranger-naturalist observed a grey squirrel in the park.

Bears caused six serious injuries during the season of 1940. Sixteen
1940 were trapped and removed to less inhabited areas. Fishing in general was poor to fair in park waters. Lake George proved poor fishing for the first time. New fish barrels with air were added to the fish planting truck.

In 1943 the Silver Springs hatchery produced its last fish for park waters
1943 and turned over its production to salmon needed for the war effort.

On July 1, 1945, the park superintendent set aside the waters of the
1945 Ohanapecosh River and its tributaries for "fly fishing only". Upon approval it became a park regulation.

In 1947 the Assistant Park Naturalist began studies of the food potential
1947 of some park lakes and streams in conjunction with recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service. A study of the park goat population was also instituted. Fishing in park waters continued to be fair to poor.

By August 1949, Lewis Garlick, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, made a reconnaissance and study of 12 park lakes to determine a future stocking policy.
1949 A heavy winter kill of goats along the western boundary of the park was recorded. 41 goats perished at one place during the severe winter of 1948-49. In 1949 a cooperative agreement was reached between the State of Washington Department of Game and the Fish and Wildlife Service for the rearing of trout at the Puyallup State Hatchery for park waters. Stocking of park waters was again continued by the park rangers in 1949.

Wildlife estimates for the park in 1951 contained the following figures:
1951 black bear, 50-60; beaver, 50-60; bobcat, 40; cougar, 5; coyote, 50-100; black-tailed deer, 400; mule deer, 10-20; eagles, rare; elk, 50-60; fox, uncommon; goats, 300; grouse, uncommon; marmot, common; marten, common; mink, uncommon; otter, rare; porcupine, uncommon; ptarmigan, uncommon; raccoons, common; skunks, rare; squirrels, common; and wolf, rare. During the summer, four otter were seen fishing in the beaver dams east of Tahoma Creek near the single beaver lodge.

F. GRAZING ON THE NATIONAL PARK.

In July of 1897 two beef and seven milk cows were driven to "Camp of the Clouds" in Paradise Park to supply milk for the Mazama Club outing and climb to the summit of that year. Miss Ella McBride of Seattle, Washington, a member of that party, when interviewed by the park naturalist on August 24, 1951

1897- at Paradise Inn, recalled that in 1898 members of her organization observed
1898 sheep grazing in the meadows at Paradise Valley. The group petitioned Congress to close that beautiful wild flower garden to the grazing of all livestock.

Milk cows and horses were observed grazing near "Reese's Camp" at Paradise

1905- Valley between 1905 and 1910. These few animals were allowed by the acting
1910 park superintendent under the lease granted to Mr. Reese for his summer camp operation.

By 1906 promiscuous grazing of stock on park lands was eliminated by the acting park superintendent. In that year Mr. G. F. Allen refused a permit to Mr. J. S. Kloeber for grazing 50 head of sheep at Indian Henry's Hunting

1906 Ground and 28 head of horses and cattle at Bear Prairie, stating that "Bear Prairie was being fully utilized by stock under permit to Mr. Eleazine Longmire, and that only the Secretary of the Interior could grant a permit to graze on park lands."

The Department of Agriculture directed in 1908 that "all permits allowing grazing of live stock on parts of the National Forests abutting on the National Parks will contain a paragraph providing that the permittees will not

1908 allow their stock to drift over into the National Parks, under penalty of the cancellation of their permits and the denial of future grazing privileges." Action by the Supervisor of the Rainier National Forest was directed to those

permittees trespassing on lands within Mount Rainier National Park.

On March 26, 1917, the Acting Superintendent of National Parks requested that Mr. D. L. Reaburn, Supervisor of Mount Rainier National Park, make a study in regard to park lands suitable for the grazing of horses and cattle as a war emergency measure which could be allowed under provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stats., 535), creating the National Park Service. On
1917 April 2nd of that year, Supervisor Reaburn recommended that permits not be let for grazing on park lands, stating that "no areas within Mount Rainier National Park are suitable for such use."

On April 26, 1917, the Forest Supervisor, G. P. Allen, of the Rainier National Forest was directed to issue grazing temporary permits for grazing of livestock on the forest as a war emergency measure. On April 27th he notified
1917 Supervisor Reaburn of the directive and recommended that Mount Rainier National Park be opened to sheep grazing of 10,000 ewes and their lambs for at least one season in remote areas.

On May 5, 1917, Acting Director H. C. Albright notified Supervisor Reaburn that permits for grazing of sheep on park lands would not be permitted
1917 but that he might on demand accept applications for the grazing of cattle on Mount Rainier National Park in remote areas.

On June 22, 1917, the Department of Interior issued a permit to E. T. Siler and J. E. Batson of Randle and Morton, Washington to graze 200 head of
1917 cattle east of the Cowlitz River and south of the divide between the White River drainage and the Ohanapecosh River drainage on lands of Mount Rainier National Park. Due to the heavy snowfall of 1916-1917 the permittees were unable to reach park lands with their cattle during the season.

On October 16, 1917, State Commissioner of Agriculture, E. F. Benson, Olympia, Washington, wool grower in partnership with Mr. H. Nye of Yakima, Washington, started a campaign to force the Director of National Parks into issuing a permit for the grazing of two bands of ewes in the White River District of Mount Rainier National Park. After receiving firm letters from the Director that the question of sheep grazing in the park during the war emergency would not be reopened, a newspaper article ridiculing National Park
1917 Service Management was widely circulated. Benson's appeal to Secretary of Interior Lane was referred to Director Mather who denied the permit. A directive by Food Administrator Herbert Hoover ended the controversy by ruling in favor of Director S. T. Mather.

On November 20, 1917, Mr. D. L. Rathburn (now designated as Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park) was instructed by Director S. T. Mather to proceed
1917 to North Yakima and other towns in eastern Washington to sound out the attitude of the large cattle owners in respect to their needs in grazing the park lands east of the Mountain.

On December 10, 1917, Superintendent Rathburn, in his report to Director Mather stated that in the opinion of Mr. Bounds and Mr. Ferrel of Yakima (large cattle owners) that due to the short season, the restricted amount of
1917 grazing land and the driving distance involved, the opening of the park to cattle-owning permittees would not be advantageous to the owners of the Yakima Valley.

On March 20, 1918, the Director issued a permit to D. J. Snively, Jr. of North Yakima, Washington to graze 500 head of cattle on park lands between the White River and Huckleberry Creek at a fee of 60 cents per head.

283 cattle were shipped to Enumclaw, Washington in June and were driven to Knapp's cabin at the end of the newly repaired White River Road where the stock
1918 were pushed to the higher parks by way of a one-half mile trail cut through the roads by Park Ranger C. W. Curtis. Two cattle dogs were used in the operation aided by Ranger Curtis and Mr. Hip Wright, the herder in charge.

On March 25, 1918, the Director issued a permit to R. T. Siler and J. E. Batson of Randle and Morton, Washington to graze 500 head of cattle at
1918 50 cents per head in the Cowlitz Divide area of the park. Only 325 cattle were out on the range that season by the owners. (No permit was issued in 1919 or 1920).

1919 The Director issued a second permit in 1919 to H. J. Snively for the grazing of 500 head of cattle, but only 422 animals were put on the range.

The director issued a third permit to H. J. Snively for the grazing of 500 head of cattle in 1920 with the stipulation that since the war emergency
1920 was over, the annual seasonal grazing permits to him would not be issued in 1921. A full complement of stock under the permit was put on the range, and by fall overgrazing had denuded the upper parks of vegetation, and erosion was apparent to the rangers in charge.

The boundary changes made by law in 1931 extended Mount Rainier National Park to the summit of the Cascade Mountains and affected the sheep grazing allotments of Messrs. Prior, Longmire, and Goodwin on the Rainier National
931 Forest. During this season Superintendent C. A. Tomlinson allowed the permittees at Crystal Mountain, Shriner Lake, and Sheep Lake to use their accustomed ranges with the understanding that they should not expect to be allowed any forage within the new Park boundary thereafter.

In line with the above understanding the Park Superintendent disapproved

the sheepmen's application for a continuance in 1932. This rendered their position so precarious that they requested a conference with the Park Superintendent at the office of E. J. Lemby, Supervisor of the Rainier National Forest in Tacoma, on February 1st. After hearing their pleas for an extension of time to liquidate their assets and after becoming aware that immediate

1932 liquidation would mean bankruptcy, the park superintendent consented to allow them to continue for one more year with the expectation that they would adjust their affairs so they would not be dependent upon forage within the park after 1933.

Inspection of the grazed areas within the park in 1933 showed that upon

1933 the termination of grazing by sheep in the three areas, the vegetation was in such a state of depletion that it would take years for the land to recover.

On July 13, 1942, Superintendent John C. Preston was requested to submit to the Regional Director a report on grazing facilities in Mount Rainier

1942 National Park which could be used by stock men if the emergency of world war II warranted such opening of the park to grazing. This report was submitted on July 29th after favorable review by Field Naturalist J. B. Dixon.

On March 1, 1943, Park Naturalist Howard Stagner was assigned the task of making a detailed grazing potential survey of Mount Rainier National Park

1943- and Whitman National Monument as a part of the National Park Service contri-

44 bution to the emergency war effort. This report was completed and forwarded to the Regional Director on February 24, 1944, showing about 10,000 acres of land at higher elevations on the north and east sides of the park where grazing of cattle might be accomplished as a war emergency. However, due to the nature of the soil and the experience of misuse by grazing in the area during the emergency of 1918-1920, grazing of these lands was not recommended.

Fortunately for the park and its use by future generations, the World War II emergency of 1942-1946 did not become so critical and the lands of Mount Rainier were not used for cattle grazing.

On October 9, 1945, Superintendent J. C. Preston notified Paul H. Scewa, President of the Rainier National Park Company, Tacoma, Washington, to make arrangements for feeding saddle horse stock at Paradise during his summer operation, stating that, "henceforth grazing permits for saddle stock of the
1945 concessioner would not be issued for the grazing of such animals on park land as had been the practice prior to world war II, when this stock used the Stevens Ridge and Fan areas east of Paradise Valley."

With this action it was believed that, barring another war emergency, grazing could be completely eliminated on park lands and that Director Mather's policy of 1917 and that of Acting Director Demaray of October 10, 1941 could be finally consummated in another of the National Parks.

The action taken by the Superintendent on October 9th was timely in that the current contract with the concessioner was to terminate and be reappraised on December 31, 1947. Article II, Paragraph C specifically stated that the concessioner had the right to graze horses, cows, mules, sheep, etc., on park lands, and that the park superintendent was to direct where and how the same were to be pastured. Although this preferential privilege had not been abused it was considered to be a thorn in the policy of the National Park Service.

On November 21, 1946, President Paul H. Scewa requested that the Park Superintendent allow him to discontinue his small horse-guide service at Yakima
1946 Park, pleading financial loss in the operation. He also requested a review of the order prohibiting him from grazing horses on Stevens Ridge and the Fan

due to the financial burden of feeding hay and grain at Paradise when stock were not being used.

The first request was refused for the 1947 season; the second one was reviewed and a temporary solution was promised for that season, but due to the fact that horse-guide service was a sub-concession under the concessioner, grazing has not been permitted to this date. In 1948 the horse-guide service at Yakima Park was officially discontinued and the needs of the National Park Service for fire packstock and fish planting packstock were supplied by truck from neighboring communities on a rental basis.

G. FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT.

On September 11, 1904, Acting Superintendent G. P. Allen had the following to say about forest protection in Mount Rainier National Park:

"The summer of 1903 was damp, and there were no forest fires in the park. During the month of August there is, commonly, constant danger of a fire which might in a few hours become beyond control and result in a destruction of timber which would be a great and irreparable loss to the natural attractions of the park, and leave blackened stubs in place of the beautiful groves of Alpine fir which are now scattered at intervals through the open parks."

In his report of October 1, 1906, the acting superintendent discussed the condition of the park forest in the following words:

"While there are considerable tracts on which the trees were killed by fire many years before the creation of the park, the timber is on the whole in a thrifty condition. There are some instances of tree disease; Abies lasiocarpa and Tsuga mertensiana are frequently attacked by a fungus or injured by some other cause which affects the leaves, but I do not think there is reason to apprehend any serious damage to these species: Pinus monticola is attacked by a borer which is quite capable of doing serious damage. This insect seems to be increasing, but I do not know of any way by which the depredations can be checked."

On September 30, 1908, in writing his annual report on the park, the acting superintendent said:

"There are occasional instances of diseased trees, but the timber throughout the park seems on the whole to be in a thrifty condition and free from insect depredations. Ground rot and conk are not so prevalent as they are at

a lower elevation. On the subalpine areas in the park the growth of the trees is very slow and reproduction poor. In Paradise Valley and in other mountain parks, trees require from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years to attain
1908 a diameter of 12 inches. Since their destruction would be a permanent injury to the park the utmost care should be taken to prevent them from being cut or killed by fire."

In speaking of the mining claims being developed in the park, he mentions the considerable amount of work done in Glacier Basin by Mr. Nils Starbo who had put up a small sawmill with which he cut timber for his claim.

On September 28, 1909, in his annual report to the Secretary, Acting Superintendent G. F. Allen had the following to say about the first and only timber sale carried on in the park:

"The dead cedar on a designated area along the Nisqually River was advertised and sold to the highest bidder at $1.50 per cord. The bolts are hauled to the river and floated to a mill near Ashford. Cutting commenced
1909 August 3. On August 28 the purchaser had cut 470 cords of bolts. This material was taken from an area of 30 acres. The park officers report that the cutting has been carried on in a proper manner."

Shortly after January 1, 1910, Edward S. Hall assumed his duties as Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, having received from the Secretary of the Interior a political appointment. Unfortunately Mr. Hall and his associates in the mill near Ashford had been the recipients of the contract
1910 in 1909 to cut dead cedar in the park at $1.50 per cord of shingle bolts. Disgruntled politicians in Seattle who had not received recognition for their candidate for the park superintendency made an immediate investigation of the timber cutting practice in the park which for all intent was within the law.

a lower elevation. On the subalpine areas in the park the growth of the trees is very slow and reproduction poor. In Paradise Valley and in other mountain parks, trees require from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years to attain
1908 a diameter of 12 inches. Since their destruction would be a permanent injury to the park the utmost care should be taken to prevent them from being cut or killed by fire."

In speaking of the mining claims being developed in the park, he mentions the considerable amount of work done in Glacier Basin by Mr. Nils Starbo who had put up a small sawmill with which he cut timber for his claim.

On September 28, 1909, in his annual report to the Secretary, Acting Superintendent C. P. Allen had the following to say about the first and only timber sale carried on in the park:

"The dead cedar on a designated area along the Nisqually River was advertised and sold to the highest bidder at $1.30 per cord. The bolts are hauled to the river and floated to a mill near Ashford. Cutting commenced
1909 August 3. On August 28 the purchaser had cut 470 cords of bolts. This material was taken from an area of 30 acres. The park officers report that the cutting has been carried on in a proper manner."

Shortly after January 1, 1910, Edward S. Hall assumed his duties as Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, having received from the Secretary of the Interior a political appointment. Unfortunately Mr. Hall and his associates in the mill near Ashford had been the recipients of the contract
1910 in 1909 to cut dead cedar in the park at $1.30 per cord of shingle bolts. Disgruntled politicians in Seattle who had not received recognition for their candidate for the park superintendency made an immediate investigation of the timber cutting practice in the park which for all intent was within the law.

In the investigation carried out by the newspapers and civic minded organizations of Seattle, it was found that certain huge cedar trees marked for cutting as dead trees still bore one or more live limbs. Telegrams of protest were dispatched to the Secretary who was forced to make a personal inspection of the area in company with leaders from Seattle. As a wise political move the Secretary canceled the contract and forced a general cleanup of the area by the superintendent to satisfy the critics.

Of this contract and the trouble that it caused by allowing dead timber to be cut in Mount Rainier National Park by authority of the Secretary of Interior, the superintendent had the following to say in his annual report:

"In the spring of 1909 a contract was entered into with a mill company near Ashford for the dead cedar on a designated area along Nisqually River,
1910 the contract price for this timber being $1.30 per cord. There have been 7,172 cords removed, and no further cutting will be done under this contract. If it is considered advisable to sell the remaining dead cedar, it should be cut by the government and sold in lots of 500 or 1,000 cords to the highest bidder."

Superintendent Ethan Allen, on September 30, 1913, had the following to say about park forest conditions in his annual report to the Secretary:

"More than 200 square miles of the park lands are densely timbered. Douglas fir, red cedar, Alaska cedar, and hemlock are the predominating
1913 varieties. In addition to those named the following varieties are found at various points within the park: Lovely fir, Noble fir, Alpine fir, Silver Fir, Alpine hemlock, spruce, white pine, black (or lodgepole) pine, white-bark pine, alder, cottonwood, quaking aspen, broad-leaf maple, vine maple,

and smooth-leaf maple.

"The timbered areas have never been cruised with a view to determining quantities and values, but such a cruise would furnish valuable information, particularly on which to base a reasonable annual expenditure for protection against fire. It is not unlikely that a cruise would reveal commercial timber measurements in excess of 2 billion feet."

Up to and including 1914 no serious fires were recorded within the park boundaries. Permanent and seasonal park rangers continually patrolled the trails of the park during periods of dry weather, and after each electrical storm they climbed to some high point where they could view miles of the park forest and spot the fires. Occasionally the weather was extremely dry and
1914 precautions had to be taken around all camps. During a period of 75 consecutive days in July, August, and September, 1914, no rain was recorded by the Weather Service in Western Washington. It was the driest season on record. Forest fires were so prevalent outside the park territory that smoke drifted into the park making sight-seeing impossible during August, yet the personnel succeeded in keeping park areas free from fire.

Organized fire detection was first instituted on the lands of the park in 1917 when, by cooperative agreement with the Rainier National Forest, the park built Anvil Rock lookout on the south side of the mountain and the forest manned the station. At that time Anvil Rock, at an elevation of 9584 feet,
1917 was the highest lookout in the State of Washington. On clear days it gave such superb coverage of park lands and national forest lands that in 1920 both the Forest Supervisor of the Rainier National Forest and the park superintendent recommended to the Director that a higher lookout tower should

be built on the summit of Mount Rainier.

During 1920 and 1921 no serious fires burned within the park, but several approached park lands from the national forest. In the Carbon River district
1920- a fire burned within 400 feet of the park boundary before rangers could stop
1921 it. A 50-60 acre fire on Cougar Creek east of the park was suppressed by park forces before it could reach park lands. A fire just west of the Nisqually Entrance had to be stopped by park personnel to prevent damage to park timber.

In the annual report of 1920, Superintendent Roger Toll recommended that the park plant seedlings at an estimated cost of $10-$14 per acre on the five
1920 to ten square miles which, years before the establishment of the park, had burned on the Cowlitz drainage.

Beginning with the year 1925, Mount Rainier along with other national parks experienced a number of serious fire years. On June 9, 1926, a fire destroyed the National Park Inn at Longmire. Park personnel were able to keep
1926- the fire from the neighboring forest. 1927 was a critical year at the mountain.
1927 Fifteen fires occurred during August alone, thirteen of them being caused by lightning. An estimated 334 acres of park lands burned, including 250 acres of forest from the Butter Creek fire which started on the national forest.

During the summer of 1928 a study of the park forests by the Bureau of Entomology revealed that serious infestations of the white pine beetle (Dendroctonus monticolae) were present. Plans were made to fight the
1928 epidemic. A fire which escaped from the West Side Road clearing crews burned about 200 acres of park timber on Klapatche Ridge. In October a survey of the park forests by C. C. Strong and P. S. Simcoe of the Bureau of Plant Industry brought to attention the fact that white pine blister rust (Cronartium ribicola) was well advanced in the pines above Longmire.

In the summer of 1929, John D. Coffman, the National Park Service Fire Control Expert, spent two months at Mount Rainier inspecting the area for preparation of a fire control plan. He assisted personnel in controlling one fire in the park and another on the southeastern boundary which burned 80 acres of park lands. Park personnel attended the U. S. F. S. fire school at Cispus on the Rainier National Forest. On October 25, a fire escaped from the
1929 contractor and burned 40 acres on Klapatche Ridge.

In the spring of 1930, Mr. Coffman set up the first fire school in the park aided by Assistant Supervisor Fromme who was the instructor of new devices and methods. With park personnel, he helped compile a comprehensive five year fire plan for the park lands. During the summer of 1930 the first Blister Rust crew worked at pulling the currant and gooseberry bushes in the forest at Longmire and in the Silver Forest. About 500 insect infested pines
1930 were treated by peeling and burning near Longmire and at Chenuis. In October another fire escaped from the contractor working on the West Side Road right of way and crowned 8,000 acres of the Sunset Park Area destroying 3,000 acres of park timber.

During the month of June 1931, John D. Coffman and Chief Ranger Davis carried out a three day fire school for personnel at Longmire. That summer the first comprehensive building fire inspection of the government and park operator's property was made. Three fire lookouts were being manned by park
1931 personnel including Colonnades, Shriner Peak, and Anvil Rock which was given up by the U. S. F. S. in 1930. During the summer S. N. Wykoff, Senior Pathologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry was laying out a long range blister rust eradication program for the park. In July and August 1930 insect infested trees were treated under the supervision of F. P. Keen of the

Bureau of Entomology, Portland. At Longmire they were peeled and burned, but at White River they were peeled and sun dried.

In 1932 a fire dispatcher's office was set up at Longmire. Three more
1932 lookouts, Windy Knoll, Gobblers Knob, and Tolmie Peak were added to the detection system.

During the seasons of 1933 and 1934, the first years of the Emergency
1933- Conservation Work (E. C. W.) program, five camps were organized for fire
1934 fighting, insect control, blister rust control and trail building. During 1934 the first fire truck for the park was purchased by the Regional Forester. It was delivered and equipped in 1933. The Shriner Peak Fire of July 1934 reburned 630 acres of the area formerly burned in 1929 prior to the addition of these lands to the park. The E. C. W. men were praised for their fine work on a large fire on park lands.

In the summer of 1935 portable radios were being used successfully on
1935 fires on Mount Rainier. Thirty acres of timber were killed near Chenapecosh by an unknown fungus. Over 1000 acres of land had been cleared of ribes by the E. C. W. men. Over 33,000 acres of park lands had been treated for insect control by the emergency camps. 350,000 board feet of salvage timber was cut to lumber by the E. C. W. mill at Longmire.

In 1938, Fire Lookout Aubrey Haines perfected a slide rule for vertical angle profiling of fire locations from lookouts with only one reading on a fire.
1938 This was but one contribution that he made to greater efficiency of the protection program in the park. The C. C. C. blister rust crews were working the Stevens Canyon area of the park. The mountain pine beetle had at this time reached an endemic condition in the forests of the park.

During the year of 1939 and 1940 the park superintendent in cooperation

with the U. S. F. S. and the Washington State Planning Council made a study of the northern Cascades for a possible national park. The Council recommended a "no park status" for the lands. The Department of Interior received an option to buy prior to May 3, 1943, the 304.85 acres of Northern Pacific Rail-
1939- road land within the park at $20,000. In 1939 radio sets were purchased for
1940 all lookout stations, and the new fire danger rating equipment was bought for all ranger districts. This new equipment was in operation during the season of 1940.

In 1942 a fire escaped from St. Paul and Tacoma lands west of the park and burned 60 acres on Klapatche Ridge. On June 30th the C. C. C. program
1942 ended due to lack of funds from Congress. During the fall months some stations were used as aircraft warning posts.

In 1943 there were signs of an approaching insect epidemic at Longmire and White River. Due to lack of funds the epidemic centers could not be worked until 1944 when $5,000 became available. In 1943, "Boy-power" was recruited from the Tacoma schools to carry on the blister rust program. In the spring the first lady lookout was hired. A regional fire school was held at Longmire from May 24 to 28. In the fall, fires from the lands of St. Paul
1943 and Tacoma endangered the western boundary of the park. In January 1943 a severe blowdown of park timber occurred in the Champsoosh district. The down timber was estimated to have a volume of 261,000 board feet. In 1944 park service crews, in their protection cleanup of the area along the roads, salvaged 118,000 board feet of material and hauled it to Packwood, Washington where it was sold to Kerr Brothers.

In June of 1944, the park superintendent, regional office foresters, national forest representatives, and personnel of the St. Paul and Tacoma

Logging Company made an inspection of the damage caused by the company slash fires within the western boundary of the park. A cooperative project was worked out for the protection of the area. Word reached the park during the season that the Skate Creek Logging Company had received permission from the
1944 Northern Pacific Railroad Company to log the 304 acres of timber in the park which the Department of Interior had failed to buy upon termination of their option in 1943. Arrangements for funds were made and the area came under park ownership in 1945.

In the spring of 1945 a government C. P. S. (Civilian Protective Service) camp was set up in the park. The personnel was made up of "conscientious objectors" to the draft laws of World War II. During May and June they
1945 worked on insect control at White River and were then assigned to building "man ways" and other fire protective features along the western park boundary. On June 19, District Ranger William Heckman was awarded a $100 certificate of merit for the "night sight attachment to fire finders" which had been presented to the Department of Interior Suggestions Committee.

During the seasons of 1946 and 1947, experienced men returning from the war were once more available for insect control and blister rust control crews. The spring examination showed that the threatening insect epidemic
1946- was over on the park lands. Blister rust control crews were working with
947 limited funds to maintain the areas which had been worked in past years. In the fall of 1947, Anvil Rock lookout, which had not been used for several years, was burned by park personnel.

The Kautz Creek flood of October 2, 1947, inundated a large area of forest
1947- land in the Kautz Creek Valley and in places piled concrete-like debris twenty
1948 feet deep around the boles of the trees. Several areas were completely denuded

of timber. By the summer of 1948, as the trees began to die, logging companies without timber of their own attempted by various means to encourage a government timber sale on the estimated 1100 acres of dead or dying timber. Through 1949, 1950, and 1951 certain logging interests and foresters who failed to recognize that by law the parks with their forests were set up as superb pieces of wilderness where both living and dead trees would receive protection and be undisturbed by man, sought to log the area by high grading the valuable Douglas fir. To forestall public pressure on the National Park Service, the park
1949- superintendent and his staff set the area aside as a "scientific study area" and
1950 invited neighboring institutions of learning to participate. In June of 1950 the College of Forestry of the University of Washington began a study there in cooperation with the national park to find out how forest soils form from such deposits that are common in the river valleys of the Puget Sound Region. Their study also included the processes by which a new forest is established on such an area. The park naturalists put up roadside exhibits and a self-guiding nature trail to explain the phenomena of the flood and maintained a weather station in conjunction with the studies of the College of Forestry. The park superintendent asked that the Director of the National Park Service proclaim this area as a permanent study area, to be left intact in its devastated form undisturbed by man.

The destruction of park timber caused by storm and snowfall between December 1-15, 1948, created a serious fire control problem along the roads and trails
1948- in 1949. Rangers and naturalists, during the season of 1949 and 1950, waged
49 a fire prevention campaign with the visiting public, and by 1951 through proper cleanup the danger of fire was lessened.

During the summer of 1950 the Packwood, Washington airport was opened. Plans were made by the rangers to use this and other fields as bases for the dropping of emergency supplies to lookouts and fire fighting crews in the park. In 1950, 46.32 acres of land was purchased from the Paradise Milling and Mining Company and added to the federal lands. During the season appraisals were made of the Mount Rainier Mining Company's holdings in Glacier Basin. They had requested a permit to reopen their old road to the area. In 1951 the permit was granted.

M. A BRIEF HISTORY OF PARK CONCESSIONS.

In his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the Secretary of the Interior had the following to say in regard to concessions on the lands which had become Mount Rainier National Park:

"Several applications have been presented to the Department for transportation and other privileges for the accommodation of the traveling public
1900- in this park, but the consideration thereof has necessarily been declined,
1902 owing to the fact that no regulations for the government of the park had been promulgated."

On or after July 1, 1901, the Secretary, by his own admission, granted
1901. a privilege for the transportation of tourists over the roads of the park. The recipient of this privilege is not known.

The Secretary's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, had the following to say about the tent camp above Paradise Valley:

"A tent hotel comprising eight tents was operated during the season by John Reese under a license granted by the Department. He entertained during that period 225 guests charging $2 per day and $10 per week for accommodations,
1902 and he also furnished guides by the day. "No permits were requested to transport stock through the park, and grazing therein was confined to the horses of travelers and to the few head of stock owned by Mr. Reese in connection with his hotel."

In the park superintendent's report of September 11, 1903, he stated that, "During the summer a daily stage is run from Ashford to Longmire's Springs. The route traversed passes through both the park and the forest reserve,
1903 and it might be well that this enterprise and others of the same character should be conducted in the park only under a permit issued by the Secretary

of the Interior."

During the fall months of 1905, the Secretary issued a permit to the Tacoma
1905- Eastern Railway Company for building and operating for public convenience a
1906 hotel on leased land at Longmire. It was partly erected and open for operation July 1, 1906, with Mr. J. S. Flesher as manager.

In 1907 the National Park Inn at Longmire had a capacity of 60 guests and a tent annex capacity for 75 more people. The Longmire Springs Hotel,
1907 run by the Longmire Brothers had a guest capacity of 30. Reese's Tent Camp at Paradise then could also accommodate about 30 guests.

During the season of 1908, the Secretary granted a permit to George B. Hall for operation of a tent hotel at Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds as well as for the operation of a livery stable at Longmire. Mr. L. G. Linkletter was permitted to operate a photographic concession at Longmire's Springs. In
1908 addition, permits were granted to the Tacoma Baggage and Transfer Company and to John Longmire for the transportation of passengers in and through the park, using therefor 6 wagons and one wagon respectively.

On April 26, 1909, an agreement for the construction and maintenance of
1909 a telegraph and telephone line in the park was entered into by Mr. John M. Bell and others of Tacoma. Construction was to be completed within three months, but no work was done.

In addition to their stage operation between Ashford and Longmire Springs where they were running two 20-passenger automobile stages, the Tacoma Baggage and Transfer Company in 1910 was given a permit to operate 3- and 4-seated wagon stages from the Springs to Paradise Valley over the new government road.
1910 De Lape Tours Company was permitted to operate automobile stages to the park from Tacoma. Several permits were granted to companies for operating rented

automobiles in the park. The De Laps Mours Company requested a permit to build and operate a telephone line through the park. It was granted and then cancelled when the company failed to act within a reasonable time.

During the summer of 1911 when a system of "Official Guides" was instituted by the park superintendent, a permit for the work was issued to four persons, one of whom was not to guide to the summit nor across a glacier. Those who were permitted to take parties to the summit are believed to have been Joseph Stampfler, known as Jules, his brother James and Harry Greer. In 1911 the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad Company was issued the permit for the telephone
1911 line through the park, and by June 10, 1911, it was in operation. Fred George was issued a 5-year lease to operate a camp grocery and confectionery at Longmire. It was in operation on July 1.

During the season of 1912, Mr. Elmer Hackett was given a photographic concession at Paradise and at Longmire in competition with the studio of L. C. Linkletter. The Passenger Transportation Company was granted a permit
1912 to operate a 17-passenger automobile for public use between the Nisqually Entrance and Longmire. The grocery and confectionery lease of Fred George at Longmire was transferred to Samuel Estes who had resigned as park ranger. Mr. J. L. Reese was granted permission to care for and cover automobiles at Nisqually Glacier.

On May 29, 1913 the grocery store and confectionery 5-year lease, first granted to Fred George, then transferred to Samuel Estes, was finally transferred to Elcain Longmire for operation. Seven guides were licensed during the season of 1913. Four had headquarters at Reese's Camp; one at the Wigwam Hotel; and
913 two were at the Carbon River district. Mrs. Eva M. O'Neal was issued a permit for her tent camp at Chenapecosh Hot Springs.

During the season of 1915 special permits for public services considered essential to the visitor at the mountain had been either renewed or granted to about 35 different concessioners. When Stephen T. Mather, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, visited Mount Rainier National Park during the season of 1915 he was not at all impressed by the haphazard conduct of business and
1915 confused service which was then available to meet the needs of the season's 35,000 visitors who were drawn to the area by the opening of Paradise to automobile traffic. With the help of the park superintendent and the Mount Rainier National Park Advisory Board, Mr. Mather organized an 85-mile pack trip around the mountain for a group of commercial leaders of Seattle and Tacoma. On this trip he sold these men on the future of Mount Rainier as a tourist attraction and encouraged the formation of a public service organization which, under a preferential contract from the Secretary of the Interior, would furnish the needed tourist accommodations at Mount Rainier.

At the Rainier Club in Seattle on March 1, 1916, business men from the two cities including T. H. Martin, Chester Thorne, H. A. Rhodes, Alex Baille, William Jones, S. A. Perkins, David Whitcomb, Joseph Blethen, Everett Griggs,
1916- J. B. Terry, Herman Chapin, Samuel Hill, and C. D. Stimson banded together and
1917 formed the Rainier National Park Company with a capital of $200,000 and plans to build immediately a $100,000 inn at Paradise Valley. In the summer of 1916 the new company with T. H. Martin as general manager took over the mountain camps and, despite the late and heavy snows, were able to push the building of Paradise Inn which was opened to public use on July 1, 1917.

By the summer season of 1918 all concessions including transportation in
1918 or near the park were being run by the new company under its 20-year contract, except the Longmire Springs property at the park headquarters and O'Neals Camp

at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs which was found to be on lands of the Rainier National Forest.

During the summer of 1919 the company was able to lease the Longmire property from the family and consolidate all overnight service in the park. In 1919, with increased automobile traffic, the Secretary issued to the Standard
1919 Oil Company of California a permit to build and operate the first automobile service station at Longmire Springs.

In 1920 the company maintained a medical staff of one doctor and a nurse at Longmire to minister to the ills and injuries of visitors and employees of the park. That summer too, they offered a guided horse tour from Paradise to
1920 Fairfax along the west side trails of the mountain. This was discontinued on August 14, due to lack of customers. Their new Guide House at Paradise was being erected as guide headquarters and a place for public programs.

During 1925 the company operated stores at Longmire, Paradise and White
1925 River Camps for public service and convenience. Paradise Inn annex was enlarged by 60 units and a proposal for a modern fireproof lodge in the area was advanced.

By 1927, with one small structure at Reflection Lake, the company was
1927 supplying boats, bathing suits and fishing tackle for rent to the public. This venture closed later as a poor financial investment.

In 1929 the company proposed the erection of a permanent tramline from Glacier Bridge to the top of Alta Vista with a stop at the new Paradise Lodge
1929 which was under construction along with wooden cabins to eliminate the tent camp which had been used for years as an annex. On October 22, 1929, T. H. Martin resigned his position as general manager and his assistant, Paul H. Sceva, became the new manager for company operations.

In 1930 the new Paradise Lodge and 275 cabins were opened to the public, and the new Sunrise Lodge and 200 cabins at Yakima Park were being rushed to completion for public use in 1931. The company rebuilt its power line from its
1930 Paradise River power plant and extended its wire to the Nisqually Entrance where emergency power could be purchased from the Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

In 1931 the new lodge and cabins opened to the public at Yakima Park.
1931 At Paradise the old Inn was being renovated and the new nine-hole golf course was in operation.

By 1932 and 1933 the general business depression threatened the operation of the Rainier National Park Company. The cancellation of reservations and tour bookings caused a drastic reorganization of personnel and a lowering of rates. During the summer of 1933, only Paradise Lodge was doing full business,
1932- and the inn was used only as an annex. During the winter sports season,
1933 special rates for cabins were given to members of ski organizations. A new double highway to Chanapecosh, built by the Bureau of Public Roads, had increased business at the Chanapecosh Hot Springs Resort operated by Dr. A. W. Bridge of Tacoma.

On December 17, 1934, the contract between the Secretary and Dr. A. W.
1934 Bridge for operation of the Bridge Clinic property at Chanapecosh Hot Springs was signed. Business there had increased about 25% over that of 1933.

During the winter of 1935-1936, Paradise Inn was opened to skiers. The
1936 company reported a net profit of $5,874.28 for the winter season ending on May 31, 1936.

In 1937, due to an adverse Federal Court ruling, the park concessioners were required to collect the 2% State Sales Tax. Both operating companies in

the park reported a small increase in revenues. Dr. Bridge at Ohanapecosh
1937 was expanding his cabin area in anticipation of greater business on the opening of the East Side Road.

In 1938 and 1939 the financial difficulties of the Rainier National Park Company were acute, and outside capital was no longer interested in the operation as an investment for renovation of facilities. The Secretary of the Interior was approached for relief or other funds for needed construction. A bill was introduced in Congress for the purchase of the operators holdings in
1938- the park by the government. To relieve the winter operation at Paradise, the
1939 new government ski lodge with 80 beds was turned over to the company as a low cost housing unit for skiers. A doctor and nurse were under contract at Paradise to care for the many ski injuries.

Despite the greatest winter-use crowd ever to come to the park in 1940-41 the company reported a net loss of $5,448.77 for the year's operations.
1940- Even Dr. A. W. Bridge, with new business from the opening of the East Side
1941 Road, reported a loss of $623.95 for the year at Ohanapecosh.

In 1942, the first of the war years, travel, due to restrictions, dropped to a new low, and the company was forced to curtail operations on the southwest side of the park and close the lodge and cabins at Yakima Park. During the years of 1943, 1944, and 1945 business was so poor that both park concessioners
1942- sustained large annual losses. The Rainier National Park company, with
1945 sizeable annual snow-damage repair costs, was able to remain solvent only by selling their four hundred odd cabins at Paradise and Yakima Park as emergency war housing units that were badly needed in the Puget Sound area.

In 1946 the company opened the season with reservations for all existing units, but from that time on, no overnight accommodations were available at

Yakima Park, nor were there cabins at Paradise. At Chamapecosh Hot Springs
1946 the operation had been so poor that even with the business increase of 1946, Dr. A. W. Bridge was seeking to sell his concession.

By 1947 public criticism through the newspapers was directed at the company and the administration of the park due to inadequate summer and winter facilities
1947 Bills for purchase of the property by the government were in both houses of Congress. The company showed a net loss of $17,000 over 50 years of operation. It had been recommended by the Secretary that government ownership but not government operation would solve the public service problem at Mount Rainier. By December of 1947 the company's contract had been extended for one year by the Secretary. During the winter months, Martin Kilian of Eatonville, Washington the manager of the Bridge Clinic property at Ohamapecosh Hot Springs, purchased the property of Dr. A. W. Bridge for $40,000 and received the contract rights from the Secretary.

In 1949 the Rainier National Park Company was given a two year extension
1949 of contract to operate at the mountain without furnishing winter accommodations at Paradise or Longmire to the public. At Ohamapecosh, Martin Kilian was preparing to enlarge his holdings.

In 1951 the Tolstoe Bill authorizing the Secretary to purchase the holdings of the Rainier National Park Company at a reasonable price passed both houses of Congress and was signed into law, but no money was voted for acquisition. Appraisals of the company property by the government and disinterested firms, along with the company's estimate are now in the hands of the Secretary. In the near future, when money becomes available, the property will be purchased by the government, and the Secretary will then issue to a
1951 public service operator a contract for furnishing adequate year round accommodations at Mount Rainier.

I. OUTSTANDING EVENTS AND INCIDENTS IN THE PARK'S HISTORY.

An act of the legislature of the State of Washington, approved March 16, 1901, ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over lands within Mount Rainier National Park, but reserved the right to serve civil or criminal
1901 processes in the park, along with the right to tax persons or corporations. It was not until June 30, 1916 that Congress by law accepted this jurisdiction.

Although the park had been established by the laws of Congress on March 2, 1899, it was not until July 1, 1901 that the Secretary of the Interior appointed
1901 a manager for the protection of the area. On the above date, Mr. G. F. Allen, then the Forest Superintendent of the State of Washington for the Department of Interior, was instructed to become in addition to his other position the Acting Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park.

On August 7, 1907, by special permission of the Secretary of the Interior, a number of automobiles were allowed to enter the park at the Nisqually Entrance
1907 and drive over the new government road to Longmire's Springs. About 60 automobiles entered the park during the latter part of the summer.

Although Professor Edgar McClure suffered the first fatality at the mountain in 1897 prior to the park's establishment, the first lives lost by climbers
1909 after the turn of the century were those of Callaghan and Stevens who disappeared in the storm of August 14, 1909. They were believed to have perished on a finger of the Winthrop Glacier. The bodies have not been recovered.

On October 8, 1911, President William Howard Taft and party motored to
1911 Mount Rainier National Park and had lunch in National Park Inn at Longmire. In escorting the presidential party to Paradise Valley, Samuel Estes, the park ranger in charge, was able by using mule teams stationed at sections of bad road, to pull the automobile carrying the President to Camp of the Clouds. Unfortunate

the weather was such that the President was not able to view the mountain from either Paradise Valley or Ricksecker Point. On the return trip out of the park, Ranger Estes stopped the caravan at Bear Prairie Point below Longmire's Springs, and there along the road the President was able to view the mountain in the afternoon sunlight. On the spot he jokingly named the place "Sublimety Vista", but in a short while the road builders and local people applied the old name to the area which has now grown up to a forest which obscures the view of the mountain.

On August 12, 1912, Miss C. Hunt of Tacoma was killed in a descent of
1912 Pinnacle Peak with a party of climbers. The first woman to meet death by accident in the park.

Although many floods have occurred within the park over a period of years,
1917 old-timers regard the flood of December, 1917 which took out the Tahoma and Katuz Creek bridges and endangered the Nisqually Entrance Station as one of the worst on record.

In his annual report the superintendent recorded that during the summer of 1920 three aeroplanes circled the mountain and one of them passed over the
1920 summit. He remarked that no recorded landings had been made there yet. Little did he suspect that 31 years later a plane would land there and take off without use of its own power.

On September 7, 1921, Edward J. Hamilton, an employee of the Rainier
1921 National Park Company, and Lenore Allain of Auburn, Washington, with a party of 16 climbers, were married on the summit.

On July 2, 1929, Assistant Guide Forest Greathouse and Edsin Wetzel died
1929 in a crevasse on the mountain at 13,000 feet. Three others in the party survived the fall. District Ranger Charles B. Brown of Paradise, who was in

the weather was such that the President was not able to view the mountain from either Paradise Valley or Ricksecker Point. On the return trip out of the park, Ranger Estes stopped the caravan at Bear Prairie Point below Longmire's Springs, and there along the road the President was able to view the mountain in the afternoon sunlight. On the spot he jokingly named the place "Sublimety Vista", but in a short while the road builders and local people applied the old name to the area which has now grown up to a forest which obscures the view of the mountain.

1912 On August 12, 1912, Miss C. Hunt of Tacoma was killed in a descent of Pinnacle Peak with a party of climbers. The first woman to meet death by accident in the park.

1917 Although many floods have occurred within the park over a period of years, old-timers regard the flood of December, 1917 which took out the Tahoma and Kautz Creek bridges and endangered the Nisqually Entrance Station as one of the worst on record.

1920 In his annual report the superintendent recorded that during the summer of 1920 three aeroplanes circled the mountain and one of them passed over the summit. He remarked that no recorded landings had been made there yet. Little did he suspect that 31 years later a plane would land there and take off without use of its own power.

1921 On September 7, 1921, Edward J. Hamilton, an employee of the Rainier National Park Company, and Lenore Allain of Auburn, Washington, with a party of 16 climbers, were married on the summit.

1929 On July 2, 1929, Assistant Guide Forest Greathouse and Edsin Wetzel died in a crevasse on the mountain at 13,000 feet. Three others in the party survived the fall. District Ranger Charles B. Brown of Paradise, who was in

the vicinity of Camp Muir, went to the aid of the party and was later cited for heroism and efforts beyond the call of duty.

On July 29, 1930, the park superintendent led a caravan of 300 automobiles to the newly developed area of Yakima Park where members of state and local
1930 organizations met Director Albright of the National Park Service and were given a preview of the area and facilities to be opened to the public in the summer of 1931.

In October of 1930 a right of way fire which escaped from a contractor along the West Side Road crowned 3,000 acres in the Sunset Park area and
1930 destroyed 3,000 acres of green timber. This was the greatest destruction of park lands by fire in Mt. Rainier's time.

The windstorm and snowstorm of April 22-23, 1931, which felled thousands
1931 of trees across roads, trails, and telephone lines in the park, may have been the most destructive in park history.

In cooperation with the Mount Rainier National Park Advisory Board and the park superintendent, Governor Roland Hartley, on July 2, 1932, dedicated the Mather Memorial Plaque at Tipsoo Lake along the Mather Memorial Parkway
1932 to the deeds and ideals of Stephen T. Mather, the first director of the National Park Service. During the same month another plaque was dedicated at park headquarters at Longmire.

On September 2, 1933, the Mount Rainier National Park Advisory Board arranged for the dedication of the new Nisqually Entrance to the park on the 100th Anniversary of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie's "botanizing expedition"
1933 to the park in 1833. Two of his sons, including Premier Simon Frazer Tolmie of British Columbia and their families, were speakers and guests of the occasion.

Following the winds of gale force on October 21, 1934, near calamity came to the park headquarters of Longmire when the flood of October 25th
1934 in the Nisqually Valley covered the Glacier Bridge with debris and swept through the government utility area causing much damage and worry for the safety of the community.

Sometime between January 13-19, 1936, Delmar Fadden of Seattle, a lone climber, died on the slopes of Mount Rainier above the Wedge. After the body was located by plane, park rangers and volunteer climbers made a perilous winter ascent and returned with the boy's body to White River Ranger Station.
1936 William J. Butler, at that time a seasonal ranger at Mount Rainier, was cited for meritorious service to the government for his part in the hazardous undertaking and was given a "Presidential Appointment" as Park Ranger of Mount Rainier National Park.

The National Parks Association of Japan, on July 30, 1936, presented a stone from the summit of Mount Fujiama to the American Ambassador in Tokyo to be forwarded to Mount Rainier National Park as a token of good will and
1936 friendship from the Japanese people. On October 23, 1936, the park superintendent returned the courtesy by presenting to the Japanese Consul in Seattle a stone from the summit of Mount Rainier.

During the winter of 1936-1937 a slide from the face of Gibraltar Rock
1936- carried away a portion of the popular and historic Stevens-Van Trump route to
1937 the summit of Mount Rainier. When summer came, park rangers and guides were forced to select another approved route to the summit.

On November 12, 1939 at 11:46 p.m. an earthquake felt from east to west
1939 shook up the area about Mount Rainier. Only minor damage was reported, but it

was intense enough to fell dead snags in the forest.

On June 22, 1945, President Harry Truman and a party of sixty motored to Paradise Inn, in company with Governor Mon C. Walgren of Washington State, where a luncheon was served and the President was able to relax among the scenic surroundings. When word of the coming event reached the park superinten-
1945 dent and the park operator they were quite unprepared. The road to Paradise had not yet been opened, nor was the Inn opened or staffed. Due to the splendid cooperation of all employees, the area was made ready at the last minute, and the President was made to feel at home.

On Sunday, August 19, 1945, after "V. J. Day", 3847 automobiles with
1945 16,838 people came through the gates of Mount Rainier National Park, establishing a day of record travel for the war years.

Assistant Chief Ranger William J. Butler, on July 21, 1947, located the wreckage of the U. S. Marine Corps transport plane which crashed into the South Tahoma Glacier, December 10, 1945, with thirty-two men aboard. On August 18th, as the snow melted, a number of bodies were located among the wreckage. Memorial services were held at Round Pass on August 24th with representatives of the armed forces and twelve parents being present. A joint investigation by the U. S. Marine Corps, the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Army, mountain climbing organizations and the National Park Service showed that it would be foolhardy to
1947 risk further life in an attempt to take the bodies from the glacial ice. They have been left there where God and the Mountain watch over them. Today thousands of visitors each year pay tribute to those brave boys as they gaze upward from the Marine Memorial at Round Pass.

For his splendid work beyond the call of duty and his service to the nation, William J. Butler was commended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Armed

Forces, and a "superior accomplishment pay increase" was approved for him by the Director.

On the night of October 2, 1947, after 5.89 inches of rain had fallen at Paradise in a few hours, the Kautz Creek Valley to the west was subjected to a devastating flood which destroyed the lower mile of the Katuz Glacier, transported 50,000,000 yards of rock material through the upper canyon, destroyed one half mile of the park road with a covering of twenty or more feet of cement-like material, cut the power line, and marooned the occupants of the park headquarters at Longmire. Although a temporary bridge and road were in
1947 operation within a week, it was over a month before public travel was allowed across the area. Today this scene of devastation caused by earth forces, as a study area is one of the chief attractions of natural history at the mountain.

Between December 1st and 15th of 1948, heavy snows and falling trees blocked roads and cut off all power and communications between the park and the outside world. The following spring as many as 200 trees per mile had to be
1948 removed from some of the roads and trails. It was reported to be the worst period of storm in years which did untold damage to the park forests and facilities.

On April 12, 1951, Lt. John Hodgkin of the U. S. Army Air Force landed his private plane, a "Piper Cub" on the summit of Mount Rainier to take pictures for a proposed article on high mountain flying. Upon returning to his plane he was unable to start the motor. The following day, as a rescue team of rangers neared the summit, Hodgkin glided his plane from the summit and landed
1951 on ice covered Ferrich Lake where gasoline was dropped to him and, with the help of a ranger, he started his motor and returned to Spanaway Airport.

For violation of the park regulation prohibiting such unauthorized landings within the park, Lt. Hodgkin was fined $350 and was given a six months suspended sentence by the U. S. Commissioner.

1951 On December 15, 1951, the 10 millionth park visitor entered the gates of Mount Rainier National Park.

J. BOUNDARY CHANGES OR ADDITIONS.

Shortly after the signing of the Act of March 2, 1899, creating Mount Rainier National Park from the unsurveyed lands of the old Pacific Forest Reserve, it became apparent to certain people that the boundaries written in the law encompassed only a relatively small amount of land as compared to the area of the original forest reserve. It had been intended by the men who framed the bill that the western boundary of the park be well to the west of the snouts of the Carbon, Mowich, and Puyallup Glaciers and that the eastern boundary be along the summit of the Cascade Range. Although the land was unsurveyed, Bailey Willis of the U. S. Geological Survey, who had originally advocated that the park lands extend from the forested valley of the Puyallup to the yellow pine slopes of eastern Washington, was not too sure. By letter he pointed out to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that boundaries
1899- based on artificial lines instead of topographic features were relatively
1900 insecure and difficult to administer. Upon the advice of Willis, the Commissioner by report to the Secretary of the Interior requested that legislation be enacted to amend this and other discrepancies in the original act. A bill was advanced as far as the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives in 1900 but came to naught.

In 1908, upon the completion of the external boundary survey of the national park by W. H. Thorn of the General Land Office, it became known officially
1908 that the glaciers on the western side of the mountain were within the park, but the eastern park boundary fell several miles to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range.

In 1909 the acting park superintendent in his annual report to the Secretary

1909 recommended that the graphical survey of the park, place permanent boundary markers, and correct the existing government maps. This work was begun in 1910 under the supervision of Francois E. Matthes and continued through 1913 1910- resulting in the permanent establishment of an elevation of 14,408 feet for 1913 the mountain by C. H. Birdseye.

As early as 1913 Superintendent Ethan Allen recommended to the Secretary that the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs a short distance south of the southeastern boundary of the park be included within the boundaries of the park providing 1913- that a mineral patent had not been issued for the area. In 1914 due to legal 1914 restrictions on using park funds for the maintenance of roads outside of the park, it became apparent to him that for administrative reasons the park boundary west of Longmire's Springs should be moved south to the Nisqually River so that two miles of the road between the springs and the Nisqually Entrance would be within the park.

The Act of May 28, 1926 changed the above mentioned boundary of the park 1926 to the south bank of the Nisqually River and moved the northwestern boundary to the north bank of the Carbon River in that section of the park.

The Act of January 31, 1931, gave to the park the much needed 53.1 1931 square miles of area east to the summit of the Cascade Range and a strip of land along the southern part of the park which included the Hot Springs of the Ohanapecosh.

As early as May 1932, Wright, Dixon, and Thompson, in their "Fauna of the National Parks of the United States", advocated that to strengthen Mount Rainier National Park as a biological unit, the south boundary of the park 1932 should be so extended as to encompass that land west of the Cowlitz River to

the town of Lewis (Packwood); thence northwest along the crest of Skate Mountain to Sawtooth Ridge; then north to the Nisqually Entrance including Bear Prairie, Dixon Mountain and the Tatoosh Range within the park proper.

In 1934 and again in 1935, E. A. Kitchin, the Resident Wildlife Technician at Mount Rainier, recommended to the park superintendent that those lands
1934-1935 south and east of Bear Prairie to the Cowlitz River including the Tatoosh Range be transferred from the national forest to the national park as a winter wildlife refuge for park deer and elk.

In September 1935, Chief Engineer Kittredge, in a memorandum to the Director, also pointed out that this area of national park caliber would be
1935 a worthy addition which would preserve a beautiful stand of timber and provide a future southern parkway approach to Mount Rainier.

On October 7, 1935, Superintendent Tomlinson in a memorandum to Mr. Kittredge proposed that action on his proposal for the "Tatoosh Addition"
1935 to the park not be taken at that time for fear that it would complicate the negotiations which were then in progress to establish the Olympic National Park.

In April of 1945, Superintendent Preston recommended in his Boundary Status Report that the "Tatoosh Addition" be included in the park for reasons
1945 of scenic and biological importance. He also recommended that two small areas of less than 100 acres, one at Khapatche Point and the other on Backbone Ridge, be added to the park for administrative reasons due to the fact that park roads traversed these small areas on the national forests.

In July of 1947 Biologist Lowell Sumner, in a memorandum to the Regional Director, recommended that the Tatoosh and adjacent lands be added to the park

1947 to accomplish the biological needs of the park as pointed out in 1932 by Wright, Dixon and Thompson.

In November 1947 the Director, in a memorandum to the Regional Director, stated that further study or consideration of the "Tatoosh Addition" to the park should be deferred indefinitely unless conditions appear to warrant inclusion at a later date.

In reply to this directive, Superintendent Preston stated that due to the many delays in adding the land to the par, many of the original values were now 1947 nonexistant due to the opening of the area by the Skate Creek Road and the logging in progress adjacent to the road.

As of 1951 the two small areas mentioned above should be transferred to 1951 the park from the national forest, and a reappraisal of the national park values of the "Tatoosh Addition" are necessary before a policy can be decided upon.

X. THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNT RAINIER AS A WINTER USE AREA.

Winter sports and winter travel to Mount Rainier have been encouraged by the park superintendents for many years. The following statement is taken from the annual report of the park superintendent written October 6, 1910:

"The season of tourist travel is confined largely to June, July, August, September, and the first part of October, although parties of tourists enter
1910- the park in winter for snowshoeing and winter sports. During the winter
1915 months the government road is kept open for sleighs as far as Longmire Springs. Beyond this point the park is impassable for horses."

Through the winter of 1915 it was the practice of the park superintendents
1916 to keep the road open for sleighs to Longmire Springs. Beginning in the winter of 1916 heavy snows prevented this action.

The year 1920 witnessed the first real attempt to popularize the mountain as a winter sports mecca for the public. Between December 28, 1919 and January 1, 1920, 14 Mountaineers hiked from Ashford to Paradise for a
1920 winter outing. On June 27, 1920, approximately 1000 people watched the first Annual Tournament of the Northwest Ski Club at Paradise Valley where the record jump for the day was 95 feet.

During the winter of 1923-24 the government road to Longmire was kept open to the public and an estimated 10,000 people enjoyed the new winter playground. In 1924 the park was being advertised as the "All-Year Playground" of the Pacific Northwest by the local Chambers of Commerce and the Rainier National Park Company. During the winter of 1924-25 thousands of people came to Longmire to enjoy snowshoeing, skiing, horse sleighs, dog teams, and toboggan
1923- slides which had been made available to the public in the area. That winter
1925 too, a winter service building that could accommodate 60 people was opened

at Paradise for those who traveled there from Longmire by road or trail.

In 1930 the park purchased the first "sno-go" which kept the road open to Glacier Bridge the first winter and then to Canyon Rim which shortened the distance over the snow to Paradise. On April 3, 1932, the Seattle Junior
1930- Chamber of Commerce held its first "Winter Sports Carnival" at Paradise.
1934 In the winter of 1933-34 the road was kept open to the ski trail at Narada Falls. Low rates at Paradise announced by the Rainier National Park Company brought several thousand sports enthusiasts to the area. In the spring of 1934 the first Silver Skis Championships sponsored by the Seattle P. I. was held at Paradise before a large crowd.

During the winter of 1934-1935 the Olympic Winter Tryouts and National Ski Championships were held at Paradise. For one event which was broadcast over the nation, 7500 visitors attended. No Silver Skis Championships were held in the spring of 1935. Mount Rainier was being proclaimed as the
1934- "Winter Capital of the Northwest". During that winter a road was opened to
1935 Mount Baker and some people who had formerly used the ski fields at Paradise went there because they could drive to the skiing area.

During the winter of 1935-1936 the park superintendent was able to keep
1935- the road open continuously to Narada Falls. Paradise Inn was opened by the
1936 concessioner to the winter use public for the first time. 58,183 visitors came to the area for winter sports.

In the winter of 1936-1937 the road was kept open to Paradise for busses above Narada Falls. There was a 41% increase in winter use. Low cost winter
1936- accommodations at Paradise for skiers were badly needed. Ski accidents among
1937 beginners had increased. The ski tows were partly blamed for this. Storms

cancelled several important events during the spring. There was a growing demand for development of the Tipsoo Lake-Cayuse Pass area for winter sports.

During the winter of 1937-1938 there was a 49% increase in the visitor use of Paradise for winter sports. Ski tows made skiing much easier. Bus service above Narada Falls was a convenience. The Rainier National Park Company furnished a resident doctor for ski injuries. 34,000 people used the Cayuse Pass area kept open by the State of Washington. A Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce petition with 3,000 signatures demanded public facilities for winter crowds in the pass.

1937-1938

For the first time, during the light winter of 1939-1940 the road to Paradise was kept open to the general public. 107,201 winter visitors came to the park. The Seattle Star and P. I. started a campaign to build a permanent funicular railway or lift to the Paradise area and above from Glacier Bridge. The accident rate per 1000 visitors had risen to 1.82 people. The first death in ski competition occurred during the running of the 5th Silver Skis Race on April 13th when Sigurd Hall, off course, ran into a rock outcrop.

1939-1940

The winter of 1940-1941 was the record year for winter use with 136,220 people recorded in a five month season. A constam type ski lift for Paradise was authorized by the Director, but due to financial trouble the Rainier National Park Company could not build it. Even with primitive facilities the Cayuse Pass area was heavily used by the public during the winter. Ski Detachments of the 15th Infantry were camped at Longmire and used facilities at Paradise for training.

1940-1941

The winter of 1941-1942 was the last year that the road to Paradise was kept opsn during the war years. Hardship due to the declaration of war and

travel restrictions caused winter visitors to decrease to a figure of 97,177 for the winter season. On December 27, 1941, the new government ski dormitory at Paradise opened to public use under operation by the park concessioner. The 87th Mountain Infantry trained at Paradise through May of 1942.

1941-1942

In the fall of 1945 after the termination of World War II much newspaper criticism was directed toward the National Park Service and the administration at Mount Rainier for the obvious lack of winter accommodations and money to keep the road open to the Paradise ski fields. In late December of 1945, $11,650 was made available for snow removal and work was begun immediately, but due to the winter storms with heavy snow, Paradise was not opened until March 3rd of 1946.

1945-1946

In June of 1946, Secretary of the Interior Krug, at a meeting in Seattle, expressed himself favorable toward the opening of the Paradise area as was requested by the Seattle-Tacoma organizations. During the winter of 1946-1947 the road was kept open to Paradise at a cost of $22,000 for 66,000 skiers. For their convenience portable ski tows were in operation on week ends. The Rainier National Park Company kept open the government ski lodge. During the winter 11,832 people used the Cayuse Pass area where the National Ski Patrol assisted in patrolling the area. On May 3rd the Silver Skis Open, which had been canceled in the spring of 1946, was run on the slopes above Edith Creek Basin, but few spectators reached the area.

1946-1947

During the winter of 1947-1948 money was available to keep the road open to Paradise due to the pressure applied on the Secretary by the neighboring organizations. In a five month period $29,000 was spent to allow 54,067 people to reach Paradise.

1947-1948

In the winter of 1948-1949, due to the wind storm of December and the avalanches of January and February, the road to Paradise was closed to public use.

1948-1949

During 1949 Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davidson, after reviewing the difficulty in opening the Paradise area to the public which was brought about by lack of funds, lack of modern facilities, and lower winter use visitation, recommended that Mount Rainier devote its meager resources to the Tipsoo Lake-Cayuse Pass area on a trial basis. This recommendation has not been entirely possible to carry out due to political pressure from the State of Washington which has forced the park to keep the road open to Narada Falls and provide limited facilities to skiers on both sides of Mount Rainier. Due to the popularity of other developed winter sports centers such as Stevens Pass in Washington, fewer people come to the mountain for winter sports each year.

1950-1951

Continuing observation of the winter use pattern indicates that development on a major scale of any winter sports area in the park is impractical because of adverse weather conditions.

L. THE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM AND ITS GROWTH.

Professor J. B. Flett, teacher of botany and geology in the Tacoma schools for twenty years, as park ranger from 1913 to 1921 carried on the first important studies of natural history in Mount Rainier National Park and for many years dispensed interpretive information to the general public for the park superintendents. As early as 1918 his role as interpreter and botanist at the
1913- mountain was known and encouraged by Stephen T. Mather, the Director of the
1921 National Park Service. In the summer of 1920 the information office was moved from Longmire to the Nisqually Entrance, and plans were made for such a service plus interesting exhibits at Paradise.

In the spring of 1921, Superintendent Peters, on the recommendation of Professor Edmund S. Meany, hired Charles Landes of Seattle as the first "nature guide" and assigned him to the Paradise station with instructions to set up an interpretive program. Before the summer was over, Mr. Landes had instituted a program of guided nature walks and nightly lectures along with which he used
1921 a lantern slide projector borrowed from the Rainier National Park Company and slides prepared by Asahel Curtis, Ranger Flett and others. As a special attraction to the visitors interested in studying the flora, he prepared and maintained a collection of cut flowers and plants numbering about 100 varieties.

In 1922 the interpretive headquarters at Paradise was moved into the new Company Guide House which had been completed in 1921. At Longmire that year, Mr. Landes set up an interpretive and information service similar to that at
1922 Paradise, and evening talks with illustrated slides were given in the public camp ground. In his annual report for that year the park superintendent stated that the nature guide service was on a trial basis but had proved to be so

popular that equipment should be purchased for use in continuing the program.

In 1923 Mr. Landes, reporting to the superintendent as the park naturalist, pointed out that at Paradise alone 15,000 people had been served during the season. He recommended that when the new Community Building was completed across the river at Longmire, the building should be used as a naturalist's
1923 office and museum. In his annual report for the year the park superintendent recommended to the Director that, due to the success of the present interpretive program and the enthusiastic support of the public, it should be continued on a permanent basis.

During the summer of 1924 the nature guide programs at Paradise and Longmire required the full time services of Mr. Landes and one other interpreter. In his annual report the superintendent showed that a real need
1924 existed for money to enlarge the program. On November 1, 1924, park ranger Floyd W. Schmoe was named the permanent park naturalist of Mount Rainier National Park, and plans were made for expanding the program in 1925.

In his 1925 annual report the park superintendent stressed the need for funds to build a museum. At Paradise the naturalists were installed with their
1925 exhibits in the ranger station. Mr. Schmoe and his three assistants served about 75,000 people during the season at the two stations.

During the years of 1926 and 1927 the park naturalist with three ranger naturalists enlarged the interpretive program. The first measurements of
1926- recession on the Emmons glacier were made. A program was taken to the White
1927 River Campground. Nature trails were built and operated near the three interpretive stations. Flower exhibits were enlarged at the stations. With the help of Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall, Mr. Schmoe planned and began

preparing exhibits for a park museum at Longmire. Preparations were made to move from the stone Ranger Station at Paradise to the new Community Building as soon as it was completed.

On August 31, 1926, Mr. Schmoe resigned his position as naturalist, and on November 1st, Information Ranger C. Frank Brockman became acting park naturalist. During the fall and winter of 1928-1929 Mr. Brockman, with the help of rangers assigned by the superintendent to the project, converted the old administration building into the first park museum at Longmire. During the summer of 1929 Charles Landes began a systematic collection of plants for the museum herbarium. A rock collection was also being made. That summer the naturalists at Paradise moved into the new Community Building along with their new exhibits.

1928-1929

In 1930 Miss Elizabeth Morse of Berkeley, California spent a part of the summer working on a collection of park fungi. Park Naturalist Brockman made plans and prepared exhibit materials for an interpretive program at Yakima Park with the aid of Charles Landes who laid out the wildflower garden in front of the Rangers' Blockhouse which became the naturalist headquarters in 1931. In the early fall of 1930, C. Frank Brockman resigned as park naturalist and studied at the University of Washington, College of Forestry where he was awarded a Masters Degree in June of 1931. In that same month he was reinstated as park naturalist at Mount Rainier. During the summer a cooperative agreement was reached with the U. S. Geological Survey, the City of Tacoma, and the National Park Service on Glacier Studies of Recession on the mountain. In the fall months money became available to fix up the dilapidated museum building at Longmire with modern lighting and other equipment being installed. Several relief models were completed for use at other stations

1930-1931

Through cooperation with the Washington State Museum in Seattle, history and Indian exhibits were enlarged at Longmire Museum.

In 1932, fifteen minutes of radio time per week on KVI was made available to the park naturalist. With help from the Western Museum Laboratory in Berkeley, and advice from Herman Carey Bumpus, Mr. Brockman made a plan for a modern museum at Longmire. In 1933 the park superintendent submitted the headquarters museum plan for Longmire along with estimates and asked that it be approved as a Public Works Project. During that summer the naturalist with seven ranger naturalists carried out an enthusiastic program in the park
1932- as well as at the two State Fairs. By August the Company Guides at Paradise
1933 protested to the park superintendent that the naturalists were taking away their business with the public. For about two weeks the programs at Paradise were terminated by the superintendent to satisfy the Guide Service of the Rainier National Park Company. Protests from the public who appreciated the educational services of the naturalists poured in so quickly and in such volume that the guides were forced to capitulate and the program was continued on orders of the park superintendent.

In 1934 the naturalists at Paradise allowed the guides a five minute
1934 spot on their program to help build good-will with the company. The Longmire Homestead Cabin along the nature trail was renovated. An amphitheater was being built at Yakima Park.

By 1935 the superintendent in his report announced that the naturalist program was truly of professional caliber. The small museums at Longmire,
1935 Paradise and Yakima Park were in first class condition with improved exhibits. That fall and until the spring of 1936, park naturalist Brockman attended the Yale School of Forestry on a National Park Service Scholarship.

In 1937 after nine years of work, the naturalist completed a detailed
1937 manual of information and park history on Mount Rainier called the Encyclopedia of Information. During that season the first limited interpretive services and programs were given in the Ohanapecosh Camp Ground.

In 1939 after two years of limited programs at Ohanapecosh, the naturalist received permission tobuild two old CCC buildings into a museum. Work which had been delayed for a season was begun immediately. During the fall months, Mr. Brockman, using $500 of his own money as the initial capital, formed the
1939 Mount Rainier Natural History Association. The Mount Rainier Nature Notes were discontinued with the December issue, and a program to print sales publications to be sold to the public by the association was instituted.

The first sales publication, "The Story of Mount Rainier" by C. Frank Brockman was a success in 1940, and by the end of the season the new natural history association was solvent. Trailside exhibits were made and installed
1940 by the naturalist and his eight ranger naturalists and one librarian during the season. A wildflower garden was prepared at Ohanapecosh, and a nature trail was built into the big tree grove above Silver Falls.

On March 27, 1941, Mr. Brockman was promoted to park naturalist at Yosemite National Park, and on April 15th, Howard R. Stagner became the park naturalist at Mount Rainier. In 1941 Mr. Stagner made many improvements to the physical plants at Longmire, Paradise, Yakima Park, and Ohanapecosh. The
1941 summer program was extended. Publication sales were good under the natural history association. The guides at Paradise once more complained that the naturalist service there was causing them to lose money. As a winter project, selections of kodachrome slides were prepared for use by the public schools of the state.

In 1942, the first of the World War II years, the office and library of the naturalist was moved from the Longmire Museum to the park administration building. In February 1944, a soot fire from a defective oil heater caused damage to exhibits and facilities in the Longmire Museum. Between 1943 and 1946 the park naturalist was handicapped by lack of money and the absence of seasonal personnel, but with the aid of the park rangers, was able to keep most interpretive stations open and functioning during the summer seasons for the occasional civilian visitor and the organized parties of service men and women who came to the park. Mr. Stanger did much valuable planning for the post-war years. While on administrative assignments for the park superintendent and the regional office he accomplished some very valuable studies in other park and recreational areas. In the fall of 1946 the position of Assistant Park Naturalist was set up at Mount Rainier, and on December 23rd, Mr. Merlin K. Potts reported from Lassen Volcanic National Park as Mr. Stanger's assistant.

1942-1946

During the spring of 1947, Mr. Stegner was promoted to the position of park naturalist at Sequoia and King's Canyon National Parks and his position was filled by Russell K. Grater. The park naturalists in 1947 began a program devoted to research, the building up of park publications and a systematic renovation of the existing facilities which had been neglected due to a lack of help during the war years. With the tremendous increase in park travel, their summer programs were expanded. The Kautz Creek flood of December 1947 brought to public attention a new field of interpretation of earth forces which was studied and made available to the public through a roadside exhibit on the site. In 1948 the old Community House at Paradise which had been the

1947-1949

museum and interpretive center of that area was condemned. The following winter of deep snows caused the building to partially collapse, making it necessary to remove many of the exhibits to Yakima Park where they were installed in the Campers Shelter which was not yet completed for interpretive use. At Paradise programs were transferred to the Guide House of the Rainier National Park Company. A building near the lodge was used as a temporary headquarters for the naturalists.

On January 1, 1950, Mr. Crater was transferred to the Lake Mead National Recreational Area and Mr. Potts was appointed the park naturalist. Two new natural history publications were made available to the public that spring. On May 1st, Robert N. McIntyre, Assistant Park Naturalist of Yosemite National Park, transferred to the same position at Mount Rainier. In June of 1950 the College of Forestry, University of Washington, began a study of the plant succession and forest soils development on the flooded area of the Kautz Creek Valley in cooperation with the N. P. S. studies outlined by the park naturalists. Pressure in considerable proportions was being applied to the National Park Service for permission to log the proposed ecological study area tentatively set aside by the park superintendent. Through 1950 and 1951 the park naturalists along with the park superintendent and assistant superintendent were able, by means of interpretive contacts and programs, to show the public that this devastated area, a part of the natural heritage that is Mount Rainier, should be left in its natural state as the result of earth forces for the benefit and study of this and future generations. During 1950 the natural history program at Mount Rainier served more people than ever before in the history of the park. In addition to the well rounded program, studies in cooperation with the

1950-1951

University of Washington were carried out in the Kautz area. During the winter of 1950-51 the park naturalist made changes in the exhibit plan for Yakima Park, rewrote the necessary labels and had the exhibit built through the office of the Regional Naturalist. The new exhibits are to be installed during 1952.

Although the naturalist staff of two permanent men and eight ranger naturalists worked through the 1951 season as a smooth running team, it became apparent that, with 871,000 visitors coming to the park, they were not able adequately to cope with the situation, due to plant facilities which were only of an emergency nature constructed to take care of less than one half million annual visitors.

M. PROMINENT PEOPLE WHO HAVE HELPED THE PARK.

1. Among those early sponsors of Mount Rainier National Park, in the days when the area was little known and still an unmanaged part of the federal lands needing protection from a small part of the public who lacked the conception that the area was to be saved and cherished for the use of future generation one man of outstanding character and ability from the City of Tacoma came to the aid of the new park. This person was Francis Wellington Cushman, Representative from the State of Washington to Congress from March 4, 1899
1903- to his death on July 6, 1909. It was he who persuaded Congress in the fiscal
1909 year of 1903 that $10,000 was necessary for the survey and initial construction of a road to the Mountain from Puget Sound. Through his personal and official efforts in the next few years he was able to obtain for the new park a total of $240,000 for road construction to Paradise Valley. Cushman Crest to the east of Van Trump Park is named for him.

2. Of the early professional men who had a hand in building up the park for public use, Eugene Ricksecker of Seattle, engineer, scientist, and explorer, who was transferred from the Geological Survey in 1899 to the Corps of U. S. Army Engineers and stationed on Puget Sound, was one of the best. He was the engineer in charge of the survey and initial construction of the present National Park Highway leading to Paradise Valley. He was one of the
1903- first engineers of his time to appreciate the value of the scenic assets of
1908 a region in highway construction. His work on the first highway in Mount Rainier National Park from 1903 to 1908 and later work in Crater Lake National Park probably pioneered the way for modern scenic road construction in the national parks. Ricksecker Point (formerly Gap Point) on the highway to Paradise,

which he personally supervised, today bears his name.

3. A personage and long time friend of Mount Rainier National Park was Edmund S. Meany, Professor of History at the University of Washington, lover of the out-of-doors, president of the "Mountaineers Club", authority on the history of the northwest, and active worker for greater appreciation of Mount
916 Rainier National Park. He was the popular author of many historical books, notably "Mount Rainier — A Record of Exploration" which contains much valuable historical material concerning the park and its place names. Meany Crest within the park has been named in honor of this untiring worker and scholar.

4. Of the many persons who have devoted years to the building of Mount Rainier National park for public use and enjoyment, one man stands head and shoulders above all the rest. Asahel Curtis, Seattle photographer, mountain climber, outdoor enthusiast, co-founder of the Mountaineers Club, early advocate of Olympic National Park, and consistant booster for the Pacific Northwest in which his interest in matters pertaining to Mount Rainier National Park were of particular note, acted as the energetic chairman of the Rainier National Park Advisory Board in close liaison with the Secretary of the Interior and the
912- Park Superintendents from 1912 until 1936, a period of twenty-four years. Prior
941 to his death in 1941, Mr. Curtis, who knew all parts of the park personally, had been instrumental in making the Mountain one of the popular show places of America.

5. It has been estimated that about 150 citizens of the State of Washington who have helped the park during near critical times in its brief history have done so as members of organizations represented on the Rainier National Park Advisory Board from 1912 to the present date. The work of this board in helping park superintendents plan and execute needed public works within the

park has been tremendous.

In March of 1912, members of the New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, Seattle Commercial Club, the Rotary Club of Seattle, and the Rotary Club of Tacoma elected permanent committeemen who met in Tacoma on April 5th and there organized the "Seattle-Tacoma Rainier National Park Committee", pledged to the "Development and Exploi ation of Mount Rainier National Park". The first Executive Committee consisted of Mr. Asahel Curtis of Seattle, the chairman; Mr. T. H. Martin of Tacoma, the Secretary; and as members, Mr. J. C. Slater of Seattle, Mr. Charles
1912 Richardson of Tacoma, Mr. W. T. Perkins of Seattle, Mr. A. H. Denman of Tacoma, Mr. W. D. Gorham of Seattle, and Mr. J. C. Stanton of Tacoma. On the 11th of April the committee met and formulated their first nine-point policy for the development of Mount Rainier which was forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior as a memorial from the two cities. The committee played a very important part in opening up the park to automobile travel during the years of poor roads as well as securing for Director Mather in 1916 the cooperation
916 necessary to form the Rainier National Park Company which made available to the traveling public the needed park accommodations.

By May 9, 1922 the original group of citizens on the committee had been replaced except for Mr. Curtis, the chairman, and Mr. Martin, the representativ of the Rainier National Park Company. New members included Mr. Thomas B.
1922 Hill, as secretary, Mr. N. B. Coffman of Chehalis, and Messrs. Finn, Whitcomb, and Chadwick of Seattle. By that time the functional organization was known as the "Rainier National Park Advisory Board."

By 1925 the committee of the board was being reorganized with Mr. Curtis,
1925 the chairman, being aided by Mr. Herbert Evison of Seattle in a new drive for

backing and membership.

With the resignation of Mr. Curtis as the chairman in 1936, the board has
1936- devoted its activities to "boosting" for needed improvements in both Mount
1951 Rainier and Olympic National Parks. Today the present headquarters of the secretary, Mr. E. R. Fetterolf, is located in Tacoma, Washington.

N. SUMMARY OF THE PARK ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY.

1. The Period Without Management (1899 - 1901).

(a) The Year of 1899 (127).

By act of Congress, approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 993), a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, was set aside as a public park, to be known as the Mount Rainier National Park.

Section 2 of this act provides, inter alia:

"That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to make and publish, as soon as practicable, such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide 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. ..... He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary to fully carry out the objects and purpose of this act."

Section 5 provides:

"That the mineral-land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the lands lying within the said reserve and said park."

Of the above sections the Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report for the year 1899, had the following to say:

"No regulations for the government of the park 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," as required by the act, have been promulgated by the Department, for the reason that it would not be practicable to prescribe or enforce regulations which would not prevent or interfere with the exploration, development, location, occupation, and purchase, under the mineral land laws, of any mineral lands lying within said reserve. Furthermore, no penalty is prescribed by the act for any violation of regulations adopted, nor has an appropriation been made by Congress to enable the Department to protect the reservation.

It is desirable, therefore, that section 5 of the act above-mentioned be repealed, and that a penalty be provided for violation of the provisions of any regulations prescribed thereunder, and that appropriation be made for the protection of the reservation."

(b) The Year of 1900 (128).

In his annual report for the year 1900, the Secretary of the Interior had the following to say in regard to the park and his recommendations of 1899:

"In my last annual report I stated, in discussing the affairs of this national park, that it was desirable that section 5 of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993), setting aside the lands, therein described as a national park, be repealed, and that a penalty be provided for violation of any regulations prescribed thereunder, and that appropriations be made for the protection of the reservation.

"I again invite attention to the matter, and have to recommend the enactment by Congress of the desired legislation."

(c) The Year of 1901 (129).

In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, the Secretary of the Interior restated his message in regard to the state of affairs existing by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and further states that:

"Several applications have been presented to the Department for transportation and other privileges for accommodation of the traveling public in this park, but the consideration thereof has necessarily been declined, owing to the fact that no regulations for the government of the park have been promulgated.

"In renewing my recommendations in this matter I desire most earnestly to urge early Congressional action thereon."

Within a month's time it became necessary for the Secretary to place an Acting Superintendent in charge of the area (130).

2. The Period Under the Forest Superintendent of the State of Washington, (1901 - 1905).

(a) The Year of 1902 (130).

Despite the troubles of the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the new national park, and his repeated statement that no regulations had been promulgated, a form of management for the area of Mount Rainier National Park (called Ranier by the Secretary until 1903) was forced upon him by public demand and by the inactivity of Congress in the summer of 1901.

Of this form of management that he had set up by executive order, he had the following to say in his annual report of June 30th, 1902:

"Considerable interest having been manifested by the public in this park during the year, and a privilege for the transportation of tourists over the

roads therein having been granted, it became necessary, in the interest of the Government, to have a representative of the Department therein; accordingly, the forest superintendent for the State of Washington was placed in charge thereof temporarily; this assignment, however, can not be continued for any length of time without serious interference with the proper performance of the duties of this officer in the enforcement of the regulations of the forestry service in the state. Proper steps have been taken looking to the early survey and marking of the park boundaries. I have, therefore, submitted to Congress, through the proper channels, an estimate of an appropriation of $3,000 for the management, protection, and the construction of necessary roads and trails in the Mount Rainier National Park during the ensuing fiscal year; it is earnestly recommended that favorable action be had thereon."

(b) The Year of 1903 (131).

The Secretary of Interior in his report of June 30th, 1903 (written at a later date), gives the following information in regard to the management of the park:

"Regulations for the management of this park have been promulgated August 1, 1903.

"Forest Superintendent of the State of Washington continued to be the acting superintendent of the park during the past year. This assignment, however, should not be continued during the next season.

"Road from Longmire Springs, extends about 6 miles along the Nisqually to the western park boundary, where it continues as a county road over the forest reserve, and connects with the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad at Eatonville.

"From Longmire Springs a trail extends up the mountain about 8 miles to a point near the Nisqually Glacier in Paradise Valley, at the upper terminus of

which is Reese's tent camp; another trail leaves the wagon road at the point where the Rainier Fork unites with the Nesqually Glacier, following the valley for 12 miles, and reaches Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds. The park is also reached by trails from Fairfax leading to Nowich Glacier.

"A small band of elk, driven from the forests at the head of the Shoomum Chuck River, are now in and about the park, with their young, and an effort should be made to protect them.

"300 tourists visited the park during the season, and there is a general disposition among them to observe the regulations.

"Some difficulty will doubtless be had in the future with the Indians from the adjacent reservations who maintain that they have treaty rights which relieve them from any obligations to respect the regulations relative to the killing of fish and game in the park.

"A tent hotel comprising 8 tents was operated during the season by Mr. John Reese under a license granted by the Department. He states he entertained 255 guests, charging $2 per day and $10 per week for accommodation, and also furnished guides at $3 per day.

"A hotel was also operated by Mr. Elcain Longmire, at Longmire Springs, on land patented prior to the creation of the park.

"Reports indicate that at least five mineral claims were located and that about 70 prospectors were in the park.

"The Sundry Civil Act of March 3, 1903, authorized the Secretary of War to expend the sum of $10,000 in causing a survey to be made, and for the construction of a wagon road into the park. Major John Millis, U. S. Army, was placed in charge of the work.

"On the 16th of March 1901, the governor of the State of Washington

approved an act ceding exclusive jurisdiction of the national park with two exceptions to the United States, providing that the proper officer notifies the governor that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park. No appropriation having been made by Congress for the protection and administration of this park, the notice required has never been given by the Secretary of the Interior to the governor of the State of Washington."

The above mentioned ceding of exclusive jurisdiction by the State of Washington was not accepted by the United States Government until 1918.

(c) The Year of 1904 (132, 4).

The following materials have been taken from the annual report of the Secretary of Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, but written at a later date:

"The season of pleasure travel is confined to the two months of July, August, and the first two weeks of September.

"Travel in the park is limited to the wagon road in the Nisqually Valley, in the high alpine regions on the south side of Mount Rainier, from Cowlitz Glacier to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, and in the northwestern slopes about Spray Park and Crater Lake.

"The trail to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground should be repaired and cleaned out; this would necessitate a ranger on duty in this place, particularly as it still contains some large game. A trail from Paradise Valley to Reflection Lake would be very much appreciated by the people who desire to go there without a guide.

"Nearly all tourists reach the park by the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad, a small local line which extends from Tacoma to Ashford, Washington. To this last point it was completed about July 1, 1904.

"The summer of 1903 was damp, and there were no forest fires in the park from June 30, 1903 to June 30, 1904.

"At least 17 mining claims have been located. Doubt is expressed as to their actual value. About 73 prospectors were in the park.

"There has been no grazing except by the few head of stock brought in by prospectors and tourists and by one or two milk cattle kept at the tent hotel in Paradise Valley.

"It is not believed, however, that the accommodations provided (at Longmire's and Reese's Hotels) will meet the requirements of the summer of 1906.

"There were 563 visitors known to enter the park (1903).

"Public sentiment very strongly indorses the regulation which prohibits carrying firearms within the limits of the park except by written permit from the acting superintendent.

"During the year ended June 30, 1904, one forest ranger was detailed to the southern part of the park to patrol the Longmire wagon road, Paradise Valley, and Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, while another was assigned to the region about Spray Park and the Carbon Glacier.

"In the Sundry Civil Act of April 28, 1904, provision was made for continuing the construction of the wagon road into said park heretofore surveyed and commenced under direction of the Secretary of War, thirty thousand dollars, of which sum six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be used by the Secretary of War in surveying and estimating the cost of a wagon road along the most practicable route from the eastern boundary of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve into said park.

"The following excerpt from the report of Major John Millis, Corps of

Engineers, to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, shows the progress of the work under his supervision. He states among other things, that --

'The work of making the survey, etc, was placed in local charge of Eugene Ricksecker, assistant engineer, stationed at Tacoma.

'The survey was made accordingly by Mr. O. A. Piper, inspector, under immediate direction of Mr. Ricksecker.

'Bids were invited on June 18, 1904, for clearing and grubbing, but all the bids were deemed too high and all were rejected. Meanwhile detailed specifications for road construction under formal contract were prepared and at the close of the year (June 30, 1904) all preparations had been made for advertising the work as soon as approval of the project submitted June 18th should be received. Preliminary preparations had also been made for repairs to existing roads by a small hired force, and for the survey for a road into the park from the eastward, as provided in the last appropriation act.'"

In addition to the report of the Secretary for 1904, the following items have been taken from the report of the acting superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

"The forest rangers have not as I understand, power to arrest, or indeed any way to enforce their authority, except to write for instructions.

"The mineral claim of Joseph Stampler, of Yelm at Indian Henry's Hunting Ground is presumably held as a cover for hunting parties.

"During the summer a stage ran from Ashford to Longmires, this should be under a permit from the Secretary.

"I have to recommend:

'(1) The survey and establishment of the boundaries of the park.

(2) That rangers serving on the park be authorised to arrest, without

warrant, any party violating the Department regulations.

(3) That three rangers be employed from June 15 to September 30 to patrol the Rainier National Park exclusively and to repair and extend existing trails.

"As surveys for a wagon road into the park have been made by the U. S. Engineer Corps, no extended system of trails should be constructed except in connection with and after the completion of this road."

The Year of 1905 (133, 5, 145).

The Act of February 1, 1905, provided for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The present U. S. Forest Service dates from this act, although the forest reserves were not called national forests until 1907. Effective on July 1, 1905, Forest Superintendent for the State of Washington, Mr. C. F. Allen assumed his new title of Forest Supervisor of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve under the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, but continued to be the Acting Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park.

The following pertinent quotations concerning the management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, but written at a later date:

"The portion of the park now most frequented by visitors is that part known as Paradise Valley and Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds. There are also trails from Fairfax by which the valleys of the Carbon and Mowich Rivers can be followed to Spray Creek. Glacier Basin, at the head of White River, is reached by Gold Hill Trail from Buckley. Most of the travel, however, is by way of Ashford up the Nisqually Valley to Longmire's Springs, and thence to Paradise Valley.

"Notwithstanding that the summer of 1904 was uncommonly dry, there were no fires during the year. Camping parties are cautioned by the rangers on duty in the park and through the printed regulations posted therein to carefully extinguish all fires prior to breaking camp.

"Black bear, deer, cougar, and wildcats are fairly plentiful in the lower valleys, though they are seldom seen on account of the density of the underbrush. Wolverine, martens and fisher also abound. The beaver and otter have been exterminated. The number of mountain goats appears to have slowly diminished. Few of these animals have been shot recently in the mountains adjacent to the reservation and probably none within its limits. Yet it is feared that this interesting animal will soon no longer be seen in the vicinity of Mount Rainier. The wolves and cougars have increased within the last few years, and it is probable that their depredations are the cause of the disappearance of the goat. It is possible that the number of cougars could be reduced if they were systematically hunted by the rangers. There are a few elk in the park about the headwaters of the Puyallup and an increasing number of marmots in Paradise Valley.

"In his report of January 30, 1905, Major John Millis, reported the survey for the proposed road from the eastward into the park completed by Mr. John Zug, junior engineer.

"For constructing the road from the westward a contract was entered into with A. D. Miller, after due advertisement. Work thereon was commenced in August 1904 and continued until November 17, 1904. Clearing, grubbing, and grading were completed for about a mile from Longmires Springs."

Other materials on the park management are here quoted from the Acting Superintendent's report of 1905, written on July 17th of that year:

"The Mount Rainier National Park is situated in Pierce County, Washington, and covers an area of 324 square miles. Its boundaries completely enclose the mountain from which it takes its name. The whole reservation is west of the main range of the cascades.

"The profusion and variety of alpine flowers are one of the greatest attractions to many visitors. These blossom immediately after the snow melts. After the middle of August the display of flowers begins to diminish but many species are in bloom until snow falls.

"The first ten days of September are, however, often the finest of the season.

"About one mile of the government wagon road has been nearly completed. This extends northeasterly from Longmire's Springs up the Nisqually Valley.

"Ranger McCullough reported that he found four green trees which had been felled in Paradise Valley in the month of April or May by people supposed to be prospectors.

"The Yakima Indians who formerly hunted on the eastern slope of Mount Rainier did not cross the summit of the main range of the Cascades last season. The Puyallups, always a quiet and inoffensive people, took their annual outing in the Tatoosh Range, south of the Park, where they hunted bear and picked berries and were not annoyed by the presence of either tourists or forest rangers.

"90 prospectors and 928 tourists were known to enter the park. Of the tourists 772 were transient visitors and 156 camped for three or more days.

"Mr. W. L. Evans of Fairfax, holds a squatter location on the Carbon River within the limits of the park. He settled upon the place in 1895 and has resided there since that date."

Due to Acting Superintendent G. F. Allen's recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior in 1904, Congress passed the Act of February 6, 1905 (33 Stat., 700) providing for the arrest by national park and national forest employees of persons violating the laws or regulations pertaining to the parks and forest reserves. This action on the part of Congress materially strengthened the management of Mount Rainier National Park, and for the first time gave law enforcement authority to the rangers.

S. The Period Under the Forest Supervisor of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve (1905 to 1910).

(a) The Year of 1906 (6, 52).

Although Mr. G. F. Allen's title changed from Forest Superintendent of the State of Washington under the Department of Interior to Forest Supervisor of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve under the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1905, his responsibilities to the park and to the Secretary of the Interior remained in effect. He was still the acting superintendent of the national park.

The highlights of his annual report written October 1, 1906, are quoted in the following order of interest:

(1) "1786 visitors entered the park. Of this number 548 camped for a period of 3 or more days. About five-sixths entered and left the park by way of the wagon road in the Nisqually Valley.

(2) "The two hotels (Longmire's and Reese's did not provide adequate accommodations. Sleeping quarters for 30 guests each was the maximum capacity of their establishments. This condition will be relieved by the hotel on leased land at Longmire's Springs opened on July 1, 1906, under permit to the Tacoma Eastern Railway Company.

(5) "Approximately 104 mining claims were located. There are no ore-producing, dividend-paying mines on or in the vicinity of the reservation. In the event an application should be made for patent upon a mining claim within the park every precaution should be taken that not only the good faith of the claimant, but also the fact that the tract is actually a valuable mining property be established.

(4) "The old Indian Henry Trail was relocated and greatly improved by Ranger McCullough. A bridge across the Nisqually River was constructed on the Paradise trail by the forest rangers, with some assistance from interested people.

(5) "In the spring of 1906 it (old road west of Longmires) became practically impassible by wagon. Some temporary repairs were made by the Tacoma and Eastern Railway Company for the purpose of hauling material to be used in construction of their hotel.

(6) "Horses kept in connection with hotels and rented to tourists should be fed upon hay and grain, and there is commonly no reason why this can not be done. The remote location of Mr. Reese's tent hotel makes an exception to this rule admissible.

(7) "Large game, particularly the mountain goat, has become more numerous and has been frequently seen in Paradise Park.

(8) "The services of two forest rangers and one guard were necessary in order to protect the reservation from fire and trespass.

(9) "Authority to allow or deny applications for gun permits, should be extended to such rangers as might be designated by the supervisor.

(10) "There are some instances of tree disease; Abies lasiocarpa and Thuja mertensiana are frequently attacked by a fungus or injured by some other

cause which affects the leaves. Pinus monticola is attacked by a borer which is quite capable of doing serious damage. This insect seems to be increasing, but I do not know of any way by which its depredations can be checked.

(11) "Upon the completion of the Government road it is probable that there will be a desire to take automobiles into the park. The presence of these contrivances would be a source of great annoyance and some danger to the public generally. It may be that the use of hired automobiles will eventually be the cheapest method by which to travel thru the park, but until this condition obtains they should be prohibited.

(12) "I have to recommend the employment of a ranger by the Department of the Interior to be on duty thruout the year and to act in cooperation with the officers of the Forest Service, and also that an emergency fund of $500 be set aside for fighting forest fires in the park."

In his report Mr. G. F. Allen includes the first topographical map then being prepared by men under Mr. Eugene Ricksecker, who was in charge of the road survey from the western boundary of the Forest Reserve to Camp of the Clouds in Paradise Park for the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Of his work on the road and interest in the park, Major H. M. Chittenden in his report of 1907 had the following to say along with other things in connection with the new road:

"Notification of annulment of contract with A. D. Miller for construction of the road was received at this office on July 6, 1906, and work was commenced with hired labor and Government plant July 9th. Operations during the season of 1906 were carried on below Longmire Springs, and 6 miles of road built and about 1½ miles partly built between the western boundary and Longmire Springs. Work was carried on until November.

"The work was in charge of Assistant Engineer Eugene Ricksecker, who has taken great interest, not only in the construction of the road, but in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the reservation."

Personnel records of the park show that in answer to the recommendation of G. F. Allen to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Oscar Brown was given the first permanent appointment as park ranger in Mount Rainier National Park on November 12, 1906.

(b) The Year of 1907 (7, 53).

Acting Superintendent G. F. Allen in his annual report written September 27, 1907, gives the following highlights in regard to the park, and are hereby quoted:

(1) "In November (1906) a very heavy rain, accompanied by warm winds, melted the fresh snow in the mountains and caused floods more destructive than any that have occurred for the preceding ten years. Another period of high water followed in December. In the spring of 1907 the trails were in very bad condition.

(2) "The summer of 1906 was dry and the fire danger was greater than usual. On August 26 tourists in Paradise Valley left a camp fire unextinguished. In the afternoon it spread rapidly, and, although 27 men were obtained to fight it by the morning of the 27th, about 25 acres were burned over and 10 acres of green timber destroyed. If shovels and axes were kept in small storehouses or stations along the most frequented roads and trails, there would be much greater opportunity to check forest fires before they got altogether beyond control.

(3) "Game is still abundant in some parts of the park. On the whole, I do not think the conditions are as favorable for its increase as they should be.

While the park covers a considerable area, it contains little winter range. I recommend that proper action be taken to prohibit hunting altogether in the Rainier National Forest from Nisqually River in Ts. 14 and 15 N., R. 7 E., north to the watersheds of White River, and northeast to the divide between Greenwater and Silver Creeks. I do not know of any good reason why the use of firearms should not be prohibited within these limits.

(4) "On November 12 a park ranger, appointed by the Department of Interior, went on duty in Carbon River region. In the latter spring he met with an accident which disabled him for the rest of the year (1907).

(5) "A hotel with accommodations for 60 guests is operated by the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company at Longmire's Springs. The tents used in connection afford sleeping room for about 75 people. The hotel building itself is well designed and built, but the grounds are ill kept and disfigured by rough unpainted buildings used for stables and other purposes.

(6) "The existing trails should be extended and repaired with the view of the establishment of a system which will make a complete patrol of the park practicable."

With the reconstruction and general repair of the road within the park to the west of Longmire's Springs by the work of the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad early in 1906 and by the U. S. Army Engineers late in 1906 and early in 1907, a popular demand for the use of this road by automobiles was brought to a head in the late summer of 1907.

Although the Acting Park Superintendent neglected to mention his troubles with the drivers of automobiles demanding to enter the park during the summer of 1907, the report of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army ('53) had the following to say about the situation:

"The number of vehicles that entered the park during the season of 1907 is estimated at 1,010 of which 60 were automobiles. These machines were permitted to use the roads by the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with approved rules, after urgent appeal had been made to him by owners of machines, for the first time, August 7, 1907. The privilege was much appreciated and automobilists were enthusiastic over the route opened to them. A neat lodge has recently been completed at the park entrance by the superintendent, where autos may obtain permits, and another is in course of erection at the Springs."

The Acting Park Superintendent in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, written on September 27, 1907, included a copy of the first detailed topographic map of Mount Rainier National Park compiled by Mr. Eugene Ricksecker from maps of Sarvent and Plummer, November 1906, and revised to October 1907. It showed the new road open to Van Trump Creek above Longmire's Springs.

(c) The Year of 1908 (S. 100).

Due to the repeated insistance by the Secretary of the Interior in his several annual reports beginning in 1899 that Section 5 of the Act of March 2, 1899 regarding the mining laws should be repealed by Congress, this action finally came about under the passage of the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 365). An extract from this act is hereby quoted:

"Hereafter the location of mining claims under the mineral-land laws of the United States is prohibited within the area of the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington: Provided, however, that this provision shall not affect existing rights heretofore acquired in good faith under the mineral-land laws of the United States to any mining location or locations in said

Mount Rainier National Park."

Due to certain inconsistencies called to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior by the Acting Superintendent in his several reports, the Secretary on June 10, 1908, proclaimed for the park a new set of "General Regulations".

On that same day the Secretary, in order to clarify his order of August 1, 1907, allowing automobiles to enter and use the roads of Mount Rainier National Park, issued the "regulations of June 10, 1908, Governing the Admission of Automobiles."

According to the personnel records of Mount Rainier National Park, the second and third park rangers to be employed in the park, Samuel Estes and Thomas O'Farrell, were given appointments by the Secretary of the Interior on May 1st and July 10th of 1908 respectively.

The following materials concerning the management of the park have been extracted from the Annual Report of the Acting Superintendent, written September 30, 1908 and are hereby quoted:

(1) "The regulations of the park heretofore issued were substantially amended to meet existing conditions and reissued under date of June 10, 1908; automobile regulations were also necessary to properly protect the traveling public in the park.

(2) "During the summer of 1907 the Nisqually district was in charge of one park ranger. He was assisted by two forest rangers who extended their patrol in the adjacent National Forest to the park. Since January 1908, a ranger has been on duty at the entrance to the park on the government road. It is necessary to station a ranger at this point constantly during the summer months in order to receive automobile permits and to prevent camping parties

from taking firearms into the reservation. On May 1 an additional ranger went on duty at Longmire Springs.

(3) "Fairfax, a coal-mining village at the terminus of one of the branch lines of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is 5 miles distant from the western boundary of the park. This district was in charge of a ranger until December 31, 1907. Measures have since been taken for the employment of a ranger in this district throughout the year.

(4) "The White River District is located in the remote northern and eastern part of the reservation. The rangers made occasional trips into this region, but were not able to protect it properly. Arrangements were made to patrol this district during the summer of 1908. The completion of the trail now in process of construction over the high divide between Carbon and White river valleys will greatly facilitate guarding the remoter parts of the park.

(5) "There is little travel of any kind in the Cowlitz River district. The region between Mount Rainier and the main range of the Cascades is little known and extremely rough and broken. The present conditions do not warrant the employment of a park ranger for the Cowlitz district exclusively.

(6) "On the subalpine areas in the park the growth of the trees is very slow and reproduction poor. In Paradise Valley and in other mountain parks trees require from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years to attain a diameter of 12 inches. Since their destruction would be a permanent injury to the park the utmost care should be taken to prevent them from being cut or killed by fire.

(7) "During the winter many deer leave the park and seek the forests at a lower elevation; the laws of the State of Washington prohibit hunting

them at this time of year. These laws are now more strictly enforced than they were formerly, and it is to be trusted that most of the deer will survive to return to their accustomed summer range in the park. Goats are now found only in the high mountains. They can still be seen in bands of from 15 to 30 in the Sluiskin Range and are not uncommon elsewhere in the northern and eastern part of the reservation. They have almost entirely disappeared from the mountains of the adjacent national forest, where they were once common at a much lower elevation than where they are now found in the park. Bears are fairly numerous. Cougars are not uncommon.

(8) "Some trout are found in the streams, but they are small and not plentiful. The rivers are too turbid in the summer time when the glaciers are in motion, and the smaller streams are too rapid to be well stocked with fish.

(9) "The total length from the western boundary of the forest reserve was, on July 1, 1908, 14 miles, and about 11 miles are still to be constructed on this road. Work was still further extended after the fiscal year, and the road is now built to beyond Narada Falls. It was thrown open to the public as far as the Nisqually Glacier July 14, and is the first road to reach a glacier in the United States.

(10) "During the season of 1908, 117 permits were issued for automobiles to enter the park by the government road. One accident was reported. In this instance a stage wagon containing several passengers was overturned; the occupants were unhurt, but the wagon and horses sustained some damage. The stage drivers and freighters, who know when to expect automobiles, and whose teams are accustomed to them, do not consider them dangerous.

(11) "Two cabins were built under the supervision of the rangers, one is

at the entrance to the park and one is near Longmire's Springs.

(12) "The records of the auditor of Pierce County indicate that 48 mining claims were located in the park during the year ended June 30, 1908. Of this number 35 were located after the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, which prohibited the location of mining claims within the park.

(13) "Two hundred persons were known to have visited the northern part of the reservation, entering by way of Fairfax. The total number of visitors was 2,826, an increase of 758 over last year (1907).

(14) "A permit was granted to Mr. George B. Hall to maintain a tent camp at Three Lakes, in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground. It was not opened until after June 30, 1908. There have been granted other permits as follows: To George B. Hall, to maintain a livery stable at Longmires Springs; to L. G. Linkletter, for a photographic concession at such point; and to the Tacoma Baggage and Transfer Company and to John Longmire, for the transportation of passengers in and through the park, using 6 wagons and 1 wagon, respectively.

(15) "Estimates for the ensuing fiscal year are as follows: Salaries of superintendent, 2 regular and 3 temporary park rangers, $5,150; roads, trails, protection from forest fires, etc., $1,850; total $7,000.

(16) "I have further to recommend that an examination be made of the mining claims in the park by a competent geologist, and that the 18.2 acres of patented land known as the Longmire tract be purchased by the Government."

In addition, the July 15, 1909 report of the Corps of Engineers(100) tells of the building of an 825 foot wooden tramway built to the ridge above Nisqually Glacier so that a second camp could be established at Frog Heaven in 1908 for work on the upper end of Gap Point where much rock work and cutting was necessary. The Corps of Engineers report for the preceeding year (53)

recommended to the Secretary that a bridle trail encircle the mountain and that another be roughed out from Camp of the Clouds to the mountain summit with a stone shelter at Camp Muir and one on the top of the crater.

(d) Year of 1909 (9)

The following quotations taken from the Acting Superintendent's Report of September 28, 1909, give a clear picture of management and events at the Mountain during that travel season:

(1) "On August 14, 1909, two men who started to make the ascent from Paradise Valley perished in a storm. (J. H. Williams, in "The Mountain That was God" 1910, refers to them as Callaghan and Stevens, without experience on Mount Rainier).

(2) "Along the Carbon and Nisqually rivers there is a considerable amount of dead cedar. The removal of this material, if conducted in a proper manner, will be a decided advantage to the park. The dead cedar on a designated area along the Nisqually River was advertised and sold to the highest bidder at $1.30 per cord. The bolts were floated to a mill near Ashford. Cutting commenced August 3. The park officers report that the cutting has been carried on in a proper manner with 470 cords of bolts cut on an area of 30 acres.

(3) "The sum of $1200 was authorized for the completion of this trail (White River) and the work was commenced in the summer of 1909. To complete the trail from the West Fork up to Grand Park will require an additional expenditure of $300.

(4) "Three ranger cabins have been built in the park. The cabin at Longmire's Springs and the cabin at Carbon River have neither been properly finished.

(5) "It has been suggested by several persons interested in mountain

climbing that a shelter be built at Gibraltar Rock, on the south side of Mount Rainier, and at Camp Curtis, near the Emmons Glacier. A structure made of stone and cement would be preferable. A small stone hut of this material could be put up at Gibraltar Rock for about $600.

(6) "Forty claims are held in Glacier Basin by the Mount Rainier Mining Co. under the management of Mr. Peter Starbo, of Enumclaw. A sawmill with an estimated daily capacity of 10,000 board feet is operated by water power to produce timbers and lumber for the mine. Rifles have been repeatedly taken from the cabins occupied by the miners.

(7) "In the summer of 1908, a forest fire was started near the west branch of White River by lightning, which struck a dead hemlock. The fire was extinguished with great difficulty owing to the remoteness of the place and the distance from tools and provisions.

(8) "During the fiscal year of 1909 the ranger force consisted of four men. Two rangers were on duty throughout the year.

(9) "In the Nisqually district a man was arrested by the ranger for killing deer. He was convicted and fined $100.

(10) "The boundary line of the park was definitely established by a survey completed in the fall of 1908, by W. H. Thorn. It is very desirable that a topographic survey of the park be made by the U. S. Geological Survey.

(11) "A mineral spring has recently been found in Moraine Park. The water is described by the rangers as flowing freely and having a temperature of about 75°.

(12) "There were 346 automobile permits issued during the season of 1909. In one instance a machine was run off the bank by an incompetent driver and the owner's arm was broken. Three other accidents were reported,

none of which had serious results. The road is open to the Nisqually Glacier, and it is expected that in another season it will be safe for machines to go to Narada Falls.

(13) "On April 26, 1909, an agreement for the construction and maintenance of a telegraph line in the park was entered into by Mr. John M. Bell and others of Tacoma. Construction was to be completed within three months, but it seems to have been postponed for an indefinite period.

(14) "Estimates for the ensuing fiscal year are as follows: Salaries of 2 regular and 4 temporary park rangers $3,500; trails, protection, etc., $2,150; shelter at Gibraltar Rock $600; total $6,250.

4. The Period Just Prior to N. P. S. Management (1910 - 1917).

(a) The Year of 1910 (92, 101).

On January 31, 1909, by administrative order the Acting Superintendent, G. F. Allen, was relieved of his added responsibility toward the park at his own request, and devoted his full time to the position of Forest Supervisor of the Rainier National Forest. In his place, on January 15, 1910, the Secretary of the Interior appointed Mr. Edward S. Hall, a Republican, the first of the political appointees to hold the full time responsibility of Park Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park.

Mr. Hall, upon whose shoulders were piled the burden of management, had little to work with but was willing to learn. The park budget was $6,250 and from this he had to pay the salaries of seven people and try to build up the physical facilities of the park. On taking office he inherited a local shingle bolt contract for the salvage of dead cedar on park lands which had been granted by the Secretary. At a later date, this contract for the cutting of park lands was to cause him no end of embarrasment and public criticism.

The following improvements, events, comments and points of management for the season of 1910 have been taken from the October 6th report of the superintendent:

(1) During the winter months the road to Longmire was kept open to horse sleighs.

(2) The bodies of the men who lost their lives while trying to cross feeders of the White River Glacier (Winthrop) in 1909 may not be recovered until the ice has moved to its terminal moraine.

(3) A natural stone bridge had been recently discovered west of the west fork of White River about one mile from the new Grand Park Trail.

(4) As of September 1910, 7,172 cords of cedar under the contract of 1909 had been sold and removed to Ashford. The sale had been stopped, and it was considered advisable by the Secretary that more cedar was to be cut, the superintendent believed that the government should do the cutting in lots of 500 to 1000 cords and sell it to the highest bidder.

(5) The road to Camp of the Clouds built by the U. S. Army Engineers was almost completed to that point a distance of 25 miles from the forest boundary. Mr. Hall spent $1000 of his appropriation during 1910 to maintain the new road.

(6) The first 20 passenger automobile stages from Tacoma kept a daily schedule to Longmire Springs from July 1st to October 15th.

(7) Trail to Eagle Peak and one mile of trail to the top of the Ramparts was constructed for a cost of $350.

(8) An expenditure of $255 was made for parking the woods and clearing a camp site at Longmire Springs.

(9) An office for the park superintendent was built on the gate keeper's

lodge at Nisqually Entrance.

(10) During the season of 1910, 7,654 visitors entered the park via the government road. 3200 were transients and 4,454 remained three or more days. The summit of the Mountain was reached by 159 persons.

(11) A fire, cause unknown, started at Carter Falls on September 18, 1909, and burned 4 acres before it was extinguished. During the dry season just passed several small fires started and were extinguished by the rangers.

(12) The ranger force consisted of two permanent and four temporary employees.

(13) Wild animals such as deer, bear, grouse, and ptarmigan had become abundant in the Puyallup, Nowich and Carbon River watersheds.

(14) A topographic survey was being made in the park by the U. S. Geological Survey.

(15) 863 automobiles entered the park. The speed limit had been set at 15 m.p.h. and traffic could go to the Nisqually Glacier.

(16) Reese's Hotel at Paradise used 50 tents and sanitary conditions were to be remedied before the opening of another season. George R. Hall at Indian Henry's Hunting Ground had expanded his camp to 15 tents.

(17) Tacoma Carriage and Baggage Transfer cooperated a stage line from the railroad at Ashford to Longmire's with two 20-passenger automobile stages, but to Paradise the traffic was carried by 3 and 4-seated wagons.

(18) De Lape Tours Co. secured a permit to operate stages from Tacoma to Longmire but could not honor the contract. The same company was granted a special-use permit for a telephone line through the park but due to delay in work the permit was canceled.

(19) Recommendation for a budget of $13,400 was submitted by the superintendent. He wanted the park rangers to be called park scouts to separate them from the forest rangers, and he showed a need for a fence 3/4 of a mile long at the west boundary to keep cattle from wandering into the park.

The July 15, 1910, report of the United States Engineering Office announced that by the end of the season, the road would be completed to Camp of the Clouds except for maintenance. The total expenditure up to that time for the 25 miles of road was about $240,000.

(b) The Year of 1911 (93, 51).

The following materials regarding the history and management of the park have been summarized from the annual report of Superintendent Hall written October 10, 1911:

(1) Occasionally winter sports enthusiasts drove their sleighs in winter over the road as far as Longmire's Springs for snowshoeing, etc. The road was kept open.

(2) Near Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds a waterfall was discovered with a sheer drop of over 200 feet and was named Pearl Falls in the month of August.

(3) Only a small quantity of timber in the park shows signs of disease, although most of it was past maturity. The superintendent believed that all dead timber should be removed as products or should be piled and burned to cut down the fire hazard.

(4) The Government road was opened to Camp of the Clouds late in the fall of 1910 although not yet completed. Autos were allowed to Narada falls and wagons from there on. In 1911, $3500 in park revenues were spent for repairs to parts of this road.

(5) Mr. Hall used the term, Ricksecker Point, for the first time in his report; the U. S. Army Engineers referred to it as Cap Point.

(6) A log archway was constructed in the spring over the road at the park entrance.

(7) Mr. Hall considered trail building for adequate patrol and fire suppression very important and asked for $10,000 to complete a system around the mountain in 1912. The Carbon River, Spray Park Trail was built during the season. A 150 foot pony suspention bridge was then under construction at Longmire's. It would cost $300.

(8) The ice barrier which filled the canyon at the foot of the Carbon Glacier was receding so much in the season of 1911 that plans for a trail up the north bank were being considered by the superintendent

(9) A small log ranger cabin was being built at Paradise during the season.

(10) Of the 10,036 people entering the park via the government road, 5110 came by automobile, 455 by foot, 410 by wagon, 115 by motorcycle, 27 on horseback, 20 by bicycle and the others on stages. 208 persons reached the mountain summit.

(11) President Taft and party visited the park in automobiles October 8, 1911.

(12) Four persons were authorized to act as guides in the park during the season, one of whom was not permitted to guide to the summit nor across any glacier.

(13) On September 2, 1911, Leigh Garrett, a lone climber above Indian Henry's, perished in a storm. The combined efforts of the official guide,

Joseph Stampfler, and others did not recover his body. Just prior to this accident, the first crude guide system patterned after that of Switzerland had been initiated by the superintendent without regulations to help enforce it.

(14) Lightning started a fire on Tolmie Peak on July 11th, and rain helped the park rangers to suppress it before much timber was destroyed.

(15) Two permanent and three temporary park rangers patrolled the park during the season of 1911.

(16) Wild animals in the northern part of the park were abundant and many more goats were seen on the high ridges. The superintendent asked for a game reserve 3 miles wide around the park on the National Forest. He also asked for a shipment of Yellowstone Elk to be put in the park to replace those killed in former years.

(17) The following accommodations were not enough to take care of tourists during the season: Hall's Camp of 15 tents, Reese's Camp with 60 tents, Longmire's Hotel with 12 rooms and several tents, and the National Park Inn with 36 rooms and 96 tents. The latter hotel and tents were modern with electric lights. Since sewage was not controlled, Mr. Hall suggested that a system with septic tanks be installed at each location.

(18) A permit was given during the season to a Tacoma company for operation of rented automobiles in the park. A permit to build and operate a telephone line was given to the Tacoma Eastern Railroad with the first service available on June 10th at Longmire's Springs. Another permit was issued to Fred George to operate a camp confectionery and grocery business at Longmire's Springs.

(19) Mr. Hall, the park superintendent, recommended that the newly

completed road be widened to a full 16 feet to Paradise Valley, that a complete survey for new park roads be made soon, and that 4100 feet of wire fence be built at Paradise and Indian Henry's to keep the stock from destroying the flora.

The report of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, for 1912 stated that a force of from 18 to 40 men were employed during 1911 to complete the road to the vicinity of Camp of the Clouds and make needed repairs to the road and bridges.

Another item of general administrative interest (114), is that the park superintendent in September attended the National Park Conference at Yellowstone and learned much from others in park management.

(c) The Year of 1912 (94).

The following items of historic and management value have been selected from Superintendent Hall's report of September 26, 1912:

(1) Mr. Hall mentions the considerable amount of dead cedar in the Ohanapecosh Valley that could be sold for park revenue.

(2) He cites the poor condition of the road west of the park boundary that is in the hands of the U. S. Army Engineers, with no maintenance. He suggests that it be given to the Department of Interior and then be turned over to Pierce County.

(3) In 1912 a trail 1½ miles long was constructed to Paradise east of the Nisqually Glacier.

(4) Ohanapecosh cabin was built in the spring of 1912, and the Paradise cabin was not yet completed.

(5) For the first time Mr. Hall mentions visitors to the park (175) using the Ohanapecosh Trail.

(6) A special party of 62 Mountaineers entered the park near the eastern boundary with 29 pack animals on July 25th and left via Carbon River on August 9th.

(7) Heavy summer rains and poor roads prevented many people from coming to the park. Only 162 people climbed to the summit of the Mountain making a grand total of 1174 to the end of 1912.

(8) Seven guide permits were issued but only 4 in the Nisqually District were allowed to guide to the summit.

(9) On August 12th Miss C. Hunt, with a party descending Pinnacle Peak, lost her footing and was instantly killed.

(10) Mr. Hall mentions the employment of hunters and the activity of the park rangers in hunting and trapping predators as a factor in the increase of deer, goat and other wildlife in 1912.

(11) A mineral springs (Chasapecosh) had recently been discovered by the park rangers in the southeast corner of the park.

(12) Mr. Hall mentions a Mr. Elmer Ray Hackett as well as Mr. L. G. Linkletter with permits for a photographic shop at Longmire's Springs and one at Paradise. The Fred George lease and permit for a store at Longmire's Springs was transferred to Park Ranger Samuel Estes on July 29, 1912.

(13) Mr. Hall recommended that the new road be widened to 15 feet and a macadamized surface be applied. He also recommended that a road system be built to the north end of the park with a connection with roads in Yakima County.

The new General Regulations of March 30, 1912 and Instructions of the same date issued by the Secretary of the Interior included many new items to

strengthen park management at Mount Rainier. Among them could be found, "no destruction of plants", "no molestation of bears, etc.", "camps in designated locations", "no dogs or cats", "a fishing limit and size of catch", and "no abandonment of fires".

Among other duties performed as Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, Mr. Hall attended the National Park Conference at Yosemite National Park on October 14 - 16 of 1912, and there he asked for help in rebuilding the highway through the National Forest west of the park boundary which was then under the supervision of the U. S. Army Engineers and almost inaccessible to traffic.

(3) The Year of 1913 (1)

With the coming of the Democrats into power in 1913, Franklin K. Lane, the new Secretary of the Interior, was forced to replace the Republican park superintendents. Edward S. Hall at Mount Rainier National Park was replaced by Ethan Allen, a Democrat, on July 1, 1913. Among the park rangers at the Mountain, there was also a change. Samuel Estes, who had been the District Ranger at Longmire's Springs and the right hand of Superintendent Hall, resigned to engage in a mining career at Fairbanks, Alaska and was replaced on February 24th by Park Ranger, Harry G. Greer.

The following information has been summarized from the 1913 report of Superintendent Ethan Allen, written September 30th:

(1) Mr. Allen lists his staff as a clerk-stenographer, two permanent rangers and five temporary rangers.

(2) Approximately 11.5 miles of trail had been built including the 16 miles between Reflection Lake and the Ohanapecosh cabin, and the short one to Van Trump Park.

(3) There were 6 ranger cabins in the park including the structure at Longmire formerly the office of the U. S. Army Engineers converted to ranger quarters. The superintendent mentions the completion of the much needed warehouse at Longmire where general equipment was being assembled.

(4) The following mining claims located in the park were being worked but no ore had been shipped: Nine locations in Glacier Basin by Mount Rainier Mining Co.; three claims above Longmire by the Eagle Peak Mining Co.; two claims by Sherman Evans and Ike Evans in the vicinity of Longmire.

(5) No fires occurred in the park during 1913.

(6) The game was not as plentiful as it should have been, and Mr. Allen recommended that a refuge 10 miles wide be set up around the park.

(7) Mr. Allen also recommends that if the hot mineral springs at Ohanapecosh are not taken up by mineral claim, their location in the national forest should be added to the park lands.

(8) He mentions the operation of a tent camp at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs by Mrs. R. F. O'Neal below Silver Spray Falls.

(9) A government telephone line had been built to Paradise with connections to the U. S. Forest Service line at Longmire which gave service to Ohanapecosh ranger station.

(10) On May 29, 1913, the confectionery store permit to Fannie Estes was transferred to Elsaine Longmire at the springs.

(11) $10,000 from the Sundry Civil Act of June 23rd was being expended on a road survey from Longmire's Springs to the eastern boundary of the park.

(12) In his estimates for the year, Mr. Allen asked for funds to purchase the first truck and motor car for park use. He also asked for a residence for the superintendent.

One additional permanent park ranger was added to the park force in 1913 by the appointment of John S. Flett on July 1st.

(e) The Year of 1914 (2).

During the year of 1914, only one important change in personnel took place in the park. On September 21st, Rudolph L. Rosso received a permanent appointment as park ranger.

The following materials have been taken from Superintendent Allen's report of September 30, 1914, relative to the history and management of the park:

(1) He mentions the establishment of a western representative of the Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Mark Daniels, general superintendent and landscape engineer of national parks, Monadnock Building, San Francisco, California.

(2) Under an appropriation of the 1914 Sundry Civil Act of August 1st, the park was making an effort to open the government road from the Nisqually Glacier to Paradise in 1915.

(3) An effort was being made on both the east and west sides of the park to connect the north and south trails systems of the area for a complete trail about the mountain.

(4) Travel over the government road amounted to 13,838 visitors with 10,297 of them coming in 1,594 automobiles. Due to bad fires in the northwest, travel was slow in August.

(5) The superintendent confidentially predicted that with increased automobile permit sales, park revenues would pay for park management upon completion of the widening of the road to Paradise.

(6) No serious fires in the park in 1914, although fires burned in the

Puget Sound area all summer and a new record of no rain for 75 consecutive days was recorded in western Washington.

(7) Two cougars, two wildcats, and twenty-five martens were taken by the park rangers in February and March. Deer and goats were plentiful due to good winter of 1913-14. 62 goats were seen at one time by trail workers in September and a band of 50 were seen by tourists in August. A small herd of elk had been seen for the first time in the central east portion of the park.

(8) The superintendent submitted a complete list of the park concessioners with their permit fees paid for the year amounting to $11,162.75 which included $7970 for automobile permits sold at the Nisqually entrance.

(9) Telephone lines of the park amounted to 22 miles of single wire including 15 miles to Paradise and 7 miles to Indian Henry's.

(10) In his report Mr. Allen justified an increase in permanent and temporary personnel by the 200 per cent increase in auto permit sales in two years and the proposed opening of the road to Paradise for autos in 1915.

(11) He recommended very strongly that the park boundary west of Longmire extend to the Nisqually River so that park money could be spent for maintaining the road, 2 miles of which was outside of the park.

(12) Mr. Allen mentioned that the new road survey under contract to W. W. Bosworth for a road to the east boundary has been completed over a length of 44 miles, and a full report with maps will be transmitted to the Secretary of Interior by November 1, 1914.

(f) The Year of 1915 (117).

During the year of 1915, two administrative changes took place in Mount Rainier National Park. On January 16th Superintendent Ethan Allen was replaced

by John J. Sheehan who assumed the title of Supervisor of Mount Rainier National Park. This change in title was due to the fact that in the years of 1914-16 the Secretary had designated a general superintendent of national parks to aid and assist the immediate supervisors of the parks. During Mr. Sheehan's short term of office in 1915, he had the opportunity to attend the third National Park Conference held at Berkeley, California on March 11-13. (116). There, during the conference, his qualifications for the position at Mount Rainier were quietly reviewed by Mr. Stephen T. Mather, Assistant to the Secretary, who had recently been given the administrative detail of coordinating the administration of all national parks and monuments under the Secretary.

Mr. Mather was not pleased with Mr. Sheehan as the Democratic Party choice for Supervisor of Mount Rainier National Park (135 page 245) and on June 1, 1915, replaced him with Mr. Dewitt L. Reeburn, a topographical engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey.

The following digest of materials are taken from Mr. Reeburn's report of September 30, 1915:

(1) The following personnel were listed under the Park Supervisor; 1 clerk-stenographer; 1 chief park ranger; 2 permanent park rangers; 6 temporary park rangers; a general foreman of construction and 50 to 150 men.

(2) The road from Nisqually Glacier to Paradise was opened to automobile travel on June 20, 1915. It was surfaced with six inches of cement gravel and widened to permit a safe flow of traffic on a one-way control basis.

(3) The Tahoma Creek bridge was replaced at a cost of $2,365 for two 30-foot spans.

(4) The park trail system of 150 miles had been completed around the

mountain by August 1st.

(5) A ranger cabin was built at Indian Henry's and another at White River making a total of 8 in the park. Two small buildings for the traffic control officers were built at Narada Falls and near the Nisqually Glacier.

(6) 40 miles of the planned 90 miles of telephone line was erected during the season.

(7) No fires in the park, but sight-seeing was impossible due to the many fires raging in August and September.

(8) Thomas O'Farrell, chief park ranger, supervised all patrol activity and construction on the north side of the park.

(9) Professor J. S. Flett, park ranger, stationed at Longmire was in charge of traffic, camp grounds, distribution of park literature and general information concerning flora, trees, shrubbery, etc.

(10) Rudolph L. Rosso, park ranger, was stationed at Paradise in charge of that area and Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds.

(11) Other personnel included temporary rangers Herman B. Barnett, Earl V. Clifford, Archibald Duncan, L. D. Boyle, and W. O. Gunston. The last three mentioned were traffic officers between the Nisqually Glacier and Paradise under the supervision of Charles A. Clark, general foreman in charge of road improvement.

(12) One band of 100 goats were seen in August by the trail workers. Deer were on the increase.

(13) Mineralized waters had been found on the South Fork of the Puyallup River near boundary post No. 16.

(14) Automobile permits doubled in one year's time with 3230 sold in 1915 and 1594 sold in 1914. This was probably due to opening of the highway

to Paradise.

(15) Two fatal accidents occurred during the month of August. On the 19th, Mr. Gilbert Frances Ordway from Boston was killed by a 15-foot fall on Cowlitz Cleaver. On August 31st, Mr. C. W. Ferguson of Seattle was killed by picking at overhead ice in the Paradise Ice Caves.

(g) The Year 1916 (118).

The following summary of park management and history items were taken from Supervisor Reaburn's report of September 30, 1916:

(1) During the seasons of 1914-1915 and 1916 the Mount Rainier Mining Co. under permit built a road from boundary marker #62 on White River to Glacier Basin, a distance of 12 miles.

(2) Superintendent predicted that in 1917 the McClellan Pass road from Yakima would reach the White River Ranger Station.

(3) Carbon River Road under survey to Cataract Creek in October and November of 1915 will make a new access to the park.

(4) East Side Road from Inspiration Point to Cayuse Pass was being surveyed by J. C. Morgan in summer of 1916.

(5) Bear trouble reported in the construction camps with quantities of meat stolen. Bear and deer on the increase.

(6) The Mount Rainier Mining Co. made the first shipments of ore from Glacier Basin; it assayed at $60 per ton.

(7) The Longmireproperty was leased to the Longmire Springs Hotel Co., who cleaned up the springs and built 16 new cottages. They were then building a new hotel 50 x 100 feet in size and had planned a garage.

(8) The first year of operation for the Rainier National Park Co.,

formed in March by Seattle and Tacoma businessmen with a 20-year concession and capitalized at $200,000. They were building Paradise Inn in Paradise Valley. They hope to open on July 1, 1917. The hotel of logs from the silver forest will accommodate 400 guests and the cost is estimated at $100,000. During the summer they operated a camp near their work at Paradise which served 4,000 guests. At their camp at Nisqually Glacier they had electricity from the new hydroelectric plant and accommodated the public in 10 tents. They hope to have 20 tents in operation by 1917. The temporary camp at the park entrance was closed by them on August 7th. Their new electric plant was on Van Trump Creek and doing well. Deep snow delayed opening at Glacier Camp until July 7th and Paradise Camp to full traffic until August 25th.

(9) Professor Flett's information on flowers, trees and points of interest at Longmire has been sought by a large number of visitors.

(10) Plans and a rough reconnaissance have been made for the West Side Road from Carbon River to Cahoma Creek a distance of 40 miles. The estimated cost is $15,000 per mile and could be completed in 3 years by working from both ends.

(11) Plans and a rough reconnaissance have been made for the North Side Road from Carbon River to Glacier Basin, a distance of 30 miles. The estimated cost is $15,000 per mile and it could be built in 3 years from both ends.

(12) A tourist pony service around the Mountain was planned for 1917 after trails are opened. It could be made in 7 days with stops at convenient places.

(13) Small shelter cabin erected at Camp Muir for a cost of $573.00.

(14) Telephone line built around the Mountain.

(15) A three room office building was built at Longmire and the home of the superintendent was modernized along with the rangers quarters.

(16) One fatal accident occurred on September 15th to Mr. J. A. Fritsch of Salt Lake City who fell in a crevasse along Gibraltar Rock and, after rescue, died on the 18th.

(17) A change in local automobile regulations prevents boys under 21 and women from driving between the Nisqually Glacier and Paradise Valley.

(18) Superintendent proposed to build a natural heated rock hut on the summit of the Mountain for climbers.

5. The Period of World War I. (1917-1920).

(a) The Year of 1917 (11).

The following highlights of management history have been taken from Park Supervisor Reaburn's annual report of September 6, 1917.

(1) During the season of 1917 the local force was increased by 8 temporary park rangers, 9 construction foremen, and from 200 to 250 men.

(2) Nearly 400 varieties of plant life have been studied in the park.

(3) The south side road, with one way traffic from the Nisqually Glacier to Paradise, is scheduled by the rangers to operate by having cars proceed down from Paradise and up from Glacier Bridge on the hour and pass at Narada Falls on the half hour.

(4) No accidents in three seasons with 15,000 vehicles using the one way road.

(5) The White River Road, built by the mining company at Glacier Basin under permit in 1914-15-16, is now partly surfaced and one truck is now in operation. Next year it will be joined by the McClellan Pass Road from eastern Washington.

(6) Of the 200 miles of trail around the Mountain about 120 are now in first class condition. The Ipsut Creek trail is now under construction and will save 15 miles from Nisqually Entrance to Carbon River.

(7) The parking space at Narada Falls has been increased about 50%. Rock and log parapets are being built above Nisqually Glacier.

(8) A new 60-foot bridge has been built at Christine Falls.

(9) The following amount of money has been expended on the Sterbo road: $3,500.

(10) In 1916 J. G. Morgan completed the 28-mile survey of the Stevens

Canyon to Cayuse Pass -- East Side road which will be built to connect with the McClellan Pass Highway.

(11) The Mount Rainier Mining Co. at Glacier Basin has now, besides their new road and sawmill, an aerial tramway and electric light plant. They are working 40-50 men all year.

(12) A swimming tank is provided at the Longmire Springs so that visitors can take a sulphur plunge.

(13) A table shows the road to Longmire open from 1910 to 1915 but closed during the winter of 1916 and 1917 by heavy snow. The road to Paradise Valley was opened on August 24, 1916, and August 9, 1917.

(14) During 1917 the Rainier National Park Co. operated for the second season the tent camp at Nisqually Glacier. Paradise Inn opened on July 1st, and a tent camp was also operated there.

(15) On July 10th, to meet the requirements of a new law, the superintendent was required to submit a monthly report on the condition of park business.

(b) The Year of 1918 (12).

Due to the effort being made by all government agencies to increase the food of the nation for the war effort to defeat Germany, a drive was launched by sheep interests in the State of Washington to graze sheep in Mount Rainier. A decision by Food Administrator Hoover stopped the sheep-men's clamor and put an end to their attempts to secure permits. But cattle grazing was solicited by the park superintendent on orders from the new Director of National Parks, Stephen T. Mather and before the season was over a permit had been issued. Grazing in the Yakima Park area of Mount Rainier National Park by cattle was continued through the season of 1920. A permit issued for cattle in 1917 was not honored due to heavy snow, but in 1918 the superintendent reported

283 head feeding at Yakima Park and 325 head in or about the Chamapecosh Divide.

The following summary of events at the park has been taken from Mr. Reaburn's annual report to the Director of National Parks:

(1) Little snow during the winter of 1917-18 and snowbanks of former years melted during a long dry summer.

(2) The McClellan Pass Highway from eastern Washington is almost complete and surfaced. When it joins at the White River Ranger Station a demand for park entry will be at hand.

(3) Skyline Trail at Paradise completed and Tatoosh Trail was laid out.

(4) $550 expended to prevent the Nisqually River from wiping out the entrance buildings. Flood of 1917 severe in December. Log and rock crib built for 350 feet.

(5) A Delco electric light plant was installed at Nisqually Entrance in October 1917 at a cost of $565. It has greater efficiency than oil lamps.

(6) Three checking stations built along South Side Road at Nisqually Glacier Station, Narada Falls, and Paradise.

(7) Sewer system installed at Longmire Springs, along with a 2" water system, and an enlarged campground.

(8) Public comfort stations provided at all points of visitor concentration.

(9) Paradise Campgrounds are improved by an entrance road 1200 feet long, comfort stations and a water system.

(10) Materials are on order for a 6" sewer line to Paradise River from Paradise Inn septic tank.

(11) A switchboard for better communications had been purchased for Longmire.

(12) Dr. J. R. Turner of Tacoma was hired to reside at Longmire and give medical assistance to all employees and visitors during the summer.

(13) The following deaths occurred: August 12, 1917, Miss Dorothy Haskell of Tacoma died in fall in crevasse of Paradise Glacier; May 12, 1918, Miss Ruth Dery of Portland died as a result of an automobile upset at the Nisqually Entrance; August 27, 1918, Harry Lyons of the road crew was carried over Narada Falls to his death.

(14) Fines ranging from $5 to $75 were levied against violators of park regulations by the commissioner.

(15) No fires in the park. Anvil Rock Lookout functioning under the U. S. F. S.

(16) Ranger force increased to 4 permanent men.

(17) September 1915, Ira D. Light, Pierce County fish and game warden, planted 25,000 eastern brook in the lakes and streams of the Carbon River District. The area is to be closed until April of 1919. Fish in Crater Lake are now 18" long. In 1917 Mr. Light put 25,000 eastern brook in Reflection, Louise, George, Golden Lakes and Fish Creek. These areas are to be closed until April 1921.

(18) The cougar, wolf, coyote, and wildcat have been very destructive of deer and other animals. The Canada lynx is quite rare in the park. The otter, formerly in the park, has not been seen for a long time. The raccoon is a common prowler about Longmire. Beavers are very active on Tahoma Creek. Elk have been reported and antlers picked up in past years but none recently.

(19) Rainier National Park Co. now operates all transportation for hire in the park. They have purchased the National Park Inn at Longmire. They

operate the old camp of John Reese on Theosophy Ridge. The Indian Henry Camp has been closed for lack of business, and the materials taken to the Paradise Camp.

(20) Public camp grounds are available at Longmire, Van Trump Creek and at Paradise Valley.

(21) Professor J. B. Flett carries on as park ranger in charge of the bureau of information.

(22) Studies of the Nisqually Glacier recession are being carried out by rangers and others.

(23) The forty-eighth anniversary of the first ascent of Mount Tahoma was celebrated in Paradise Valley near the camp of the pioneer climbers, August 16, 1918. C. E. Sperlin, chief guide of the company, presided at the meeting. The visitors of note present included General Stevens and Professor Yeany along with Mr. Bonney of the State Historical Society.

(c) The Year of 1919 (13).

During the season of 1919, the following changes in the Superintendents of Mount Rainier National Park took place: April 20th, Dewitt L. Reaburn was replaced by Alex Sparrow; May 29th, Alex Sparrow was replaced by Roger W. Toll, who remained as the superintendent until October 15, 1920.

The following facts of park management have been summarized from Mr. Toll's annual report of September 11, 1919.

(1) The White River Road was closed for the year due to washouts and slides. No budget for repairs.

(2) The superintendent expects the McClellan Pass Highway to be completed to the White River Station in 1920.

(3) In 1919, several parties used the trails to make a complete loop of Mount Rainier.

(4) A 2-mile trail to Klapatche Park opened in 1919.

(5) Sewer line at Paradise completed.

(6) The double-wire phone line to Ashford is now operated by the government. Longmire switchboard installed.

(7) Medical services to government employees rendered by Drs. Long and Bridge of Ashford and Eatonville.

(8) August 14, 1919, John D. Meredith of Portland was killed in a fall on Little Tahoma descent.

(9) No serious fires in 1919, rangers prompt action prevented them.

(10) Park ranger detailed to U. S. Biological Survey Party in the park all summer on survey of birds and mammals. His work will lead to a publication of interest to visitors.

(11) The H. J. Snively, Jr. permit to graze 500 head of cattle at Yakima Park was renewed for 1919.

(12) The Longmire property is now leased to the Rainier National Park Company.

(13) The Mountaineers spent their annual outing in circling the mountain during a three week stay.

(14) About 150 members of the Mazamas camped for three weeks on the ridge that bears their name.

(15) More than 300 people stood on top of Mount Rainier in 1919.

(16) The Mountaineers have made plans for a stone bench, to commemorate the climb of Rainier in 1870 by Stevens and Van Trump, near their base camp by Sluiskin Falls.

(17) Glacier Camp at Nisqually Glacier was not opened in 1919 due to other accommodations for the public.

(18) A Standard Oil Service Station permit was issued at Longmire as a public convenience.

(19) Information service is continued in the office of the superintendent due to popular demand by the public.

(d) The Year of 1920 (14).

On October 15th Roger W. Toll, the superintendent, was transferred from the park, and on October 23rd his position was filled by Mr. T. H. Peters. Mr. Toll's annual report reveals that the study of recession of the Nisqually Glacier, begun in 1918 by Ranger Floyd Schmoe and Professor Landes of the University of Washington, had been continued through 1919 and was summarized in a special report to the Director on September 11, 1920.

The following summary of pertinent points in park management were taken from the September 9th report of Superintendent Roger W. Toll.

(1) The State of Washington and Pierce County are paving the road toward the Nisqually Entrance. Twenty miles are now completed. Recommends park paving.

(2) Trail measurements, markers, and signs being placed around the 95-mile mountain loop.

(3) The completion of the trails about Paradise Valley was advocated plus the blocking off of the various paths crossing the hillside.

(4) A ranger station to include an information center with exhibits and flowers is proposed for Paradise.

(5) Mr. Toll recommends a government garage at Longmire for storage and repair of the one touring car and three trucks owned by the park.

(6) Shelter cabins around the mountain loop trail, and a fire lookout on the summit of Mount Rainier, which is asked for by the U. S. F. S., are

recommended.

(7) Housing for personnel and equipment needed at Longmire; plans made for location by the landscape architect, Washington, D. C.

(8) Rest rooms and toilets built for public use in 1918 are not adequate; many more needed to meet public use of area.

(9) A metallic circuit from Paradise Inn to National has been built by the park. This continues to Tacoma via the new circuit of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. built at request of the park for $15,000.

(10) Forty-six telephones now operate on 120 miles of park telephone line.

(11) A scenic view finder has been built for Alta Vista where many people need orientation.

(12) Mr. Toll points out the need for summit registers.

(13) He advocates planting of the 5-10 square miles of burned area in southern part of the park where reproduction has not been present at $10-$14 per acre.

(14) Rainier National Park Co. supplies medical staff at Longmire for all summer employees and visitors.

(15) No serious fires, but workmen on the power lines to Paradise valley started one small fire. One large fire at Carbon River approached within 400 feet of the park before it was stopped by co-operative effort. Another fire on Cougar Creek was within one mile of the park boundary. It burned 50-60 acres before it was checked by rangers and others.

(16) The park force in 1920 consisted of the park superintendent; 1 chief ranger; 2 park rangers; 5 temporary rangers on traffic duty; 3 temporary rangers at outpost stations; 1 clerk; 2 telephone operators; 1 foreman (road)

and 6 to 10 men; trail crew of from 2 to 10 men; 1 warehouse clerk; 1 lineman, 1 truck driver and mechanic; 1 carpenter; and 1 cook as the summer staff. In the winter the park force dropped to the superintendent, the chief ranger, one park ranger and one clerk. Several of the temporary positions are being filled by students from the University of Washington.

(17) Ten thousand eastern brook trout were placed in Reflection Lake and Lake Louise, the most heavily fished areas of the park. 300 were put in the stream at Longmire Springs.

(18) A plan is discussed for placing paid predator hunters in the park in cooperation with the U. S. Biological Survey to trap and kill cougar, bobcat, lynx, coyote, and wolf. Many deer were killed outside the park in October 1919, driven there by the heavy snow in the park.

(19) Although beaver were in numbers on Tahoma Creek, four beavers from Walla Walla were liberated below Longmire Springs to start a new colony by the U. S. Biological Survey. Their study of 1919 gave a tentative list of 54 animals and 103 birds by varieties in the park.

(20) Firearms are collected at park entrance and held until return of the owners.

(21) The permit of W. J. Snively, Jr. to graze 500 head of cattle in the White River District was renewed for the season.

(22) The Winter outing of the Mountaineers was held in the park on December 28th to January 1st, 1919 with 125 people coming to enjoy various winter sports at Paradise. A thousand people watched the ski jumping at Paradise where the annual tournament of the Northwest Ski Club was held on June 27, 1920.

(23) Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne visited the park

on July 8th and 9th.

(24) The first airplane flights around and over the summit of the mountain were made. No landings yet recorded.

(25) On June 27th the superintendent, in a party of 4, made the first summit climb of the year using the route of Lt. A. V. Kautz, 1857.

(26) Rainier National Park Co. offered a saddle and pack horse service from Paradise to Fairfax over the Wonderland Trail. It was discontinued on August 14th due to a lack of patronage.

(27) The Paradise River power plant of the Rainier National Park Company is nearing completion. A new guide building near Paradise Inn will be used for lectures and moving pictures.

(28) The old Longmire Hotel was burned on May 17th as a part of the plan to improve the springs, and the annex was moved across the road near the Inn.

(29) The week of December 7 to 14, 1919, brought temperatures of zero at the park entrance and seven degrees below at Longmire.

(30) The superintendent discussed the park plan for future development of the park including the roads around the mountain.

6. The Period Under Superintendents Peters and Nelson (1920 - 1923).

(a) The Year of 1921 (15).

On October 15, 1920, Superintendent Roger W. Toll was transferred from Mount Rainier, and for two days prior to the arrival of Superintendent W. H. Peters, Mr. H. B. Barnett was the acting superintendent of the park. On June 10, 1922, Mr. Peters was transferred from the area of Mount Rainier and Clarence L. Nelson was designated as the Acting Superintendent until July 14, 1923.

The following summary of events was taken from the annual report of Superintendent W. H. Peters written September 13, 1921.

(1) First mention of the Hon. Edward S. Hall as U. S. Commissioner for Mount Rainier with certain authority in regard to misdemeanors and violations of the park regulations.

(2) The weather station at Longmire in charge of Ranger J. B. Flett has been designated as a branch of the U. S. Weather Bureau. (Records were continuous since January 1914, but not official until 1921).

(3) The post office of the park is located at Longmire during the summer months as a branch of the Ashford Post office, where it returns in the winter months.

(4) Cooperative service has been given to the park by L. D. Mars of the U. S. Public Health Service who was detailed to the area all summer to help on sanitation problems.

(5) U. S. Forest Service cooperation is very cordial and they operate the lookout tower at Anvil Rock to spot forest fires for both agencies.

(6) The Rainier National Park Co. under the management of Mr. T. H. Martin

of Tacoma has provided accommodations for a maximum of 1400 people per day during the summer season.

(7) The above company now provides services to guests in the White River District by that camp similar to the one at Paradise.

(8) The above company provides guides and saddle horses for the 100 mile trip around the mountain over the Wonderland Trail.

(9) Daily bulletin service to Seattle and Tacoma Chambers of Commerce has been instituted for public service from the office of the park superintendent.

(10) Congressional appropriation of $50,000 is now being spent to build Carbon River Road from the park entrance to the glacier. A three mile U. S. F. S. road west of the entrance is being built to connect the park with the county road near Fairfax.

(11) Snow removal below Paradise on the highway was handled by hand and by blasting -- 38,000 cubic yards.

(12) A modern comfort station was erected at Longmire with lavatories for men and women, building of rustic design. Another with showers was added at Paradise Campground.

(13) A second shelter for climbers is being erected at Camp Muir of stone, and all facilities will be supplied.

(14) The first ranger patrol winter-cabin was erected at Lake George for the patrol of park boundaries.

(15) Lake George Trail built as spur from Wonderland Trail.

(16) A trail guide folder has been prepared for distribution to those traveling the trails of the mountain.

(17) Fishing good in Carbon River District lakes through help supplied by Pierce Co. Fish and Game Commission.

(18) About 500 people have climbed to summit of mountain this season.

(19) Seven cases came before the U. S. Commissioner in August.

(20) No large fires in the park. Anvil Rock located small ones which were put out by the rangers. A fire west of Nisqually Entrance had to be suporessed by park personnel to protect the park timber.

(21) Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, was a special visitor to the park.

(22) On September 7th Mr. Edward J. Hamilton of Buckley and Miss Lenore Allain of Auburn were married on the summit of the mountain. Mr. Hamilton is an employee of the company.

* (23) A resident physician and nurse are employed at the Longmire hospital by the Rainier National Park Co. during the summer.

(24) Large campers shelters are needed at Paradise, Longmire and White River public camps.

(25) Superintendent recommends a series of small public service camps around the Wonderland Trail to be managed by the company as a part of their around-the-mountain trips to help the hikers.

(26) He also recommends that the company develop the Longmire Springs property for a health resort and for winter recreation pending completion of the pavement to Longmire when the road could be kept open in winter.

(b) <u>The Year of 1922</u> (16).

The following digest of the highlights of the year have been taken from the report of Acting Superintendent Clarence L. Nelson, September 12, 1922.

(1) The survey of the West Side Road is underway from Tahoma Creek to Ipsut Creek.

(2) Permanent force of chief ranger and four permanent rangers is

increased by 14 temporary rangers.

(3) Electric lights have been installed in the Longmire Campground.

(4) During the year three convictions have been obtained before the Commissioner for the infraction of park rules, and fines imposed.

(5) Opening of the park in 1922, a special event in Tacoma and Seattle with parades and a trip to Longmire on June 15th when Governor L. F. Hart and Major General C. H. Muir of Camp Lewis were guests of the occasion.

(6) On July 2nd-3rd-4th the Ski Tournament was held at Paradise Valley where at the Admiral's Ball, officers of the Pacific Fleet were honored at Paradise Inn.

(7) 67 thousand trout were placed in the park waters by the Washington State and Lewis and Pierce County game commissions. Four of the district rangers have been made game wardens.

(8) The nature guide work with lectures and guided trips at Paradise and Longmire has been up to now an experiment but should be continued. The lectures are given to capacity crowds, and projectors should be purchased for the work.

(9) Three more winter patrol cabins were built along the western park boundary.

(10) The superintendent recommends that a new and larger campground be built across the river at Longmire, and that an appropriation be set up for furnishing wood to campers at Paradise.

(11) He also recommends that permanent residences be built at Longmire to replace the temporary tent quarters which can hold up only a small snow load.

7. The Period Under Superintendent Tomlinson (1923 - 1941).

(a) The Year of 1923 (17).

On July 15, 1923, Chief Clerk Oscar F. Carlson was relieved of his previous duties and became the Assistant Superintendent to Major Owen A. Tomlinson, newly appointed Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park.

The following points of management have been taken from Mr. Tomlinson's annual report of 1923:

(1) For the first time travel figures have exceeded one hundred thousand visitors. A total of 27,695 cars with 123,708 visitors entered the park.

(2) Lake George is very popular with fishermen who catch their legal limit of ten per day. 157,000 fish were stocked in the park waters during the season.

(3) The White River campground 6.7 miles above the park entrance is proving very popular.

(4) Through cooperation with the Rainier National Forest and the Lewis County Game Commission, two and one half townships along the southern boundary of the park have been set up as a game preserve to save the park deer driven out by winter snow.

(5) The nature guide service has continued through a second year with naturalists giving illustrated lectures and regularly scheduled field trips for public enjoyment. The office at Paradise Valley has been made attractive and educational by the many exhibits. About 15,000 people attended the five day per week lectures in the Paradise Guide House. A similar program is given at Longmire with lectures in the Sylvan theater of the campground.

(6) On June 17th a large Congressional party headed by Senator F. E. Warren visited the park and obtained a general idea of the park needs.

(7) The Annual Ski Tournament at Paradise was held on Alta Vista on July 4, where Nels Nelson made a record jump of 240 feet.

(8) Under the auspices of the Tacoma Motorcycle Club, a hill climbing contest was held at Paradise on August 5th.

(9) Three miles of road improvement has been done below Paradise, and by late 1924 the road should be open to two way traffic.

(10) The Carbon River Road to the glacier should be completed by the spring of 1924.

(11) Four small cottages for housing personnel were built during the year at Longmire.

(12) At Longmire the bridge over the Nisqually is being built on contract and the new campground should be open in 1924.

(13) The superintendent proposes early construction of the newly surveyed West Side Road to Carbon River.

(14) He also enumerates the heavy equipment needs for road work and snow removal that should be purchased.

(15) Along with shelter cabins needed along the east side of the park and more cottages for employees at Longmire, the superintendent points out the need for an administration building at Longmire.

(16) In addition to his own report for the season of 1923, the superintendent includes the reports of the Park Naturalist, Charles Landes; the Chief Ranger, H. B. Barnett; and those of the District Rangers, Carl Tice, Claude Tice, James Brantner, William Baldwin, and one not signed from the Nisqually Entrance. Also included, is a directive from Director S. T. Mather of April 23, 1923 on preparation of annual reports.

(b) The Year of 1924 (18).

The following summary of park management has been taken from the annual report of Park Superintendent, Owen Tomlinson, August 31, 1924:

(1) Road kept open to Longmire during winter months 1923-24, and winter sports encouraged at the mountain. Nearly 10,000 people took advantage of snowshoeing, skiing, and tobogganing. An effort made to make park a winter use area.

(2) On June 25th the road to Paradise was opened without restrictions to traffic.

(3) Fully 90% of the visitors based to camp in the public camp grounds. Facilities need enlargement.

(4) Nature Guide Service started in 1922, now takes full time of two men, naturalist and assistant, and is so popular that financial provisions should be made for its development.

(5) Carbon River road completed to Cataract Creek. Road not open to public due to lag in work outside the park and needed repairs to flood damage in the park.

(6) Floods of February have caused $3,000 damage to the White River Road. Relocation necessary in places.

(7) Due to increase in winter travel and need of employees during that season, employees tents should be replaced by houses at Longmire.

(8) Five convictions from six cases were secured before U. S. Commissioner, Hon. Edward S. Hall.

(9) Automobile road to Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, 1/4 mile from the S. E. boundary, provides for thousands of visitors, but no facilities are available in the area.

(10) Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway operated two trains daily to Ashford this season. One, the "National Park Limited", gave excellent through service.

(11) Longmire and Paradise public camps now have a capacity for 400-500 people at one time. In addition Hansens Camp, Kautz Creek, and Van Trump Camp on the Nisqually road offer limited accommodations.

(12) Bear, deer, elk, and goat are seen more frequently now in the park than in former years. 183,000 trout were planted. Eastern brook trout up to four pounds six ounces have been taken from Lake Louise.

(13) Superintendent showed a need for an administration building and a superintendent's residence at Longmire.

(c) The Year of 1925 (19).

The following pertinent materials regarding park management have been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent, September 5, 1925.

(1) Fourteen convictions were obtained from fifteen cases taken before the U. S. Commissioner.

(2) Stores are operated for the convenience of the public by the Rainier National Park Company at Longmire, Paradise, and White River.

(3) With the Longmire road open for a second successful winter season, the park is now being advertised as an all year playground for the public. Toboggan slides, four horse sleighs, and dog teams are now provided at Longmire.

(4) Bureau of Public Roads is surveying the southern end of the West Side road for early construction in 1926. Under the three year development plan they are beginning the survey of a road to Yakima Park for construction in the second development period.

(5) Superintendent shows need for a park museum as an aid to public education and as a headquarters for the permanent park naturalist and his two assistants.

(6) Park personnel consists of 1 superintendent, 1 asst. superintendent, 1 chief ranger, 5 permanent rangers, a general foreman, a park naturalist, and 1 clerk accountant, supplemented by 17 temporary rangers in the summer season, and a number of unskilled personnel making a total of 130 during the peak of the season.

(7) A winter service building at Paradise has been remodeled to provide accommodations for sixty people in that area.

(8) The increase in visitation to Paradise has shown the need for an additional summer lodge or inn annex.

(9) A long period, June 15th to August 20th, occurred in which no precipitation fell on the park and greatly increased the fire hazard. Only small fires and all were suppressed.

(10) Longmire and Paradise campgrounds have been increased in capacity to 800 people at a time. White River campground can now hold 500 people. Ipsut Creek campground will now handle 400 people, and 600-700 others can be accommodated at the smaller camps. Longmire campground was completely opened August 15th.

(11) About 200,000 trout were planted in the park. Lake George, Lake Louise, and Reflection Lake provide excellent trout fishing. Mowich Lake although well stocked produces few fish.

(12) The park naturalist and his two assistants served 75,000 visitors in the park through the different programs.

(13) A trail from Longmire Springs over the Ramparts, 3/4 of a mile long

joining that one to Indian Henry's was constructed from a point on the Trail of the Shadows by Eagle Scouts, Seattle Council, Boy Scouts of America. Also they constructed 3/4 mile of trail on the south side of the Nisqually River from the Longmire campground toward Paradise River.

(14) The park superintendent showed a need for a large community building in each campground, adequate fire fighting equipment, quarters for personnel, an increase in personnel, a repair shop and shelter for equipment at Longmire, and sewage and garbage disposal plants to prevent stream pollution.

(d) The Year of 1926 (20).

The following digest of materials pertaining to the history and management of Mount Rainier National Park has been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent written August 31, 1926.

(1) The superintendent included in his report a valuable breakdown of travel by visitors from the states, and a breakdown of travel by about 100 types or makes of automobiles used by the public. Ford cars led the list.

(2) Four concrete and two rustic log bridges were build in the following locations: Concrete structures over Nisqually River, Paradise River at Narada, Paradise River at 4th crossing, and Edith Creek; log spans at Tahoma and Kautz Creeks.

(3) The permanent administrative force of the park now consists of 15 employees grouped under four departments: Administration, Protection, Maintenance and Construction, and Education. The fiscal year budget for 1926 totaled $106,500. Revenues at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $57,729.29 and were turned into the General Treasury. Road Budget funds allotted under the three year road program total $275,500.00.

(4) Glacier measurements of recession were taken on the Emmons for the first time, although this study and record have been continuous on the Nisqually since 1918.

(5) The annual census of wildlife shows the approximate numbers of the larger species in the park: deer, 450; goat, 250; bear, 225; wolf, 10; coyote, bobcat, lynx, 300; cougar, 18; eagle, 50; and elk, 20. The control work of predators carried on in cooperation with the Biological Survey is bearing results.

(6) The campgrounds have now been extended to hold the following number of cars: Longmire, 400; Paradise, 800; White River, 160; Ipsut Creek, 125; Carbon River road camps, 100; and White River road camps, 300.

(7) On June 9, 1926, the National Park Inn at Longmire Springs was completely destroyed by fire, but the annex was saved. This structure and eight cabins are being used to accommodate the public.

(8) A community building 100 x 40 feet in size was built in the Paradise campground along with quarters for four rangers. The large structure will be the headquarters for the Nature Guide Service in that area.

(9) A trail .9 of a mile long was built from Ipsut Pass to Eunice Lake by Troop #65, Seattle Boy Scouts of America.

(10) A log checking station at the Nisqually Entrance and a large equipment shed at Longmire were built during the year.

(11) The superintendent mentions the preparation of a detailed development plan for the park to determine the orderly needs of the area. In this tentative master plan, he speaks of certain wilderness areas of the park which are to remain undisturbed by man.

(e) The Year of 1927 (21).

The following materials in regard to park history and management have been taken from the superintendent's annual report written August 26, 1927.

(1) The most urgent needs of the park are adequate sewage disposal and employee housing.

(2) A repair shop at Longmire and a few cottages were erected during the year.

(3) The first unit of construction on the West Side Road and reconstruction of the Nisqually road by the Bureau of Public Roads is progressing satisfactorily.

(4) The estimate by the B. P. R. for the cost of the entire road system of the park is $7,000,000.

(5) Automobile entrance fee reduced from $2.50 to $1.00 per vehicle.

(6) Three temporary ranger-naturalists were hired, thus freeing three temporary rangers for other duty.

(7) 15 forest fires were extinguished during August. Of these 13 were caused by lightning on August 2nd. A total of 3¾ acres of timber was burned. The Buttercreek Canyon fire covered 250 acres.

(8) A dustless highway now runs to the park from Tacoma with 50 miles of paving and 6 miles of oiled road.

(9) Dining room service at Longmire Springs has been replaced by a cafeteria service to supply more people in less time.

(10) A small concession unit has been built at Reflection Lake by the Rainier National Park Company to supply row boats, bathing suits, and fishing equipment to the public.

(11) Interpretive programs were given for the first time by the rangers

naturalist at the White River Auto Camp. About 100 species of fresh flowers were on display for public study at three stations during the summer. Two nature trails at Longmire, one at Paradise and one at White River Camp were much used by the public during the season.

(12) A 2.2 mile trail was built from the White River Auto Camp to Yakima Park, a link of the Wonderland Trail.

(13) A large community house with rangers quarters was built in the Longmire campground. Three 4-room employees cottages were built at Longmire.

(14) Concrete bridges were built over Van Trump Creek at Christine Falls and over the first crossing of the Paradise River at Narada Falls.

(15) The Round Pass-Klapatche Ridge section of the West Side Road is scheduled for completion in 1928. The West Boundary-Lewich Lake road is also scheduled to be completed in 1928. A 5-mile section of the Yakima Park Road above the White River crossing is under contract for construction. All work is being supervised by the Bureau of Public Roads.

(16) Included in the superintendent's report is the report of the chief ranger who lists the new position of assistant chief ranger under the list of personnel.

(f) The Year of 1928 (22).

The following materials concerning park history and management have been extracted from the annual report of the park superintendent written August 31, 1928.

(1) The first mention of the National Park Advisory Board and the Mountaineers Inc. of Seattle, helping the park superintendent plan the road and trail development of the park. The "roadless area" as designated by the planners included the entire north side of the park and three alpine parks on the

southwestern slopes of the Mountain.

(2) On August 17th the Director made public a declaration to the effect that henceforth the above mentioned "roadless areas" would be restricted to horse and foot travel.

(3) The old Naches Pass Highway is being worked on for trans-state travel. 4 miles of new grading is being worked on and should be completed by fall. The last section of the highway is to be completed during the summer of 1930. This road will then open an approach to the park from Eastern Washington.

(4) The B. P. R. is building 6 miles of road toward the park beyond the town of Lewis. This should be open in 1929.

(5) Due to serious infestation of the pine forests by the white pine beetle, arrangements have been made with the Bureau of Entomology to combat the insect.

(6) By a cooperative agreement, eggs supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries were hatched by the State of Washington and Pierce County Fish and Game Commissions, and the fish (550,000) were planted in park waters.

(7) Plans by the Rainier National Park Company for building an additional hotel at Paradise has been approved. Work is to begin in the 1929 season. This modern fireproof building can be operated as a popular winter sports headquarters during the winter.

(8) Demands on the limited personnel of the educational service by the public has increased rapidly. Park Naturalist F. W. Schmoe resigned on August 31st, and his place has been filled by Information Ranger C. F. Brockman pending the appointment of a permanent naturalist.

(9) A two story administration building was constructed at Longmire Springs of glacial boulders and Alaska cedar slabs. It houses the telephone

exchange, and offices of the park superintendent and department heads.

(10) The Paradise sewage disposal system has been completed. A large comfort station has been built in the Paradise parking area. Toilets have been installed for the public under the abutments of Glacier Bridge. A N. P. S. type incinerator has been built in lower Paradise Valley. A large mess hall was constructed at Longmire to feed the summer crews. Quarters for the cook are also included.

(11) A 60' concrete arched bridge is to be constructed on contract over the White River during 1929.

(12) More people were observed using the trail system than formerly since reconstruction work has begun.

(13) Plans for opening up the Yakima Park area to the public after completion of the road in 1930 are being studied. All facilities should be installed prior to the opening to prevent irreparable damage.

(g) The Year of 1929 (23).

The following digest of materials has been taken from the superintendents annual report for September 1, 1929.

(1) With the planned opening of the Yakima Park Road to the public in 1931, it is necessary to complete all facilities for caring for the public. It may be necessary to request a special appropriation to provide for these. It is also necessary for administrative reasons and for proper circulation of public travel to begin construction of the Paradise Valley-Stevens Canyon-East Side Road to connect the two areas.

(2) The first 10 miles of the West Side Road is scheduled to be open to the public in 1930. The State of Washington has not yet provided an approach to the north end of this road, thus causing a delay in completion due to no easy access of heavy road equipment.

(3) Permanent park personnel numbers 12. The administrative organization is broken down into six departments, namely: Administration; Protection; Maintenance; Construction; Educational and Electrical. Appropriations for the fiscal year total $118,890.

(4) In October of 1928 a fire from burning along the West Side Road destroyed 200 acres of timber on Klapatche Ridge. On August 2, 1929, fifteen fires were caused by lightning. Two fires near the east boundary have consumed 80 and 100 acres of timber. Mr. J. B. Coffman, U. S. Fire Control Expert made a careful inspection of the park in July and August in preparation for a park fire control plan for the ranger force. He has assisted the park and the Rainier National Forest in the supression of the large fire which burned into the park.

(5) For the second year of cooperation between the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

and the Pierce County Game Commission, eggs from Yellowstone have been reared to fry-size in this state and planted in park waters. 274,000 Rainbow, Eastern Brook and Montana Blackspot Trout were planted in the park.

(6) The park trail system of 242 miles was maintained under direction of the chief ranger and district rangers. Due to lack of funds only 175 miles of it was opened to horse travel.

(7) All permanent and temporary rangers attended the U. S. F. S. Fire Guard Training Camp on the Cispus River of the Rainier National Forest.

(8) The most serious accident of recent years occurred on July 2nd when three visitors and two assistant guides under the leadership of Leon Brigham lost their way in a blizzard and fell into a crevasse on the Mountain at 13,000 feet in returning from a summit climb. Of the five, assistant guide Forrest Greathouse and Mr. Edwin Wetzel lost their lives. Park Ranger Charles E. Browne, who led several attempts for the rescue of the bodies was cited for heroism and exceptionally meritorious service.

(9) New trail built to snout of the Nisqually Glacier for public interpretation of the ice body.

(10) During the year the park naturalist gave several talks outside of the park. Two nature trails were maintained at each of the three interpretive centers during the season. Nature News Notes were published monthly in the winter and bi-weekly during the summer season. Work was started on a history of the park by the naturalist. Materials for a park herbarium are being collected.

(11) Plans for a log checking station at the White River Entrance are ready for fall work on the building.

(12) A rustic log bridge 35 feet long has been built over the Box Canyon

of the Cowlitz as an improvement to the Wonderland Trail.

(13) Water supply has been started at Yakima Park, and the sewage and power systems have been surveyed. Sewage system at Paradise Valley has been extended during the season.

(14) All electricity used at Longmire and Paradise by the government is purchased from the Rainier National Park Co. plant.

(15) The first financial troubles of the Rainier National Park Company have become apparent through complaints by the public that equipment used in the camps at White River and Paradise is not up to standard. The superintendent believed that unless adequate repairs could be made, unfavorable publicity might hurt the business of the company.

(16) The R. N. Park Co. has proposed to build an aerial tramway from Glacier Bridge to a new hotel site on the rim above Nisqually Glacier. National Park Service employees believe that it will detract from the view of the glacier.

(17) A museum at Longmire was established from the old administration building by the naturalist during the fall of 1928. His department served about 90,000 people during the year.

(h) The Year of 1930 (24).

The following materials dealing with the history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of Superintendent Owen A. Tomlinson, written September 1, 1930.

(1) On July 20th a caravan of 300 cars with the press and civic leaders were taken to the new development area of Yakima Park where they met Director Albright and learned the potentials of the new area as a place for public recreation. Yakima Park with adequate facilities and Sunrise Lodge will be

ready for the public in 1931.

(2) On October 23, 1929, a fire escaped from the road contractor on the West Side Road and 40 acres of park timber were burned. The $1,000.00 cost was born by the contractor. Over 40 fires were located and suppressed before serious damage resulted. John D. Coffman was in the park from June 17th to July 2nd to outline a comprehensive five-year fire control program. He also helped set up the first local fire training school at Mount Rainier.

(3) About 300 pines infested by the White Pine beetle were treated in the Longmire and Ohanapecosh Districts. The October 1928 survey of C. C. Strong and P. S. Simeon of the Bureau of Plant Industry showed that White Pine Blister Rust was a serious menace to the park pines. The first money for eradication work became available this year and work began at Longmire and in the Silver Forest on June 16th.

(4) During the winter of 1929-30 the park experienced only about 60% of the normal snowfall. Roads and trails opened early.

(5) Bears have increased to where property damage is alarming. A culvert trap has been built to trap and remove offenders. Bears are numerous and frequently seen in the park. Two wolverines were seen in a little-frequented section of the park, the first seen in 10 years.

(6) During July, Miss Elizabeth E. Morse, Secretary of the California Mycological Society, carried out a study of park fungi. The park naturalist has completed a map of park forest types.

(7) Boy Scouts of Troop #65, Seattle, built 1.5 miles of trail from Klapatche Park to St. Andrews Park. About 5 miles of the Sourdough trail at Yakima Park was completed.

(8) On October 22, 1929, Mr. T. H. Martin, General Manager of the Rainier

National Park Company, retired and his post was filled by his assistant, Mr. Paul H. Sceva. The new service building or lodge at Paradise will be open for public use in 1931 according to the company. This will serve as a winter unit for the Paradise area. The company has also extended their power lines from Longmire west to connect with those of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company at Nisqually Entrance. A lodge and 200 cabins have been built at Yakima Park for the opening of the area in 1931. A nine-hole golf course is under construction in Paradise Valley.

(9) West Side road to Round Pass was opened on July 6th. The final location of the road to be built from Inspiration Point to Cayuse Pass will be decided during the winter of 1930-31.

(i) The Year of 1931 (25).

The following materials have been taken from the superintendent's report of 1931.

(1) By act of Congress, 53.1 square miles of land was added to the east and south boundaries of the park.

(2) The Sunrise area of the park was first opened to the public on July 15th. When the Chinook Pass route is open to the public in 1932, travel to Sunrise may double that to the south side of the park.

(3) The windstorm of April 22-23rd accompanied by a dust storm from eastern Washington laid thousands of trees across trails, roads, and telephone lines, creating a severe fire hazard.

(4) Mr. H. B. Barnett, who had served as chief ranger since 1919, was relieved of duty at his own request, and his position was filled by Mr. John M. Davis.

(5) For the first time, the rangers made a complete patrol of the park

boundary in the winter season. The Paradise-Longmire winter trail was maintained for the hundreds who hiked there for winter sports.

(6) No fires occurred in the park. The three lookout stations located 28 fires all outside park boundaries. The fire in the late fall of 1930, which escaped from right of way clearing on the West Side Road, crowned over 8,000 acres in the Sunset Park region and destroyed 3,000 acres of green timber. A 3-day fire school for most park personnel under the supervision of Fire Control Expert, John D. Coffman, and Chief Ranger Davis was held at Longmire, June 22-24.

(7) 1,030 beetle-infested pines were treated in the Longmire and White River Districts under the direction of Mr. F. P. Keen of the Bureau of Entomology, Portland. At Longmire they were burned, and at White River the peeling method was used.

(8) A 23-man crew worked on Blister Rust Control at Longmire and Paradise until early July when they moved to the White River District. A complete survey of the white pines for a definite program of eradication is being made by S. N. Wyckoff of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

(9) Negotiations with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries for a fish hatchery in the park have begun, but no site has yet been selected.

(10) First aid training has been given to all permanent personnal and first aid kits have been issued to all crews and pieces of mobile equipment.

(11) Robert K. Zinn of Portland slid to his death in a crevasse on the mountain July 5th. His body was recovered above the Nisqually Glacier Ice Wall by District Ranger Charles B. Brown.

(12) The buildings and equipment of both the utility operator and the government were inspected by a fire safety team from Washington and many defects were remedied.

(13) During the year 34 1/2 miles of telephone line were added to the park. One "Snogo" rotary snowplow was purchased. This new piece of equipment will facilitate keeping the road open from the boundary to Longmire and on to Glacier Bridge.

(14) Funds were available to remodel the Longmire Museum. Exhibits were loaned to the park by the State Museum at the University of Washington. C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist, resigned in November to obtain a Master's Degree and was reinstated as the Park Naturalist in June.

(15) A three-cornered cooperative plan of study of the glacial features of the park was worked out with the U. S. Geological Survey, the City of Tacoma, and the National Park Service.

(16) A new shop and car storage quarters has been built at Longmire.

(17) A 320 H. P. Diesel power plant has been installed at Sunrise. A study of radio communication in the park is being made.

(18) The new lodge and 275 cabins at Paradise were open to the public this season. Patronage of the Public Utility Operator has fallen off due to the general business depression, but the company has pushed the needed facilities for the public. The new lodge and 200 cabins at Sunrise have received favorable comment. The nine hole Paradise golf course opened August 1st.

(19) North Coast Transportation Company will provide bus travel from Tacoma, Portland, and Seattle to Longmire where the Rainier National Park Co. busses will pick up the passengers.

(20) Grading on the West Side Road to the North Puyallup was completed on August 10th. One and one-half miles of clearing toward Sunset Park have also been completed. One and two-tenths miles of the East Side Road will be completed in 1932.

(21) The Longmire sewage system was finally completed during the season.

(22) Due to the cooperation of the Mount Rainier National Park Advisory Board, Governor Roland H. Hartley and other state officials, the proposal to create the Mather Memorial Highway has now become a reality.

(j) The Year of 1932 (26).

The following summation of pertinent events concerned with the management and history of the park has been taken from the annual report of the superintendent for 1932.

(1) Road kept open to Canyon Rim with new Snogo, thus increasing the number of winter sports visitors.

(2) Despite a decrease of 26.4% in park travel, the Naturalist Department served more people than usual with many letters of appreciation being received during the season. The personnel in this department should be increased in numbers.

(3) Along with the reduction of expenses during the season, the Rainier National Park Co. lowered its rates to conform with present day condition.

(4) Two bronze plaques honoring Stephen Tyng Mather, first Director and founder of the National Park Service, were unveiled and dedicated early in July. On July 2nd at Tipsoo Lake, Governor R. H. Hartley and others participated in the ceremony arranged by the Rainier National Park Advisory Board.

(5) Four men were arrested during the year and fined by the U. S. Commissioner for failing to register with the District Ranger before attempting a climb of the Mountain.

(6) The Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce held a winter sports carnival at Paradise on April 3rd. This event is to be an annual affair which will bring increased winter travel to the park.

(7) The Paradise and White River District Rangers with increased responsibilities should be advanced to a higher rating.

(8) New trails were built from Eunice Lake to Tolmie Peak, from the Northern Loop Trail to Windy Knoll, and the Goat Lake Trail to Gobbler's Knob.

(9) Chief Ranger Davis attended a "Normal School" for fire chiefs at Stabler, Washington under the U. S. F. S. in preparation for the 3-day fire guard school at Longmire where 75 personnel were taught methods of fire detection and suppression, June 22-24.

(10) Three new lookout stations were established at Gobbler's Knob, Windy Knoll, and Tolmie Peak. Their activities were supervised from the new fire dispatcher's office at park headquarters.

(11) 48 insect infested pines were located and peeled for treatment during the late summer.

(12) Under Junior Forester, W. C. Riley of the Bureau of Plant Industry, small crews of up to 25 men worked on Ribes eradication at Longmire, White River and at Nickle Creek.

(13) During hunting patrol new boundary signs were placed at intervals of 100 feet along the entire west side of the park, one-fourth of the north side, the entire east side, and one-third of the south side.

(14) On February 20, 1932, Richard J. Pearce, Professor in Architecture at the U. of W. in Seattle, was killed in a snow slide on the summer road to Paradise about one mile above Marmot Point while skiing to Paradise with 4 companions.

(15) Deer are on the increase. Several have drowned in the streams and rivers. Two orphan fawns were found early in the season and were raised

successfully by District Ranger and Mrs. Greer at Longmire. Much bear damage to camps and residences, some offenders were eliminated to protect the public. Experiments with deadly chlorine gas and other substances to frighten bears have shown no beneficial results in the park. For the first time, golden mantled ground squirrels and a marmot were reported at Longmire.

(16) Fishing in the park is not good. The Bureau of Fisheries Hatchery outside the park at Silver Springs will help to bring up the stocking of lakes and streams.

(17) The superintendent speaks of the excellent cooperation between the park naturalist and the park utility operator in the use of the company facilities for naturalist programs on both sides of the mountain. Naturalist facilities and adequate museums were lacking and plans were submitted to Dr. H. C. Bumpus for approval of the needed establishments.

(18) The park naturalist has been granted 15 minutes of free time over radio station KVI each week to educate the public in the use of the park. Due to the efforts of the naturalist, the Mount Rainier Natural History Association was formed during the winter of 1931-32 to aid his department and the government.

(19) The experimental use of radio along with the telephone system of the park has proved successful and is now being used.

(20) In an effort to relieve local unemployment, a staggered employment plan for summer work was put into effect with one crew on and one crew off per week.

(21) The new water system at Longmire was completed.

(22) Garbage incinerators were completed and in use at Longmire and Yakima Park.

(23) Clearing of 2.9 miles of the Northwest Boundary-Yowich Lake section of the West Side Road had progressed very well. One and one-fourth miles of the Stevens Canyon Road was being graded. The East Side Highway was progressing very satisfactorily.

(24) Economic conditions and a poor travel year have hit the Rainier National Park Company. It has been forced to make a drastic cut in overhead expenses and a cut in rates to the public for service.

(25) Adverse business conditions have also affected the Bridge Clinic of Tacoma which operates the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs development.

(26) The Master Plan for the Park, submitted in December 1931 by the superintendent and approved by the Chief Landscape Architect, should serve as a guide to all future park development.

(k) The Year of 1933 (27).

The following summary of events is a digest of the superintendent's annual report for 1933.

(1) Five Emergency Conservation Work Camps were authorized for the park. Three were located on the south side, one on the Carbon River and a fifth on the White River. Highly valuable protective work was accomplished by the young men.

(2) A park sawmill was operated at Longmire to salvage much of the blowdown timber in the area.

(3) An historical event of considerable importance was the dedication of the new Yowich Entrance to the park on September 2, 1933. The event also commemorated the 100th anniversary of Mr. William Fraser Tolmie's visit to that area now a part of the park. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Mount Rainier Advisory Board. Premier Simon Fraser Tolmie and his brother of

British Columbia, sons of the pioneer and their families were honored guests.

(4) Winter sports have increased at Paradise due to the new policy of the company to lease cabins for the winter at low rates to groups of skiers and organizations. As an aid the road was kept open to Narada Falls for the first time to shorten the hike to Paradise.

(5) The permanent personnel of the Park consisted of 27 employees, augmented during the summer by 17 rangers, 7 ranger-naturalists and others. Appropriations totaling $258,365 were allotted to the park, of which $217,080 was for administration, protection, operation and construction.

(6) New records in extremes of temperature were recorded at Longmire, -8°F. on February 9th and 100°F. on August 15th.

(7) Travel due to depression times and late melting of the snow dropped 42.5% over the record year of 1931 up to June 30th.

(8) The park naturalist built and displayed exhibits at the Century of Progress Exposition, Western Washington State Fair and the Washington Mid-State Fair during the season. The people coming to the park seemed to take advantage of the naturalist program for education and the campgrounds for accommodations more than in any previous year.

(9) The Ranger Organization for 1933 consisted of the Chief Ranger, Assistant Chief Ranger, and 7 Park Rangers, assisted by 17 temporary rangers and 11 forest protection men during the summer season. The economy act of Congress had reduced the temporary rangers by 4 for the season.

(10) Four park E. C. W. enrollees were tried and convicted of stealing a car belonging to Mr. William Wasser of Tacoma. They were sentenced from 2 to 4 years in the State Penitentiary and the sentence suspended. They were immediately discharged and sent home from the camp by their Commanding Officer.

(11) Fire training was given to all E. C. W. enrollees and their foremen during the season.

(12) 9 trail shelters along the park trails were built by E. C. W. crews under the District Rangers.

(13) Radio phones were installed at all District Rangers Headquarters to supplement the phone service which cannot be maintained in the winter.

(14) All insect control work and Blister Rust Control work done in the park was by the E. C. W. crews who were trained by expert foremen from the cooperating agencies.

(15) The following deaths occurred in the park during the year: Peter Duhrendahl of Seattle died of heart-failure while skiing at Paradise on May 11th; James Perks, contractor, fell 75 feet to his death from the Laughingwater Bridge on July 12th; Joseph P. Tobits of New York, E. C. W. enrollee, drowned in Reflection Lake on August 15th; Duff Bressau of Tacoma, injured in E. C. W. felling operations near Tahoma Creek, died August 22nd in Tacoma General Hospital; Oscar Borg of Seattle was stung by two yellow jackets while preparing a snag for falling and died within 30 minutes on September 12th.

(16) To keep the deer near the boundaries of the park during the periods of heavy snow to save them from poachers, hay was placed in many places. At the Nisqually Entrance 15-25 deer came daily to feed on the hay. Strict enforcement of the "No bear feeding regulation" has reduced bear trouble and injuries to the public. Timber Wolf and Porcupine seen in the park for the first time in several years.

(17) Mr. D. H. Madsen, Supervisor of Wild Life Resources, visited the park and inspected a number of streams to determine food and other conditions for fish.

(18) The commercial guide department of the company at Paradise, which formerly cooperated with the naturalist's free lecture and nature guided trip service there, complained in late summer that the naturalists had caused them to lose business. They withdrew from the Community House and started their own program in the lobby of the lodge. As a test, the superintendent curtailed all naturalist service in the area to await the decision of the public. Almost immediately hundreds of oral and written protests poured in asking for continuance of the nature programs.

(19) Plans were made and estimates prepared for a suitable headquarters museum at Longmire. The superintendent hoped that it would be approved as a Public Works Project in 1934.

(20) Sewage and water systems were planned and work was begun in the Tipsoo and Ohanapecosh Campground areas of the park.

(21) Lack of funds prevented the opening of 9 miles of the West Side Road to the public.

(22) The Yakima Park power plant was in full operation, but due to heavy snows and fewer visitors the reserve water supply at Snow Lake was adequate, and pumping from Lodi Creek was not necessary.

(23) August 14th the Rainier National Park Co. transferred to the government the 6 1/2 miles of power line east of Nisqually Entrance. C. C. C. workers were to rebuild and maintain the line.

(24) Construction work on the East Side, Stevens Canyon and Mowich Lake section of the West Side Road are progressing satisfactorily under existing contracts supervised by the Bureau of Public Roads.

(25) Business of the Rainier National Park Company has fallen off 22% over last year. Paradise Inn is now used as an annex, the lodge doing almost

all business there. The Bridge Clinic operation at Chanapecosh Hot Springs has reported an increase in business since 1932. This was due to the opening of the road to two-way travel to the park boundary and the grading of the road from there to the springs for easy automobile travel.

(1) The Year of 1934 (26).

The following materials were summarized from the superintendent's annual report of 1934.

(1) Winter sports at Paradise Valley during the winter of 1933-34 were by far the most important park activity.

Paradise has now become the winter playground of the Northwest. The first annual Silver Skis Championship sponsored by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has brought nation wide attention to winter sports at Mount Rainier.

(2) In February under the Civil Works Program, 328 local men were employed on various projects. Much flood control work was done before funds were expended in May. Six camps of C. C. W. men have been authorized for 1935 fiscal year with $108,000 available. Most of their work has been devoted to forest protection and maintenance.

(3) Flood damage to roads and trails in the park of December 1933 was estimated at $41,800. In December alone 36.27 inches of rain fell on the park.

(4) Travel for 1934 again climbed and approached the record year of 1931. Winter sports activities alone brought 30,000 people to the park during the winter skiing season.

(5) During the year the ranger force was depleted by the transfer of Assistant Chief Ranger Preston P. Macy to duty in the Olympus National Monument now under N. P. S. administration. The ranger force has been heavily taxed during the season and should be supplemented by several positions.

The 6 E. C. W. camps were organized into 200-man fire fighting units and trained for emergency fire duty by the rangers. Twenty-seven miles of fire trails were built by these boys during the period prior to July 1st. Mount Fremont has been selected as another fire lookout point for the White River District.

(6) A fire truck was purchased by funds released by the Chief Foresters office, but delivery will come later.

(7) 122 insect infested trees were treated in the park forests by the middle of June. By the end of June other E. C. W. crews had pulled Ribes from 164.5 acres of forest in the White River and Maple Creek areas.

(8) Mr. Louis Foss of Tacoma was killed in an automobile accident two miles above the Nisqually Entrance on June 12th.

(9) A normal increase in all wildlife appears to be taking place on park lands. The bear problem seems to be solved by trapping and transporting the animals to new areas. The new boundary trail along west side of the park has helped to inform and discourage hunters of park wildlife.

(10) Yellowstone elk released outside the park two years ago have been seen by lookouts inside of the reservation. It is planned to eliminate these non-native animals if possible from the area.

(11) Fourteen hundred trout were taken from Lake George the first week of open season. No planting has been undertaken since last September.

(12) During the winter the rangers endeavor to encircle the mountain via the patrol cabins once per month for park protection.

(13) The winter kitchen and Community Building at Paradise was kept open to the public all of last winter to shelter those who do not patronize the utility operator. More than the 30,000 visitors of last winter are expected in 1934-1935. The winning time of the Silver Skis down-hill run from Camp Muir

to Paradise was 10 minutes, 49.6 seconds for the 5 mile course.

(14) At the Paradise Community House the naturalists have now allowed the horse-guides a 5 minute place on their nightly program to sell the public service of the operator. Short nature hikes are now conducted by the naturalists to cut down the friction with the guide service in the Paradise area. During the year the Longmire Homestead cabin has been rehabilitated for public use by the naturalists and their library has been catalogued. They continue to serve more people than ever before. An amphitheater is being built at Yakima Park for their programs.

(15) With the completion of the New Ohanapecosh Entrance Station, a switch board was installed for ready communication. The present phone line system includes 244 miles of wire and 161 telephones.

(16) With the completion of the rebuilt 13,000 volt power line to the Nisqually Entrance, emergency power for the south side of the park will be supplied by the Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

(17) Of the 5 Emergency Conservation Camps authorized for the park during the year, the Civilian Conservation Corps company at Carbon River was the only one left in the park by last October. They accomplished needed river control work. During the spring of 1934 almost all of the 241 miles of park trails were opened by the boys from the six camps in the park.

(18) For the fiscal year 1935 several contracts toward completion of the East Side Road and the tunnel have been approved along with a 13 mile clearing contract for the Stevens Canyon Road.

(19) The Rainier National Park Company now reports favorable service to the public and large increases in revenue. Paradise Inn was opened to the public on June 20th the first time in two years.

(20) A proposed contract and plans for future development of the Bridge Clinic concession at Ohanapecosh has been given much study during the year, so that it will not interfere with the contractural rights of the Rainier National Park Company. The Bridge Clinic will be given the aid of N. P. S. specialists in developing their plan for submission to the Director.

(m) The Year of 1935 (29).

The following materials have been extracted from the superintendent's annual report for 1935.

(1) Acting Custodian Preston P. Macy has been able to accomplish valuable work in the Mount Olympus National Monument. He has made a thorough reconnaissance of the area and finds that the area is much too small for proper protection of the wildlife on a year-round basis. He reports that resort owners and business men favor the creation of a national park around the present area. A bill for such purpose, presented by Congressman Tallgren of Washington, died in committee according to newspaper comment. A new bill will be presented at the coming session of Congress.

(2) The work of the C. C. C. men on the July 1934 Shriner Peak Fire was commendable. Forest protection work accomplished by the six authorized camps has been of great benefit to the park.

(3) The floods of October 1934 which threatened Longmire and severely damaged the Nisqually River Bridge below the glacier, caused untold damage. The bridge and river cribs must be replaced.

(4) June 20th found $1,664,000 in outstanding major road contracts. Mostly clearing and grading on the East Side and Stevens Canyon Road. The opening of the East Side Road is now scheduled for late 1937 or the following spring. An oil-macadam surface for the road into Yakima Park is covered by

the above mentioned contracts.

(5) The Shriner Mountain Fire of July 1, 1934 covered 630 acres during the first 7 hours.

(6) The gale of October 21st which reached a velocity of 88 m.p.h. in Tacoma, tore the roofs from two fire lookouts in the park and blocked roads and trails. Power and telephone lines were severely damaged.

(7) On October 25th, floods swept over the crib at Longmire depositing silt in the utility area. The new Nisqually bridge was completely buried by surges from the glacier.

(8) Due to poor snow conditions during the spring months, fewer people attended the ski meets and participated in winter sports at Paradise. 7,500 people were attracted to the National Championships and Olympic Trials held there. The annual Silver Skis downhill race was not staged as usual this spring. The opening of a winter road to Mount Baker has caused many people to go there where roads lead directly to the ski fields.

(9) Due to a lack of proper supervisory personnel, the District Rangers have been given direct responsibility for the training and performance of the E. C. W. camps in their districts. 200-man fire fighting units have been maintained through proper training of the E. C. W. personnel. Four lookout buildings on Fremont, Crystal Peak, Tolmie Peak and Gobbler's Knob have been built during the season. All seven of the lookouts now have cabins in which to live.

(10) All trails in the park were opened by C. C. C. men from the E. C. W. camps. In addition 12 1/2 miles of fire trails were built in the districts.

(11) The fire truck received from Field Headquarters, Western Division, was supplied with portable pressure pumps and 4,000 feet of hose.

(12) All telephone lines in the park were cleared and the wires in many places were raised. During the winter months, short wave radio communication was maintained with all stations except Ohanapecosh. Radio was used last August 19th to supplement the equipment of Totem Broadcasters and the National Broadcasting Company at Paradise. It was also used in broadcasting the spring ski events. A new 50 watt transmitter and receiver was purchased for Longmire but not yet installed.

(13) During the year an undetermined fungus growth killed 30 acres of fir and pine in the Ohanapecosh District. Blister rust work continued in the White River and Stevens Canyon areas of the park. Insect infested trees were treated in the Mowich Lake area.

(14) During the year an employee and a visitor died of heart failure in the park.

(15) In July of 1934 a fire lookout observed 25 Yellowstone Elk on the west side of the park. Three timber wolves were seen by a temporary ranger while on hunting patrol (doubtful).

(16) Mr. E. A. Kitchen, Resident Wildlife Technician has spent the past season studying the wildlife of Mount Rainier and the Olympic area. He has recommended the extension of the southern boundary of the park to include the winter range of the park deer, and that the exotic elk of the park be eliminated by Biological Survey hunters.

(17) The naturalist programs are now of truly professional character. The woodshed addition to the Longmire Museum has been sealed. At the Paradise Community House and at the Block House in Yakima Park many attractive scientific displays have been offered to the public.

(18) The Weinsiche system has been used this year to improve the seven

campgrounds and one picnic area within the park.

(19) Many scars on the park landscape have been replanted to trees and shrubbery. Some of the past work in this respect has been destroyed by the floods of 1934.

(20) The West Side Road was opened to Round Pass for summer traffic only during 1934, but this season it could be kept open to its terminus at the North Puyallup River.

(21) Fall floods, winter gales, and blizzards played havoc with the phone and power lines of the park, but with E. C. W. and ranger help good service was possible during the season.

(22) Associate Engineer R. D. Waterhouse, assigned to this park from Field Headquarters of the Western Division San Francisco, continues to be in charge of all engineering activities of the park.

(23) Yakima Park stockade was completed in September 1934. The Tipsoo Overpass was 80% complete when funds ran out in November. All fire tool caches in the park are to be completed in July of this year.

(24) During the past fiscal year the E. C. W. camps have completed pine beetle control on 33,000 acres and blister rust control work on 1,140 acres of park lands.

(25) The contract with the Bridge Clinic, public service operator at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, was signed December 17, 1934. Dr. Bridge announced a 25% increase in business for 1934.

(26) On May 24, 1935, Preston P. Macy, Assistant Chief Ranger of Mount Rainier National Park, who spent most of the fiscal year at the monument was appointed Acting Custodian of the Mount Olympus National Monument with headquarters at Port Angeles, Washington.

(n) The Year of 1936 (30).

The following materials have been taken from the annual report of the superintendent and are devoted to park history and management.

(1) Delmar Fadden, age 23, of Seattle died while climbing the mountain at an elevation of 13,500 feet between January 13-19. The unauthorized climb was not discovered by park personnel until reported by his friends on January 19th. Eight N. P. S. personnel and volunteers from mountaineering clubs rescued his body under hazardous circumstances and brought it to White River on February 2nd. The episode in park winter history attracted nationwide radio and newspaper publicity.

(2) Winter sports continued to increase with 58,183 visitors entering the park from December through May. This amounted to an increase of about 10,000 skiers over the last year. To meet the demands for accommodations the Rainier National Park Company opened Paradise Inn for its first winter season. The road was kept open to Narada Falls during the winter season.

(3) Macadam surfacing of the road to Yakima Park was completed in the fall of 1935, and between Glacier Bridge and Paradise 60% of the resurfacing was accomplished. Work continued on the Cayuse Pass and Stevens Canyon links of the East Side Road. The Cayuse section is planned to be open for the season of 1938.

(4) Of the 6 E. C. W. camps, the average enrollment was 175 C. C. C. men per month. Valuable forestry and park maintenance work was accomplished by them during the season. Only four camps were assigned to the park during the new fiscal year and there was a serious delay in obtaining the needed supervisory personnel. Much supervision was given by the regular N. P. S. personnel

during the season.

(5) During the past fall, winter, and spring months, Park Naturalist C. Frank Brockman was on leave of absence at Yale University on problems applicable to National Park Service Administration.

(6) On May 7, 1936, the House of Representatives Public Lands Committee reported favorably on the new Wallgren Bill for establishment of a 700,000 acre Mount Olympus National Park. The employment of one ranger to aid Acting Custodian Macy was authorized on July 1st. Skiing at Deer Park on the national forest 22 miles from Port Angeles has become popular.

(7) Superintendent Tomlinson's responsibility toward the proposed park area of the Olympus required considerable of his time. In August he made an 18 day reconnaissance of the area. He also made a three weeks trip to Washington D. C. to attend hearings on the Wallgren Bill for establishment of Mount Olympus National Park.

(8) On March 26, Jack Northrup of Seattle was killed in a snow avalanche while skiing with two others below Narada Falls. Two N. P. S. personnel caught in another slide the same day were freed.

(9) Despite a 3% gain in gross revenue for the winter operation at Paradise, the Rainier National Park Company was able to show only a net operating profit of $5,834.18 for the eight months winter season ended May 31, 1936.

(10) On May 1, 1936, Temporary Ranger William J. Butler was given a Presidential Appointment as Park Ranger, Mount Rainier National Park, in recognition of his heroic work in the rescue of Delmar Fadden. Shortly thereafter he was appointed District Park Ranger of the Paradise District.

(o) The Year of 1937 (31).

The following materials have been taken from the superintendent's annual report for 1937.

(1) During the winter months of 1936-37 the road to Paradise Valley above Narada Falls was kept open to the public although funds and equipment were inadequate. Mount Rainier has now become the most popular ski territory in the Pacific Northwest with a 41% increase in winter use.

(2) After 9 years of preparation under the direction of Park Naturalist C. Frank Brockman a manual of detailed information and park history has been completed. The encyclopedia details as thoroughly as possible all available data on the park flora, fauna, fungi, history and geography. It is an invaluable addition to the park library.

(3) During the winter a large slide carried away a part of the route to the summit on the face of Gibraltar Rock, destroying the historic route of 1870. A new route has been surveyed by rangers and guides via the Upper Cowlitz, Ingraham, and Emmons Glaciers from Camp Muir.

(4) Inclement weather and storms at Paradise caused the Silver Skis Race from Camp Muir to Paradise to be abandoned for the season. Weather prevented the races scheduled for the Tacoma Snow Carnival Day and interferred with events of the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce Snow Festival in that area. Heavy winter use of the park and the increased summer travel have made the administrative problems of the park most difficult. There is now a growing demand for a winter use area in the White River District of the park.

(5) Despite the heavy administrative burden, the permanent park organization consists of only 35 men and women. This force was augmented by two telephone operators, sixteen temporary rangers, six temporary ranger-naturalists,

(c) The Year of 1937 (31).

The following materials have been taken from the superintendent's annual report for 1937.

(1) During the winter months of 1936-37 the road to Paradise Valley above Narada Falls was kept open to the public although funds and equipment were inadequate. Mount Rainier has now become the most popular ski territory in the Pacific Northwest with a 41% increase in winter use.

(2) After 9 years of preparation under the direction of Park Naturalist C. Frank Brockman a manual of detailed information and park history has been completed. The encyclopedia details as thoroughly as possible all available data on the park flora, fauna, fungi, history and geography. It is an invaluable addition to the park library.

(3) During the winter a large slide carried away a part of the route to the summit on the face of Gibraltar Rock, destroying the historic route of 1870. A new route has been surveyed by rangers and guides via the Upper Cowlitz, Ingraham, and Emmons Glaciers from Camp Muir.

(4) Inclement weather and storms at Paradise caused the Silver Skis Race from Camp Muir to Paradise to be abandoned for the season. Weather prevented the races scheduled for the Tacoma Snow Carnival Day and interferred with events of the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce Snow Festival in that area. Heavy winter use of the park and the increased summer travel have made the administrative problems of the park most difficult. There is now a growing demand for a winter use area in the White River District of the park.

(5) Despite the heavy administrative burden, the permanent park organization consists of only 35 men and women. This force was augmented by two telephone operators, sixteen temporary rangers, six temporary ranger-naturalists,

and eight forest protection men on June 30, 1937.

(6) An additional position of assistant chief ranger was authorized for the ranger force during the year and was filled by the promotion of District Ranger Oscar A. Sedergren.

(7) Pine beetle infestations have reached a new low, only five trees needed treatment during the season. Blister rust control is being accomplished in the Stevens Canyon area of the park and in the White River District.

(8) 90% of all ski accidents occur among that class of skiers who have just graduated from the beginners class. "A little knowledge is sometimes dangerous."

(9) Two visitors died from natural causes during the year. Mr. Antone Erickson, caught and crushed by a power shovel on the White River Road, died after a leg amputation on July 12.

(10) Lake Eleanor provided good fishing during the season, but few people took the long trail to the lake. The Bureau of Fisheries continued taking eggs at Mowich Lake, but only 85,000 eggs were available this year.

(11) On July 30, 1936, the National Parks Association of Japan presented an exchange token stone from the summit of Mount Fujiama to the American Ambassador at Tokyo for forwarding to the superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park. On October 23, 1936, the superintendent in turn presented to the Japanese Consul at Seattle a similar stone from the top of Mount Rainier. During the summer season the Mt. Fuji stone was on display at the Paradise Community House.

(12) Of unusual interest was the report of District Ranger Butler of finding a live mouse at 12,000 feet on the slope of Mount Rainier. During the winter it was necessary for the rangers to feed the herd of 25 deer at the park

entrance due to the deep snow. Elk tracks were seen in the vicinity of Indian Bar, and porcupines are girdling trees in the Stevens Canyon area of the park.

(13) Dr. E. T. Bodenberg, Ranger Naturalist, began his initial work on the collection and identification of park moss flora.

(14) E. C. W. naturalist E. A. Kirschin continues to enlarge the museum collection of bird and mammal skins.

(15) Water and sewage systems at Tipsoo Lake and at Ohanapecosh are inadequate and must be enlarged and made modern. Comfort stations in place cannot be used without proper sewage and water systems. A new water system for Paradise is badly needed due to contamination of Edith Creek Basin by the public.

(16) The failure of the Yakima Power Plant to operate due to faulty installation at the opening of the 1937 season was serious. A small plant of a portable nature was rented to supply the concessioner with needed power.

(17) The extensive use of short wave radio sets in the park justifies the authorization of a permanent radio technician.

(18) New trail construction included 9 miles of the Cascade Crest Trail and 3 miles of the East Side Trail.

(19) All new road construction was centered on the East Side and Stevens Canyon Highways.

(20) On June 4, 1937, the park operators began the collection of 2% sales tax on all sales made in the park as a result of an adverse decision in the Federal Court on an action pending for several years to exempt the park from the State sales tax. Both the Rainier National Park Company and the Bridge Clinic operation at Ohanapecosh report increased revenues for the year. Dr. Bridge

is building new units in anticipation of increased travel over the East Side Road when it opens in 1938.

(21) A party of 25 members of the American Forestry Association Trail Riders spent three weeks in Mount Olympus National Monument during July and August.

(p) The Year of 1938 (32).

The following materials have been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent for 1938.

(1) A 49% increase in winter sports at Paradise has been due to the open winter road to that area plus the use of a demountable type ski lift and the construction of a new ski trail. The decision of the Director to authorize the construction of a ski lodge to provide the lowest possible rates to students and skiers is of outstanding importance and a commitment to a new policy. During the winter of 1937-38 more than 34,000 people visited the Cayuse Pass area over the road kept open by the State of Washington during the winter months. This travel plus the pressure of the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce for facilities in that area for winter sports can no longer be ignored.

(2) On June 29, 1938, the President of the United States signed the act establishing Olympic National Park, thus bringing to a conclusion a conservation movement started 35 years ago by the Elks Lodge of Port Angeles. Senator Frank Cushman, as early as 1904, sponsored a bill for the creation of an Elk's National Park there to protect the Roosevelt Elk and the scenic resources of the Olympic Peninsula. General supervision of the new area was continued under the Mount Rainier organization. The new park received an appropriation of $21,024.50 and authorization for an Acting superintendent, one permanent ranger, one clerk, and five temporary rangers. This money and these personnel

cannot be used on the area to be added from the national forest. The U. S. F. S. continues to protect these new lands.

(3) On April 1, Chief Ranger John W. Davis was transferred to Zion National Park as Assistant Superintendent, and his post was filled by Assistant Chief Ranger O. A. Sodergren. William Butler was promoted from district ranger to Assistant Chief Ranger to fill the vacant position. On September 1, Assistant Chief Ranger Preston P. Macy was appointed Superintendent of Olympic National Park, leaving a vacancy of assistant chief ranger.

(4) Skiing accidents have increased despite all out efforts to make the skiers accident conscious. A doctor hired by the Rainier National Park Company was in residence at Paradise during the ski season.

(5) During the year two persons died from natural causes and two from accidents. One on June 28, Louis Santucci, C. C. C. enrollee, drowned while swimming in the Ohanapecosh River. On July 11, John W. Parris, C. C. C. enrollee fell in a climb of Mt. Wow and drowned while lying unconscious in a stream.

(6) A fungus disease at the Mount Rainier fish hatchery at Silver Springs necessitated removal of all fish from the hatchery so that it could be sterilized. 233,400 of these fish were planted in the Ohanapecosh River and in Mowich Lake to vacate the rearing ponds.

(7) The naturalist department made great strides in public contact work and in scientific research. C. C. C. Naturalist Technician T. A. Kitchin continued to improve the bird and mammal collection, and a librarian was employed during August to catalogue publications in the park library. Their department is badly in need of a museum phenographer and an assistant naturalist to aid the naturalist in his many duties.

(8) The first authentic report of a timber wolf in recent years came from near Three Lakes Cabin. Elk were also noted in the area. Three observers saw a porcupine below Longmire. Mountain goat appear numerous.

(9) During the season of 1937 the sewage and water supplies failed at Ohanapecosh and made new systems imperative for the coming year. An E. R. A. project in June 1938 has now temporarily supplied the needed facilities. Surveys have been completed for a new water system at Paradise and an extension of the system at Ohanapecosh to Laughingwater Creek. Surveys were also made for water systems at Cayuse Pass and Sunshine Point.

(10) Daily short wave radio communication was established between Mount Rainier and the Olympic National Park headquarters and frequent schedules were kept with the State Highway Office in Seattle during the winter.

(11) On November 20, 1937, Park Engineer E. O. Waterhouse was transferred to the Regional Office and his place was taken by Assistant Engineer, C. T. Hopper.

(12) Due to a shortage of funds, other major contracts on the Stevens Canyon Road could not be let this year. Section 4-C-2, grading and tunnel have been completed by Elliott and Company, contractors. Grading and tunnel on the East Side Highway was completed by San Orino, contractors. E. R. A. reconstruction work on the Nisqually Glacier Bridge damaged in 1934 was done under force account.

(13) Only 4 C. C. C. camps were assigned to the park, one from the local 9th corps area and three from the 2nd corps area, principally from New York and New Jersey.

(14) Two W. P. A. camps were established in the park for the first time. Projects were started on June 6th.

(15) Although the Rainier National Park Company had an increase in winter business, they will show a substantial decrease in revenues from last year due to a marked increase in cancellation of tour bookings. Upon completion of the new government ski lodge at Paradise with 80 beds, it will be leased to the park operator at a minimum charge based on cost of operation only. Since private capital is no longer interested in the Rainier National Park Company as an investment, the company has approached the Secretary of Interior and other authorities for relief or other funds for building construction.

Dr. A. W. Bridge, public utility operator at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, reported a moderate increase in business for the year.

(4) It Year of 1939 (33).

The following notewhile have been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent for 1939.

(1) Government purchase for $30,000 of the 18.2 acres of land of the Longmire estate from the Longmire Mineral Springs Company at half the appraised valuation, ended many years of negotiations and brought the first privately owned piece of land in the park under government control.

(2) Water systems at Paradise and Ohanapecosh were completed as needed improvements. A badly needed sewer disposal system at Ohanapecosh was constructed as an E. R. A. project.

(3) During the year the financial condition of the Rainier National Park Company became acute with a decrease in revenues. Debts long outstanding pressed officials of the firm to such an extent that they advertised government purchase of all physical assets.

(4) Work was begun on the government ski lodge at Paradise Valley. Funds for a second block house and campers shelter at Yakima Park have

now been received and work was started.

(5) The final contract for the East Side Road was let this year. This road is to be opened to the public in 1940.

(6) Winter use of Paradise Valley, well established skiing area, fell off somewhat during the year, but more skiers visited the Cayuse Pass section of the park, intensifying the need for facilities and supervision there. Poor weather on weekends and the influx of skiers to new areas affected travel to Paradise Valley.

(7) On June 30, 1939, the permanent park organization consisted of 35 employees. One position, that of Chief Clerk, was created and became effective January 15. The position of associate forester for Mount Rainier and Olympic National Parks also was established effective February 16, with the salary to be paid jointly.

(8) Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes visited the park August 23-25, going on from Yakima Park and Paradise Valley. Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway and a party of 16 visited Paradise Valley, May 24-25.

(9) The fire season for 1939 was critical, but all six reportable fires were kept to a minimum acreage. From June 26-29, permanent rangers and some temporary rangers attended an intensive fire training school conducted by the U. S. F. S. near the park.

(10) An important development in fire control during the year of 1938 was the perfecting of a slide rule for vertical angle profiling by Aubrey Haines, now park ranger at Yellowstone.

(11) Fire danger rating equipment was purchased and installed at Longmire, Ohanapecosh, and White River Entrances. A fourth station is to be installed

at Paradise in 1940.

(12) During the fiscal year a total of 1,800 man-days of C. C. C. work within the park was spent on blister rust and pine beetle control work in several areas.

(13) During the winter a doctor was employed at Paradise Inn to take care of the ski injuries, and during the summer a nurse was employed to administer to the general public. Only 96 skiers were injured in 1959 as compared to 140 in 1958.

A C. C. C. enrollee was killed when a truck overturned and a park visitor drowned while taking a mineral bath at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs during the season.

(14) The Bureau of Fisheries hatchery at Parkway supplied 258,000 trout for planting in park waters during the year.

(15) On March 1, 1939, a fee of $1.00 for every person attempting the summit climb was required by the Bureau of the Budget program to make National Parks more nearly self sustaining. Vigorous protests came from the neighboring climbing clubs.

(16) In 1937 the naturalists offered limited services at Ohanapecosh and again in 1938. Of major importance is the authorization for a temporary museum to aid in the summer program. During the year the Mount Rainier National Park Natural History Association was approved by the Director and organized by the naturalists for the purpose of selling publications at a profit, the revenue to be used to help the naturalist department to carry on their important work with the public. Work during June for combining and remodeling two small buildings left at the abandoned C. C. C. camp at Ohanapecosh was

underway for a worthwhile museum following the plans of the naturalist.

It has been decided to discontinue publication of Mount Rainier Nature Notes after December 1939, and issue booklets on natural history subjects which can be sold through the new natural history association of the naturalist department.

(17) During the summer a grey squirrel, the first of its kind, was seen in the park by a ranger-naturalist. A ranger saw 105 goats in the eastern part of the park, and several persons have seen porcupines. Unusually large numbers of elk are known to feed in the southeastern section of the park.

(18) During the summer months portable radio sets were established at the five lookouts to augment the telephone lines.

(19) An incinerator is badly needed at Ohanapecosh and a modern equipment repair shop is needed at Longmire. The latter has been recommended to the Director by Frank L. Aherns, chief of Safety Division. Need for a replacement of the main sewer below Longmire is now badly needed.

(20) The second block house and the campers shelter at Yakima Park were begun before snow closed down the operation in the fall of 1938.

(r) The Year of 1940 (34).

The following materials have been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent for 1940.

(1) Sponsored by Southwest Washington Good Roads Association, simple ceremonies were held for opening of the East Side Road, June 16, 1940. The road built at a cost of $1,400,000 was traveled over the first day by 4,924 people.

(2) During the winter of 1939-40 with light snowfall the automobile road to Paradise was kept open to traffic and 107,201 visitors came to the park

during the five month ski season, December-May 1940.

(3) Through the winter months the Seattle P. I. and the Seattle Star made a concerted drive for revision of the N. P. S. policy which prohibits a funicular or other permanent structure on park lands to carry passengers to areas above Paradise for skiing.

(4) On April 13, 1940, while competing in the 5th Annual Silver Skis downhill race above Paradise, Sigurd Hall, 25, of Seattle was killed instantly when he crashed into rocks below Camp Muir. Despite the good record of 1939, skiing accidents have now increased to 1.32 per thousand attendance.

(5) The naturalists continued to contact over 200,000 people during the season. At Ohanapecosh they have set up their new temporary museum.

(6) In June the most elaborate training school for temporary protection men ever held in the park was conducted with three days on fire prevention and suppression, two days on mountain climbing techniques, and two days on public relations.

(7) The consummation of an option for the Department of Interior to purchase 304.85 acres of land within the park from the Northern Pacific Railway Company prior to May 3, 1943, with a purchase price of $20,000 half of which is to be donated by the owner, is a step forward in future park management.

(8) With the opening of the East Side Road, only that work on the Stevens Canyon Road (18.1 miles long) remains before the present road development program of the park is completed.

(9) Due to a lack of funds, work on the Yakima Park Blockhouse, Yakima Park Campers Shelter, and Paradise Ski Lodge was halted during the season. A stone shelter cabin on the Wonderland Trail was nearly completed.

(10) The financial condition of the Rainier National Park Company

remained critical during the year. Rates at Paradise Lodge and Inn during the winter months were very low to attract skiers to the accommodations.

(11) During the year the joint National Park Service -- U. S. Forest Service -- Washington State Planning Council study of the northern Cascade Mountains was completed. The Planning Council published a report recommending against national park status for any area in this chain of mountains.

(12) On May 17, 1940, the Director placed the administration of the new Whitman National Monument at Walla Walla, Washington under the superintendent of this park.

(13) If the N. P. Railway Co. grants of 304.85 acres under option to the Department of Interior can be purchased, then only three private holdings in the form of mining claims totaling 39.4 acres and State of Washington School Lands totaling 1,280 acres in the park will not be under federal ownership.

(14) In ending a 57 year old controversy over the name of Mount Rainier versus Mount Tacoma, the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce during the year passed a resolution urging all Tacoma organizations and people to accept the National Geographic Board's decision on the name of Mount Rainier.

(15) The most severe earthquake recorded in the park for many years was felt at 11:45 p.m. the night of November 12, 1939.

(16) For the first time in park history travel for the 1940 fiscal year surpassed the 400,000 visitor mark with 400,727 people entering the park through five entrances.

(17) The most serious bear problem in recent years has confronted us this season. Six people were injured by bears. The bears were not only ornery but "trap wise". Seventeen of them were removed to remote sections of the park.

(18) John Jankowski, C. C. C. enrollee, was killed on July 29, 1939, when a dynamite blast he was preparing exploded at the Ohanapecosh Campground. Howard George Roberts, C. C. C. enrollee was killed in the wrecking of a stolen car between the park and Tacoma. Just west of the park boundary, Cecil N. Ross of Tacoma accidently shot and killed himself while hunting in early October 1939.

(19) The $1.00 climbing fee levied by the park in 1939 at the insistance of the Bureau of the Budget was abolished before the 1940 climbing season.

(20) During the summer season of 1939 the naturalist was aided by 6 ranger naturalists and a librarian employed at Longmire. During the season of 1940 he employed 5 ranger naturalists. Several attractive trailside exhibits are completed or are nearing completion.

(21) The Mount Rainier Natural History Association started by the naturalist in the spring of 1939 had a very successful year, and in 1940 they were able to publish and offer for sale the first of a series of booklets, "The Story of Mount Rainier National Park" by C. Frank Brockman. The naturalist was able to prepare tentatively a Yakima Park Museum Exhibit Plan.

(22) During the year the 276 miles of park trails and 327 miles of telephone lines with 7 switchboards and 100 telephones were maintained in the proper order.

(23) Two bills introduced in Congress in March and April, 1939, providing for sale of properties of the Rainier National Park Company to the government have not been reported from committees. This type of transaction if approved by Congress may be the only solution to this utility problem.

(24) A winter shelter and facilities for skiers at Camp Muir is

essentials. Many complaints on lack of water have been received. There is also a great need for clerk-stenographers for the Chief Ranger and the Park Naturalist to handle the great increase in office and paper work.

(c) The Year of 1941 (55).

On July 17, 1941, Superintendent Owen A. Tomlinson was appointed Regional Director of Region Four, San Francisco, California and on July 29, 1941, Superintendent John D. Preston assumed the duties of his office at Mount Rainier National Park.

The following summary of events and accomplishments have been taken from the brief report made to the Director by the acting superintendent on July 17, 1941, and from the individual reports submitted by the park department heads.

(1) On March 27, 1941, Park Naturalist J. Frank Dorchester was transferred to Yosemite National Park as naturalist and on April 8, 1941, Howard R. Stagner became the naturalist, Mount Rainier National Park.

(2) The winter season proved unusual snow removal equipment to maintain a two-way road to, and parking areas at Paradise Valley during the winter of 1940-41. The greatest snow depth, 200", was less than half of the normal maximum.

(3) 156,435 visitors and visitors entered the park during the January ski season. Public pressure for winter facilities at Cayuse Pass decreased somewhat, although the area was well patronized. A "Sometaw" type ski lift, to be financed by the park operator was approved by the Director during the year, but the Rainier National Park Co. declined to make such an installation on June 19, 1941, due to financial troubles.

(4) The popular "Tatoosh Intermediate" was established at Narada Falls for

those visitors using the camping and interpretive facilities in that area. Dr. A. W. Bridge has protested that this charge is unfair and hurts his business at Chenapecosh Hot Springs Resort.

(6) Director Newton B. Drury made his first inspection of Mount Rainier National Park September 18-19, 1940.

(6) Seventy-one men were registered under the provisions of the Selective Service Act at the three registration stations in the park on October 16, 1940.

(7) Two U. S. Army Air Patrol [illegible] Infantry and Air Division, used Paradise Valley daily during the [illegible] month. Park rangers aided the Army fliers in [illegible] and maneuvers.

(8) Heavy rains of September 12 and [illegible]0, 1940, resulted in widespread damage to bridges, roads, trails, and telephone lines. Emergency funds were allotted.

(9) Construction of the Stevens Canyon Road continued in a satisfactory manner during the year. All contracts have been let with the exception of the Paradise Park Bridge, now surfacing. The road is expected to be open for public travel by 1941.

(10) Work on the Yakima Park Tie-in Road and Sunrise Shelter has been suspended since October 1939 due to a lack of funds.

(11) During the year the Indian Pipe stone shelter cabin and the Paradise Valley chlorination plant was accomplished with C. C. C. participation.

(12) On June 30th work continues on the Narada Falls Valley room-comfort section, Paradise Ski Lodge, and an employee's residence at Longmire.

(13) In 1940 the park was allotted one permanent and two seasonal C. C. C. camps. The 1941 C. C. C. program has been seriously curtailed.

All E. S. A. work projects were discontinued in August of 1940.

(14) Despite the greatest travel year in the park's history, the Rainier National Park Co. experienced a net loss of $5,146.77 through September of 1940. With the increased use of the Paradise area during the winter months the financial condition of the company should be less critical during 1941.

(15) Dr. A. W. Sprigg, operator of Chamberlain Hot Springs, reported a net loss of $623.35 for the year of 1940, in contrast to the reported net loss of $2265.63 for the year of 1939. Plans for a new bathhouse and lunchroom are to be submitted for N. P. S. approval.

(16) In the early fall of 1940 District Ranger Robert E. Weiden and Temporary Ranger Lee Williams engaged in a trail measuring trip around the mountain for authentic mileages for the new Mount Rainier National Park trail guide, now in publication.

(17) A new radio set was placed in car 142 as an experiment for radios in the patrol cars in 1941. This experiment proved successful, and radios were installed in the patrol cars.

(18) Herds of goats seen by rangers and others consist of approximately 20% kids.

(19) Fishing in the lakes and streams of the park has been reported fair to poor. Lake George, usually good, has been poor this summer. 456,000 fish were planted in the park with a small percentage of loss. This was due to a new method of trucking, using large wooden barrels and compressed air to agitate the water during the hauling of the fish.

(20) On August 31, 1941, Mr. C. B. Brockway of Yakima, Washington, died of a heart attack at Tipsoo Lake.

(21) The park naturalist reports that museum needs at Paradise and Yakima Park are critical. Longmire needs an expansion of the limited facilities. Almost all of the Ohanapecosh Museum displays are in place. Public contacts have greatly increased during the year. A slide extension service to schools has been started as a winter activity.

8. The Period Under Superintendent Preston (1941-1951).

(a) The Year of 1942 (36).

The following materials on the history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the superintendent for 1942.

(1) Declaration of War with its subsequent effects on park personnel and operation was the outstanding and most disturbing event during the year. The immediate results included defense preparations, decreased travel, priorities, shortages, rationing, restrictions, higher costs, and curtailment of activities.

(2) Visitors to the mountain for the travel year 1942 were 12% less than in 1941. Winter attendance dropped to 97,177 visitors as compared to the all-time high of 136,220 for the winter season of 1940-41. Little enthusiasm was shown by newspapers and organizations for the authorized Constam ski lift-tow. Skiing accidents dropped from 2.4 to 2.1 per thousand attendance. The two-way road to Paradise was easily maintained through only 118 inches of snow.

(3) On June 30, 1942, Congress ended the C. C. C. program when it failed to pass an appropriation for the new fiscal year.

(4) The new government-owned National Park Ski Lodge at Paradise Valley, operated by the Rainier National Park Company, was opened to park visitors on December 27, 1941.

(5) Troops of the 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment trained in winter mountain warfare at Paradise Valley through May 1942. The park rangers and park naturalist contributed much to the success of this program.

(6) Robert K. Weldon, district ranger at Paradise Valley, was the first permanent member of the park organization to be inducted into the U. S. Army under the Selective Service Act.

(7) The Washington Forest Defense Council was created at a meeting of private, State, and Federal representatives in Seattle, January 1942. Park Superintendent John C. Preston was appointed Interior Department representative for the National Park Service and Indian Service.

(8) The regular $1.00 fee for automobiles entering the Chenapecosh area was dropped in May 1942 with the approval of the Under Secretary of the Interior.

(9) Work was carried on by the contractors on the Stevens Canyon Road with difficulty due to labor and material shortages.

(10) A special allotment of $10,200 for completion of the Yakima Park Campers Shelter and Blockhouse enabled work to be resumed after July 1941.

(11) The Yakima Park power plant was severely damaged by an explosion, August 10, 1941, which all but wrecked one of the diesel engines. An emergency allotment of $10,200 was made to effect necessary repairs.

(12) Extension of the naturalist activities in Paradise Valley caused the park operator to protest that free naturalist guided trips offered unfair competition with the Rainier National Park Company's professional guide trips.

(13) Tragedy befell the mountain climbing season when Leon H. Brigham, 21, of Seattle, fell into a deep crevasse on Russell Glacier August 10, and was instantly killed, his body being recovered by park rangers.

(14) Authority was given the Rainier National Park Company to keep its facilities closed at Yakima Park during the 1942 summer season due to heavy

ancellation of advance reservations and impending wartime restrictions on ravel.

(15) Both the Rainier National Park Company and the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs operation showed a net loss in business during their fiscal year of 1941.

(b) The Year of 1943 (37).

The following summary of materials on the history and management of Mount Rainier National Park has been taken from the annual report of the superintendent for 1943, and from the separate reports of the department heads.

(1) Gas rationing has caused travel to be considerably less than last year, but numerous groups of the armed forces have entered the park for recreational purposes and for maneuvers or for convoy driving practice.

(2) The manpower situation is acute. A number of employees have been lost to other agencies or to the armed forces. For the first time since the last war, two women rangers have been employed. These "rangerettes" are very attractive in their uniforms and have proved very efficient at checking station work. Also brought about by the war was employment of a woman lookout. All seasonal ranger-naturalist positions were abolished for the 1943 season.

(3) Due to the heaviest snowfall in several years and the lack of park travel the road to Paradise was closed for the winter on February 1, 1943. Snogos and operators were sent to Hood Canal and to Ohanapecosh to clear highways for the State Highway Department.

(4) Aircraft warning stations at Sunshine Point and Paradise were activated on a paid basis at the request of the U. S. Army in the autumn of 1942.

(5) Little work was done on the active contracts of the Stevens Canyon

Road. During July and August of 1942 the Kautz and Tahoma Creek bridges were widened to 21 feet as a part of reconstruction work.

(6) Quarters for the Park Naturalist were provided in the Longmire Administration Building.

(7) In October 1942, the U. S. Coast Guard occupied the C. C. C. Camp No. P.-11 at Ranger Creek for a reception center. The U. S. Navy took over and dismantled C. C. C. Camps No. P.-12 and N. P.-8 to provide quarters for Navy personnel elsewhere.

(8) An N. P. S. snogo was loaned to the U. S. Army and shipped to the Army Air Base, Great Falls, Montana.

(9) Much damage was caused in the Ohanapecosh area in January 1943 by a severe blowdown. Cleanup of the area was started for fire hazard reduction. Foresters from the Region Four Office scaled the timber, the result showing the total to be 261,630 B. F.

(10) The only serious fire occurred on August 20, 1942, when it entered the park at Klapatche Point from St. Paul and Tacoma lands west of the park. 60 acres of old burn was reburned, and after several days the fire was stopped.

(11) On May 24-28, 1943, a Regional Fire Training School was held at Longmire. In attendance were members of our own organization and representatives from Olympic, Crater Lake, and Lava Beds National Monument. Mount Rainier became the fire dispatching center for 11 N. P. S. areas in Oregon and Washington.

(12) Appropriations were received for blister rust control for 1943, and sufficient "boypower" was secured to carry on this work.

(13) In the spring of 1943 the park operators furnished only limited

facilities to the public. Yakima Park has not been opened for overnight accommodations. Ohanapecosh has had a substantial increase in business. Permission has been given the Rainier National Park Company to sell obsolete stage equipment and cabins within the park to relieve the acute transportation and housing shortage in the Puget Sound area and pave the way for better equipment in the Park after the war.

(14) During the fiscal year the Park Naturalist was detailed for 3 weeks to Yosemite National Park to assist in a study of the tungsten deposits in the Dorothy Lake area of the park. During the winter months he completed a preliminary plan for exhibits in the proposed new museum at Longmire. In December of 1942 the office of the Park Naturalist and the park library were moved to the administration building. The Park Naturalist completed a park grazing study during the year.

(15) In July 1943 about 180,000 Western Brook were planted in the lakes of the Nisqually and Paradise Districts.

(16) Since 1942, Blister Rust Control work has been under the direction of the Protection Department. About 75 boys of high school age were recruited from Tacoma schools during the winter, but by spring this number had decreased to 55.

(c) The Year of 1944 (38).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the superintendent for 1944, and from the separate reports of the department heads.

(1) Gas rationing continued to have an adverse effect on travel, but numbers of the armed forces have availed themselves of the opportunity for maneuvers and recreation. Paradise Valley was headquarters for several Army

groups in the fall of 1943.

(2) The Snogo loaned to the U. S. Army Air Base, Office of Post Engineer, Great Falls, Montana, was returned to the park, April 8.

(3) In February 1944, Chief Ranger Sedergren was promoted to the position of Chief Ranger at Yosemite National Park and was replaced by W. Ward Yeager of King's Canyon National Park.

(4) The most disturbing event of the year to the Park staff is the news that the forest tract owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the Nisqually Entrance-Paradise Valley Highway is to be selective logged by the Skate Creek Logging Company. It is distressing that no funds were forthcoming to purchase this private land during the years when the Government had an option to buy it.

(5) For the second winter, the road above Longmire to Paradise Valley has been closed. Persons hiking to that area did not exceed 25 during the winter months.

(6) During the year the Rainier National Park Company was able to sell all their one and two-room cabins in Paradise Valley and expect to do so in the Sunrise area also.

(7) The blowdown timber along the roads in the Ohanapecosh area of the park was bucked and hauled to Packwood by Park forces and sold to Kerr Bros. Lumber Company. 118,330 B. F. were delivered, mostly douglas fir.

(8) In February 1944 a defective oil heater caused a soot fire in the Longmire Museum which resulted in the complete smudging of the entire interior and every object in the building except those stored in dust proof cases. Cleaning and painting continued for 5 weeks, but there was no material loss of equipment.

(9) During the year Mr. R. L. Furness of the Forest Insect Laboratory, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Portland, spent some time in the park studying pine beetle infestations and will submit a report soon.

(10) The second unit of the Blockhouse, Yakima Park, was completed on the interior to the extent of available materials.

(11) In June 1944, after spot fires of October 1943 which had threatened park lands were suppressed, Regional Forester Sanford, Superintendent Preston, and Chief Ranger Yeager, along with key U. S. F. S., State, and Company officials went over the logging operations of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company to study the fire hazard threatening the west boundary of the park.

(12) Information during the year received from the Fish and Wildlife Service reveals that fish planting in most of the western national parks will be postponed for a year or more, inasmuch as the Government hatcheries are breeding salmon for military use. About 134,000 trout were planted during July of 1943.

(13) During the season about 2500 trees infested with the Mountain Pine beetle were counted in the entire Longmire area. Control work and estimates are being planned for the epidemic areas.

(14) Two persons died during the year from natural causes and were carried in from remote locations by parties of rangers.

(15) During the season the park naturalist was aided by the rangers in the giving of talks and in keeping the museums open to the public. They conducted several guided trips in the Paradise area.

(d) The Year of 1945 (39).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the superintendent

for 1945, and from the separate reports of the department heads.

(1) Travel during the year has shown a substantial increase with the bulk of visitors coming on weekends. Numbers of the armed forces continue to visit the park.

(2) On April 30, 1945, District Ranger E. B. Barnett retired from the ranger force after 30 years of service.

(3) In November of 1944, Park Naturalist Stagner was at Olympic National Park four days in connection with the preparation of an interpretive development plan for that park.

(4) By the end of the fiscal year practically all details had been arranged with reference to the purchase by the Government of the Northern Pacific Railway Company private lands in this park.

(5) During the winter months the road to Paradise was kept closed to the public as an economy measure. No overnight accommodations were available at Yakima Park again the past year.

(6) At Ohanapecosh a large garbage pit was dug to be used by the concessioner and the Government, one-half the cost was absorbed by each.

(7) A cooperative program for fire hazard reduction along the west side boundary of the park has been worked out with the U. S. Forest Service. The St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company has given no financial support.

(8) The allotment for needed insect control was $3,000 for the year, and the blister rust control appropriation amounted to $19,600.

(9) On August 2, 1944, Temporary Ranger Shorrock came upon a wrecked Army A-24 plane above Paradise (lost the preceding April). The remains of the pilot (Lt. Noland O'Neil of Coatesville, Indiana) were found about 75 yards from the plane where he had sought shelter in a clump of trees. The

plane was demolished and the body brought out by an Army rescue party and rangers.

(10) On June 19, 1945, District Ranger William Heckman was presented with the Interior Department Suggestion Committee award of $100 and certificate of merit for his invention of a night sight attachment for fire finders.

(11) Mount Rainier was singularly honored on June 22, 1945, when President Harry S. Truman, with Washington's Governor Wallgren and party of some 60+ odd, arrived. Weather was pleasant, and the President seemed to enjoy himself immensely, frolicking in the snow -- of which there was still several feet in Paradise Valley -- and relaxing generally. Much preliminary scurrying around was necessary to get the road open into the valley; and also on the part of the concessioner, getting the Inn ready, together with necessary preparations to serve luncheon to the party, inasmuch as the Inn was not yet open for the season. During the time the Presidential party was in the Park, one of the two long distance lines to Tacoma was held open for its use. After lunch the President graciously permitted much photographing to be done. President Truman was the first President of the United States to visit this park since 1912 (1911, October 8) when President Taft was here.

(12) The C. P. S. (Civilian Public Service) camp personnel did much control work during May and June in the Mountain Pine Beetle areas of the White River District. In late June they were moved to the Klapatche Point area to engage in fire protection activities. Twenty boys of high school age were employed in June on Blister Rust control work.

(13) A new park regulation on July 1, 1945 announced fly fishing only in the Ohanapecosh and its tributaries.

(14) On April 21, 1945, eight men jumped from an army bomber about two

miles northwest of the Carbon River Entrance. All were found with the help of the rangers, but one officer was dead with an unopened chute.

(e) The Year of 1946 (40).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the superintendent for 1945.

(1) On the Sunday following the surrender of Japan (V. J. Day), August 19, 1945, the all-time travel record for a single day in the park was broken when 3,847 cars and 16,688 people came to Mount Rainier.

(2) Much adverse publicity commenced in the fall of 1945 when the park, under its wartime appropriation, could not keep the road open to Paradise and furnish the needed accommodations and ski tows. In December $11,650 was appropriated for winter operations and the road to Paradise was finally opened on March 3rd. Considerable criticism was directed at the Service through a concerted effort on the part of the public to get improved facilities in Mount Rainier. Governor Wallgren was very interested, and the matter reached a climax when Secretary Krug was in the Northwest in June 1946, at which time he met with park officials and interested civic leaders and expressed himself as wanting improved year-round facilities at Mount Rainier.

(3) During the winter months, Trams Inc. operated a ski tow at Cayuse Pass and, after March 3rd, a ski tow and lunch wagon at Paradise on the week-ends.

(4) For the first time since 1941, the Rainier National Park Company opened with a full operation at Paradise in 1946. At Yakima Park no overnight accommodations were available, but there was meal service at Sunrise Lodge.

(5) Dr. A. W. Bridge, concessioner at Ohanapecosh Hot Springs, has been

ill and is selling his holdings, but so far the sale has not been culminated.

(6) Chief Ranger Yeager was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent in Mesa Verde National Park; and District Ranger A. D. Rose was made Chief Ranger of this park.

(7) On January 2, 1946, the driver of a Marine Highway bus, V. J. McElderry, drove into and destroyed the checking booth at Nisqually Entrance. He was fined $100 for destruction of Government property, and the bus company replaced the kiosk.

(8) In February 1946 the Fish and Wildlife Service gave permission for Park personnel to use their buildings near Silver Springs as a home for the White River District Ranger.

(9) On May 16, 1946, Superintendents Preston and Macy met with representatives (at their request) of chambers of commerce of nearby cities to discuss the formation of a National Park Advisory Committee.

(10) A conservation statement of policy for Mount Rainier National Park made by Superintendent Preston in his 1946 annual report reads as follows:

"Mount Rainier National Park today stands virtually isolated in Western Washington -- a four-hundred square mile wilderness preserving a primitive forest at the base of the nation's noblest mountain. Its boundaries are virtually marked by the outline of loggers. Many ask the question, and others wonder silently what values this Park returns to the Nation that justifies the total conservation of Rainier's forests. We know, and many of the Park visitors are aware of the answer. It is our responsibility now, and a responsibility that will increase with the years, to tell the rest of the citizens by every means at our command this answer. This is our greatest responsibility toward conservation.

(f) The Year of 1947 (41).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the superintendent for 1947.

(1) Legislation has been introduced in Congress which, if passed, will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire on behalf of the U. S. all of the property and facilities, except transportation services of the Rainier National Park Company within Mount Rainier National Park, at a price considered by him to be reasonable. This company has operated in the park since 1916 and during that period losses have exceeded profits by approximately $17,000.00 in spite of all efforts to furnish services to the public at a reasonable rate of return. Because of these losses, the concessioner has been reluctant to provide public accommodation except in the summer season and has caused public criticism of the Company and the National Park Service. Public ownership but not public operation of the facilities of the Company may solve the need for public winter accommodation when profits are secondary to service to the public.

(2) Horse guides and summit guides are once again available at Paradise for the season of 1947.

(3) The sale of Ohanapecosh Hot Springs Lodge, cabins and bath house is being negotiated by Dr. A. W. Bridge with Mr. Martin Kilian of Eatonville, Washington who has managed his operation for many years at a price of $40,000. The unexpired contract held by Dr. Bridge with the Department will be transferred to the purchaser.

(4) At the insistence of Assistant Secretary Davidson, the Rainier National Park Company has provided weekend accommodation for the public at

Paradise in the Government owned Ski Lodge from November 30 to April 6. The financial report for the period shows a loss despite an average occupancy of 65% of the available rooms.

(5) The cost of maintaining an open road to Paradise and other miscellaneous services was approximately $22,000 for an easy winter in the area after February 1. Of the 78,787 winter visitors, 11,832 persons visited or used the Cayuse Pass area where the National Ski Patrol now aids in winter first aid work.

(6) For the first time since 1942, the Silver Skis Open, a downhill race (canceled in 1946) from Camp Muir, was held on May 3. The junior event was held on May 4. Very few people other than skiers were able to reach the vantage point to observe the competitors along the course.

(7) Campgrounds again have received heavy use. The principal problem is fuel wood, which even when taken from salvaged insect trees is expensive due to the high cost of labor and equipment.

(8) All park facilities have run down during the years of the war, and even with adequate funds for use during a short working season it will take some years to approach the normal standard of upkeep. Housing for permanent and temporary employees is a problem which is being aided temporarily be conversion of older buildings for quarters.

(9) It is believed that a U. S. Marine Corps transport plane enroute from San Diego to Seattle on December 10, 1946, crashed in the vicinity of Mount Rainier with 32 enlisted men and officers on board. So far all efforts to locate the wreckage have proved fruitless, although search has been conducted both in the air and on the ground.

(10) On October 15, 1946, Mr. Peter Elich, 54, of Seattle died in a car wrecked on the East Side Road.

(11) On October 12, 1946, the Chief Ranger and a member of his staff hiked into the Snoqualmie National Forest and conducted back to White River Ranger Station the pilot (Theodore Clark of Seattle) of a plane that crashed and burned.

(12) Bids advertised by the Public Roads Administration for work on the Stevens Canyon Highway bridges and tunnel had no takers. They will be re-advertised.

(13) The Skate Creek Logging Company that has been logging timber up to the South Boundary of the Park has now reached east of Longmire in their operation.

(14) Blister rust control and pine beetle control crews are working at a normal schedule this summer with no new danger areas observed.

(15) On August 23, 1946, Assistant Superintendent Oscar W. Carlson, who served in the park for 26 years, was transferred to the same position at Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, and on December 18, he was succeeded by Earthon L. Bill of Grand Canyon National Park.

(16) On December 20, 1946, Merlin H. Potts of Lassen Volcanic National Park was appointed to the position of assistant park naturalist, the first to hold this position at Mount Rainier National Park. On April 1, 1947, Park Naturalist Howard Stagner was transferred to Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, and his position at Mount Rainier was filled by Russell K. Grater, formerly of Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

(17) During the year Park Ranger John L. Rickard retired because of ill health. Foreman Richard Akehurst retired from active duty on June 30, 1947.

(18) During the spring of 1947 studies of the goat population of the park were inaugurated by the park naturalists, along with a study of the fish problem of the park waters.

(g) The Year of 1948 (42).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been summarized from the annual report of the park superintendent for 1948.

(1) The Marine transport plane that disappeared on December 10, 1946, with 32 men aboard was discovered on the upper South Tahoma Glacier by Assistant Chief Ranger William J. Butler on July 21, 1947. The Navy was immediately notified of the find. Investigations resulted in the recovery of some records but no trace of the personnel was found. On August 18, after the snow had melted considerably, three members of the park staff were able to reach the scene of the wreck and reported finding several bodies. An investigation was made by the Marine, Navy and Army ground forces, representatives of mountaineering organizations and National Park Service, to study the advisability of attempting to remove the bodies, and it was determined that any such attempt was too hazardous an undertaking. Memorial Services for the men were held at Round Pass, overlooking the South Tahoma Glacier, on August 24. This memorial service was attended by twelve of the bereaved parents.

In connection with the tragedy, Assistant Chief Ranger William J. Butler, although eligible, declined to accept the $5,000 reward offered for finding the plane. Letters of commendation were sent to Mr. Butler by Secretary Krug and Director Drury; and a superior accomplishment pay increase was approved for him.

(2) On October 2, 1947, the Kautz Creek Valley was virtually denuded of trees in many sectors and approximately one-half mile of the Nisqually Entrance Highway totally destroyed by flood waters and covered to depths up to 17 feet with mud, boulders and trees. At least 600 acres of forest lands and about one mile of the Kautz Glacier has been destroyed. Great sections of the telephone and power lines were taken out completely. Park headquarters was marooned for several days. Along the upper Nisqually River high waters also damaged the Glacier Bridge and caused complete destruction of two 5-ton dump trucks caught in the rapidly rising waters. To meet the emergency, equipment was obtained from Fort Lewis, the Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot and the Public Roads Administration. An emergency road was built to join the Skate Creek Logging road south of Longmire. By November 10, the entrance highway was again open for travel with a temporary gravel road across the inundated area.

(3) The experience of the Kautz flood and the danger to park headquarters by the same happening from the Nisqually River at Longmire brings attention to focus on a more desirable location for the park headquarters where life and property values of the National Park Service are at stake. A decision must be reached soon on whether to protect adequately or to move the park headquarters.

(4) The Kautz section of the Wonderland Trail along with trail and road bridges in the park destroyed by the floods of 1947 must be replaced.

(5) An extensive FM radio system for the park has been planned and some equipment secured from surplus and the Motorola Corporation.

(6) The old Community Building at Paradise, which for years served as Naturalist Department headquarters, has been condemned. The naturalists will

make temporary use of the Park Company's guide house auditorium for illustrated talks.

(7) The park is badly in need of an engineer on the staff and an Electrician-Radioman to keep up the radio communications with outlying ranger districts.

(8) The Rainier National Park Company contract with the Department of the Interior due to expire in 1947 was extended to December 31, 1948, or "until a new contract is entered into with your company or another party".

(9) The Ohanapecosh Hot Springs Lodge was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kilian of Eatonville.

(10) Mountain guide service is not available this year at Paradise due to a lack of qualified applicants to handle the concession.

(11) On September 15, hearings were held at Paradise Valley by a Congressional Sub-committee on Public Lands regarding the proposed bill to purchase the properties of the Rainier National Park Company. Also present were Congressmen Tollefson and Mack (both of Washington).

(12) Plans to acquire the Paradise Mining and Milling Company by condemnation and purchase have been made during the year.

(13) Travel for 1947 reached an all time high of 496,220 visitors to the park which does not include the travel along the Mather Memorial Highway which would normally bring the figure to 1,067,979 visitors for the year. Winter travel for 1947-48 was 70,927 people, of whom 54,067 came through the Nisqually Entrance and 11,555 visited Cayuse Pass.

(14) On December 26 the facilities at National Park Inn, Longmire, closed and the same day similar facilities at Paradise Lodge opened for the public. This operated until April 26, along with the government-owned ski dormitory for the convenience of the public.

(15) Naturalist studies of the chasm which Nautz Creek carved last October have revealed that such a flood has happened several times in the past. It is hoped that a study of tree rings from the buried layers will give some valuable data on the age and scope of earlier floods.

(16) The old Anvil Rock fire lookout station, unused for several years, was razed September 3, 1947.

(17) Of special interest is the construction of the new road by the Skate Creek Logging Company to Packwood from Ashford, south of the park. The construction of this road plus efforts to complete the White Pass Highway across the Cascades from Packwood to Yakima will undoubtedly exert a marked influence on park usage.

(18) With rising labor and equipment prices it cost about $29,000 during the winter of 1947-48 to keep the road open to Paradise for 54,067 visitors.

(19) On May 2, 1948, Miss Myrle Neyhart, age 37, of Tacoma was caught and killed under a snow slide on U. S. highway 410 which is maintained and patrolled by the State. Although the person killed and her escort passed such signs as "Road Closed", "Danger-Avalanche Area -- Skiers Keep Off," criticism was leveled at the park administration for not safeguarding the lives of visitors.

(h) The Year of 1949 (43).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent for 1949.

(1) During the year the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was notified that sets of kodachrome slides with pertinent information relating to each slide had been compiled by the park naturalists and were available to school

Requests from schools all over the state have been pouring in for the use of these slides. This program is to be expanded in 1950.

(2) During the season of 1949, the concession guide permit for summit climbs was let to Robert W. Craig who is using two assistants for this important service to park visitors.

(3) Beginning December 1, 1948, the park experienced an almost unprecedented series of heavy snowstorms. From December 1 to 15 the road to headquarters was blocked by the fall of snow laden trees. Power lines and phone lines were down. Diesel powered plants were rented to supply needed power. Avalanches up to 35 feet in depth blocked the road to Paradise. Destruction to trails and bridges was enormous. Nearly 200 trees per mile blocked many of the trails. Preliminary reports indicate that almost all of the 295 miles of telephone line within the park was demolished. It was recommended that a complete system of FM radio, which has so far proved to be successful on an experimental basis in the park be used to replace the telephone system. The snow load at Paradise has caused a part of the roof of the condemned Community Building to collapse. Most equipment has been removed. The loss of this building is a blow to the activities of the Naturalist Division whose headquarters and displays were there.

(4) On the whole the physical plant of the park is falling apart due to natural deterioration and lack of timely repairs due to limited appropriations. Adequate maintenance has not been performed since the war.

(5) During the year a resident park engineer position was approved and the position filled. This should aid materially in general construction and maintenance operations of the park.

(6) Due to the thousands of down trees throughout the park, especially those bordering the roads and trails, a potential fire hazard of considerable proportions has developed. The importance of fire prevention, detection and suppression is being given special consideration by both the protection division and the naturalists this season.

(i) The Year of 1950 (44).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent for 1950.

(1) On June 17, the Packwood Airport near Ohanapecosh Entrance to the park was dedicated to public use. Planes from this field may be of assistance in fighting forest fires in the backcountry.

(2) During the 1950 season the "Trash Bag Idea" of District Ranger Gordon Patterson has been in operation with excellent publicity to try to reduce the trash problem created each year by the several hundred thousand visitors to the park.

(3) On December 31, 1949, a two year extension of contract was granted by the Secretary to the Rainier National Park Company for a limited public service operation in the park. Winter operation due to severe losses in revenue has been dropped from the contract. It is hoped that Congress will provide for government purchase of the property so that new plans for public operation and a new contract can be let by 1952.

(4) Upon the decision of Assistant Secretary Davidson the winter use operation of the park was moved to the Tipsoo Lake section of the park in the late fall on a trial basis. Visitation to the area has not been nearly that recorded at Paradise Valley in past winters. This may have been due to the

severe winter storms from December to April, or due to the fact that five other major skiing areas have grown up within a driving range of Seattle and Tacoma.

(5) Due to lack of winter accommodations at Paradise and movement of the skiing area to Tipsoo Lake, the road to Paradise was not kept open to public travel during the winter months. Due to the second season of heavy winter snowfall and late spring storms, the park crews experienced difficulty in opening the road to Paradise in June of 1950.

(6) On January 3, 1950, title to the 46.32 acres of land within the park owned by the Paradise Mining and Milling Company was vested in the United States.

(7) The Mount Rainier Mining Company has requested a permit to rebuild its old road to their claims in Glacier Basin above the White River Campground. The stockholders estimates of their property value is $2,000,000, but the superintendent feels that the property is of little real value and should be condemned by the U. S. Government.

(8) From 1941 to 1949 estimates of depreciation on the unfinished Stevens Canyon Road have been placed at $50,000 per year. At last, in 1950, contracts for viaducts, bridges, and a short tunnel were let and work begun.

(9) The Radio-telephone carrier system, approved for the park after the devastation of phone lines in the winter of 1948-49, is in the process of installation with two links now installed.

(10) In 1949, for the first time since 1943, fish planting was resumed in park waters by the rangers. 79,658 Rainbow and 96,820 Montana Black Spotted, raised at the Puyallup Hatchery through cooperation between the State Game Commission and the Fish and Wildlife Service, were planted in park waters.

(11) Prior to March 21, 1949, all motor vehicle fuel sold to the park was tax free, but after that date by act of the State Legislature, all vehicles leaving the park were subject to a 6 1/2 cent tax per gallon of fuel that the vehicle consumed during the year. A reasonable tax would be one on the number of gallons used on the highways of the state by park vehicles.

(12) On June 1, 1950, as an economy measure, a Field Accounting Office of the National Park Service was established at Mount Rainier National Park to direct the fiscal work of that park and seven other areas which included Whitman, Sitka, Glacier Bay, Katmai, and Craters of the Moon National Monuments along with Mount McKinley National Park and Coulee Dam National Recreational Area. All of this work is to be done without an increase in force at Mount Rainier.

(13) On January 1, 1950, Russell K. Grater, Park Naturalist, was transferred to Lake Mead Recreational Area. The Assistant Park Naturalist, Merlin K. Potts, was promoted to the position of park naturalist, and to fill the vacant position, on May 1, 1950, Robert N. McIntyre was transferred from Yosemite National Park to Mount Rainier.

During 1949 and 1950, the Mount Rainier Natural History Association published Mammals of Mount Rainier National Park, by Merlin K. Potts and Russell K. Grater, and a revised Guide to the Trails of Mount Rainier National Park.

(j) The Year of 1951 (45).

The following materials on history and management of Mount Rainier National Park have been taken from the annual report of the park superintendent for 1951, and from copies of "Coon Holler", the newspaper of the park, approved by the superintendent and edited by the Chief Ranger's Office.

(1) Work on the Stevens Canyon Road progressed satisfactorily during 1951, but considerable work must yet be done to open it to public use.

(2) During the year the Government Telephone Line between Nisqually Entrance and National, Washington was put up for sale, but the token bid received was turned down.

(3) An all-time record travel for the month of June 1951 was recorded with 120,450 visitors. Good weather conditions and the fact that the winter road was kept open to Narada Falls for skiers during the season, brought a 111% increase in park travel to June 30th over the same period in 1950. Due to the opening of the White Pass Highway on August 12, 1951, and the warm summer weather, the park enjoyed on September 30th a new travel record of 871,577 visitors which exceeded the all time high of 580,135 visitors set in 1948 and was 53% over the 1950 figure of 568,098 visitors.

(4) Foreign visitors for the year included Mervyn H. Cowie, Director of the National Parks of Kenya Colony, British East Africa; Minoru Iijima, Director of National Parks of Japan; Mr. D. L. Macmurchie, Technical Forest Assistant, Parks and Recreation Division, Forest Service, Victoria, B. C.; and Dr. and Mrs. Van der Sleen of the Netherlands.

(5) During the year and as long ago as 1946, Mr. Arthur Johnson of the Geological Survey, Tacoma, through his annual studies on the Nisqually Glacier, has revealed that significant thickening of the ice mass is becoming apparent

on this glacier.

(6) On June 16, 1950, the College of Forestry, University of Washington, instituted a research project on the Kautz Creek devastated area. Their work on forest soils and plant ecology is being continued in the area during 1951. They are being aided by the park naturalists who have set up a weather station where daily readings are recorded. The naturalists also have laid out a self-guiding nature trail in the area for public use and have made studies on the re-invasion of the area by small mammals and birds, by live trapping and release of mammals, and visual observations of birds.

(7) During the year the park naturalists began taking historical interviews with old-time residents of Mount Rainier. Many of these interviews have been wire-recorded for inclusion in the permanent history file of the park.

(8) On November 3, 1950, word was received from the Director to keep the road open to Narada Falls during the winter. The Rainier National Park Company provided lunch service, ski rentals and car-chains rentals at Longmire. A ski tow was operated at Canyon Rim. About one-half of the winter visitors to Canyon Rim were non-skiers while few non-skiers visited the Tipsoo Lake winter operation.

(9) Park personnel learned on April 12, 1951, that Lt. John W. Hodgkin of the U. S. Air Force had landed his private Piper Cub airplane between Columbia Crest and Point Success near the summit of Mount Rainier. Upon learning (through an observer in another plane) that the flier was unable to take off, a ranger rescue party was organized and plodded up the mountainside, only to learn when they were almost at the top that the plane had glided off and landed at Mowich Lake. From there, Lt. Hodgkin, after having gasoline

dropped, was able to take off and return to Spanaway, near McChord Air Base, Washington.

On April 27 at his trial held at Longmire he was represented by an attorney, and U. S. Attorney Sager represented the Government. His plea of not guilty in regard to the regulation which prohibits the landing of planes within the park, was based on contention that he landed on a snowfield, probably 100 feet thick, which is a transitory thing, not part of the actual park. Notwithstanding this defense, he was found guilty and fined $350 and given a 6-months jail sentence, the latter suspended on condition that he land in no more national parks.

(10) The "trash bag idea" of District Ranger Gordon K. Patterson has proved to be very successful in the disposal of trash brought to the park by visitors. The appropriately marked bag given to the driver of each vehicle entering the park for waste disposal has caught the public fancy and has brought great saving in roadside cleanup, particularly on Mondays, after a busy weekend. The "trash bag" idea is spreading to other parks within Region Four, and other agencies are also interested. The public seems glad to cooperate and many people have expressed their favor of such public convenience. In August of 1951, District Ranger Patterson was notified that the Department's Suggestion Committee has approved an "Award of Merit" amounting to $275 for his idea.

(11) During the year legislation passed (Tolefson Bill) authorizing the Department to acquire the property of the Rainier National Park Company. Appraisals have been made, but no money has yet been appropriated for this purchase.

Mr. Martin Kilian, concessioner at Ohanapecosh, has expressed a desire

to sell his holdings to the Government.

(12) During 1950 Harold Hall, District Ranger, retired from the Service and has taken up residence near Packwood, Washington. During 1951 Walter Hewitt, chief mechanic, has retired from the Service and will reside in Seattle, Washington.

(13) In January 1951, the Domestic Names Committee of the Board of Geographic Names approved the name "Oliver Lake" for the most northwesterly of the two "Marjorie Lakes", the second one to retain the name of "Marjorie Lake". This was in honor of the late Oliver G. Taylor who was one of those in the Geological Survey party surveying the park in 1910. Mr. Taylor named these lakes for his sweetheart, later his wife. At the suggestion of Superintendent Preston, this change in name occurred.

(14) In early September 1951, Superintendent John C. Preston was promoted to Superintendent of Great Smoky Mountain National Park. His position was filled at Mount Rainier by the transfer of Superintendent Preston P. Macy of the Olympic National Park to Mount Rainier National Park where he had formerly been a member of the park ranger organization.

(15) On the 15th day of December 1951, the 10 millionth visitor entered the gates of Mount Rainier National Park.

IV. APPENDIX

APPENDIX - A

COMPARATIVE TRAVEL FIGURES - MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK - 1899-1951 Inc.

Year	Private Cars	People
1899	0	2,300*
1904	0	554
1905	0	928
1906	0	1,786
1907	70	2,063
1908	119	3,611
1909	346	5,960
1910	865	8,00[illegible]
1911	1,053	10,306
1912		8,946
1913	1,626	13,50[illegible]
1914	3,510	15,03[illegible]
1915	3,230	35,165
1916	5,07[illegible]	23,966
1917	5,894	35,563
1918	7,[illegible]02	43,93[illegible]
1919	10,454	55,232
1920	12,286	56,491
1921	11,405	55,771
1922	15,907	70,376
1923	27,655	123,708
1924	38,351	161,473
1925	39,860	173,004
1926	33,626	161,706
1927	46,990	200,051
1928	51,224	219,331
1929	51,998	217,785
1930	63,573	265,62[illegible]
1931	74,517	293,562
1932	54,180	216,065
1933	42,866	170,194
1934	6[illegible],550	242,757
1935	6[illegible],659	239,509
1936	81,165	317,345
1937	90,297	349,289
1938	96,659	381,876
1939	90,343	361,787
1940	117,879	456,637
1941	116,044	446,636
1942	101,824	389,857
1943	35,029	138,381
1944	30,001	125,744
1945	66,963	287,289

1946	117,413	468,225
1947	128,463	496,220
1948	153,375	580,155
1949	152,107	573,163
1950	154,640	568,098
1951	240,378	871,577

*Estimated, no record kept.

Note: On the 18th day of December, 1951, the 10 millionth visitor entered the gates of Mount Rainier National Park.

APPENDIX - C.

C. AN ACT TO SET ASIDE A PORTION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, NOW KNOWN AS THE "PACIFIC FOREST RESERVE," AS A PUBLIC PARK TO BE KNOWN AS "MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK," APPROVED MARCH 2, 1899 (30 STAT. 993).

,Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being in the State of Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point three miles east of the northeast corner of township numbered seventeen north, or range six east of the Willamette meridian; thence south through the central parts of townships numbered seventeen, sixteen, and fifteen north of range seven east of the Willamette meridian, eighteen miles more or less, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets, to a point three miles east of the northeast corner of township numbered fourteen north, of range [illegible] east of the Willamette meridian; thence east of the township line between townships numbered fourteen and fifteen north eighteen miles more or less to a point three miles west of the northeast corner of township fourteen north, of range ten east of the Willamette meridian; thence northerly, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets, eighteen miles more or less, to a point three miles west of the northeast corner of township numbered seventeen north, of range ten east of the Willamette meridian (but in locating said easterly boundary, wherever the summit of the Cascade Mountains is sharply and well defined, the said line shall follow the said summit, where the said summit line bears

west of the easterly line as herein determined); thence westerly along the township line between said townships numbered seventeen and eighteen to the place of beginning, the same being a portion of the lands which were reserved from entry or settlement and set aside as a public reservation by proclamation of the President on the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth, are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park, to be known and designated as the "Mount Rainier National Park," for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and be removed therefrom.

Sec. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to make and publish as soon as practicable such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservations from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral depsits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant parcels of ground at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and bridle paths

therein. And through the lands of the Pacific Forest Reserve adjoining said park rights of way are hereby granted, under such restrictions and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may establish, to any railway or tramway company or companies, through the lands of said Pacific Forest Reserve, and also into said park hereby created, for the purpose of building, constructing, and operating a railway, constructing and operating a railway or tramway line or lines, through said lands, also into said park. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 92.)

Sec. 3. That upon execution and filing with the Secretary of the Interior, by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of proper deed releasing and conveying to the United States the lands in the reservation hereby created, also the lands in the Pacific Forest Reserve which have been heretofore granted by the United States to said company, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and which lie opposite said company's road, said company is hereby authorized to select an equal quantity of non-mineral public lands, so classified as non-mineral at the time of actual Government survey, which has been or shall be made, of the United States not reserved and to which no adverse right or claim shall have attached or have been initiated at the time of the making of such selection, lying within any State into or through which the railroad of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company runs, to the extent of the lands so relinquished and released to the United States:

Provided, that any settlers on lands in said national park may relinquish their rights thereto and take other public lands in lieu thereof, to the same extent and under the same limitations and conditions as are provided by law for forest reserves and national parks. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 93.)

Sec. 4. That upon the filing by the said railroad company at the local land office of the land district in which any tract of land selected and the payment of the fees prescribed by law in analogous cases, and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause to be executed, in due form of law, and deliver to said company a patent of the United States conveying to it the lands so selected. In case the tract so selected shall at the time of selection be unsurveyed, the list filed by the company at the local land office shall describe such tract in such manner as to designate the same with a reasonable degree of certainty; and within the period of three months after the lands including such tract shall have been surveyed and the plats thereof filed by said local land office, a new selection list shall be filed by said company, describing such tract according to such survey; and in case such tract, as originally selected and described in the list filed in the local land office, shall not precisely conform with the lines of the official survey, the said company shall be permitted to describe such tract anew, so as to secure such conformity.

Sec. 5. That the mineral-land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the lands lying within the said reserve and said park.

APPENDIX - D.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

REGULATIONS GOVERNING MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON D.C. August 1, 1903

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, setting aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and to be known and designated as Mount Rainier National Park, it is hereby ordered that --

1. No person shall cut, break, remove, impair, or interfere with any trees, shrubs, plants, growing timber, curiosities, wonders, or objects of interest on the Government lands in the park, and all of the same shall be retained in their natural condition. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel, but fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when no longer required.

2. The hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing of any bird or wild animal on the Government lands in the park, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. Firearms will only be permitted in the reservation on the written permission of the acting superintendent thereof.

3. Fishing in the waters within the park with nets, seines, traps, or the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden by law.

4. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the park, except as hereinafter provided, without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

5. The lands in the park are subject to the operation of the mineral land laws of the United States, but prospectors or miners shall not be permitted to injure or destroy or interfere with the retention in their natural condition of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims duly located and held under the mining laws.

6. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind within the park as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the roads of the park, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority is granted by the Secretary of the Interior.

7. No drinking saloon or bar room will be permitted on the Government lands within the limits of the park.

8. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public upon buildings or leased ground.

9. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate this order, will be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior or acting superintendent of the park.

10. The acting superintendent of the park is authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the reservation and enforce the provisions of this order and of the act of Congress aforesaid.

Thos. Ryan,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX - B.

2. ACT OF LEGISLATURE OF WASHINGTON APPROVED MARCH 16, 1901, CEDING TO THE UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. (LAWS OF WASHINGTON, 1901, p. 192)

Exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the United States over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in the tract of land in the State of Washington set aside for the pruposes of a national park and known as "Rainier National Park," saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State, but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park; Provided, however, that jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States, through the proper officer, notifies the Governor of this State that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

APPENDIX - F

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF JUNE 10, 1908.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and May 27, 1908, the following rules and regulations for the government of the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington, are hereby established and made public:

1. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the government lands within the park.

2. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands, or to deface or injure any government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

3. Fires should be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

4. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Secretary of Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will

only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.

5. Fishing nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook or line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

6. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, etc., upon the government lands in the park, without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

7. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; such lands however, shall have the metes and bounds thereof so marked and definted that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent.

8. Hereafter the location of mining claims under the mineral-land laws of the United States is prohibited within the park. Persons who have heretofore acquired in good faith rights to any mining location or locations shall not be permitted to injure, destroy, or interfere with the retention in their natural condition of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities,

or wonders within said park outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims duly located and held under the mineral-land laws.

9. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind on the government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the superintendent.

10. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon government lands in the park.

11. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the government lands within the reservations, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

12. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employ any person whose presence in the park shall be deemed and declared by the superintendent to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the acts of Congress aforesaid

APPENDIX - G

REGULATIONS OF JUNE 10, 1908, GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF AUTOMOBILES.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993), setting aside certain lands in the State of Washington as a public park, the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles into the Mount Rainier National Park, during the season of 1908, are hereby established and made public:

1. No automobile will be permitted within the metes and bounds of Mount Rainier National Park unless the owner thereof has first secured a written permit from the acting superintendent, G. F. Allen, Orting, Wash.

2. Applications for permits must show: (a) Name of owner, (b) number of machine, (c) name of driver, and (d) inclusive dates for which permit is desired, not exceeding one year, and be accompanied by a fee of $5 for each machine.

Permits must be presented to the acting superintendent or his authorized representative at the park entrance on the government road. The permittee will not be allowed to do a transportation business in the park without license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior.

3. The use of automobiles will be permitted on the government road as far as completed from the western boundary of Mount Rainier National Park to beyond Longmire Springs, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m., and between the hours of 3:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. but such machines must be kept in advance of the stages. During these hours teams may meet automobiles. At all other times automobiles are excluded from the use of roads within the park.

4. When teams approach, automobiles will take position on the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they are going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for passage of teams.

5. Automobiles will stop when teams approach and remain at rest until teams have passed or until teamsters are satisfied regarding the safety of their teams.

6. Speed will be limited to 6 miles per hour, except on straight stretches where approaching teams will be visible, when, if no teams are in sight, this speed may be increased.

7. Signal with horn will be given at or near every bend to announce to approaching teams the proximity of an automobile.

8. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed, or otherwise handled, as necessary, so as to enable teams to pass with safety.

9. Violation of any of the foregoing rules will cause the revocation of permit; will subject the owner of the automobile to any damages occasioned thereby, and to ejectment from the reservation; and be cause for refusal to issue a new permit to the owner of the machine without prior sanction in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX - H.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912, AND INSTRUCTIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and May 27, 1908, the following rules and regulations for the government of the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington, are hereby established and made public:

1. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

2. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands, or to deface or injure any Government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

3. Fires should be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

4. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.

5. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

6. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, etc., upon the Government lands in the park, without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

7. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, must be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of such private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners must provide against trespass by their stock or cattle, or otherwise, upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

8. Hereafter the location of mining claims under the mineral-land laws of the United States is prohibited within the park. Persons who have heretofore acquired in good faith rights to any mining location or locations shall not be permitted to injure, destroy, or interfere with the retention in their natural condition of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims duly located and held under the mineral-land laws.

9. Allowing the running at large, herding, or grazing of cattle, or stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. All cattle or stock found trespassing on the park lands will be impounded and disposed of as directed in regulations approved March 30, 1912.

10. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon Government lands in the park.

11. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posed or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

12. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules will be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employ any person whose presence in the park shall be deemed and declared by the superintendent to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized

and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the acts of Congress aforesaid.

INSTRUCTIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912.

1. Interference with, or molestation of, any bear or other wild animal in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

2. The wanton destruction of wild flowers, plants, or shrubs growing on the park lands is forbidden.

3. Fires. The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes, and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth well packed down. Care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. Camps. No camp will be made except at designated localities. All campers in Paradise Valley shall first report to the superintendent or his authorized representative for assignment to camping sites, and will not change camps without permission. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung near the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking lunch.

5. Rubbish. Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned.

Lunch boxes, paper, and other refuse must not be scattered along trails, roads, and at other places in the park; tin cans must be flattened, and, with bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other debris, must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

6. Bicycles. The greatest care must be exercised by persons using bicycles. On meeting a team the rider must stop and stand at side of road between the bicycle and the team--the outer side of the road if on a grade or curve. In passing a team from the rear, the rider should learn from the driver if his horses are liable to frighten, in which case the driver should halt and the rider dismount and walk past, keeping between the bicycle and the team.

7. Fishing. All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. Fish that are to be retained must be at once killed by a blow on the back of the head or by thrusting a knife or other sharp instrument into the head. No one person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

8. Dogs and Cats. Dogs and cats are not permitted on the park lands. This rule, so far as it relates to dogs, does not apply to dogs trained for use by Government employees in the extermination of predatory wild animals.

9. Stages. Stages arriving at Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley shall stop at each hotel or permanent camp in the order of location, so that passengers may exercise the right of selection.

10. Driving on roads of park. (a) Drivers of vehicles of any descrip-

tion, when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed, shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(b) Vehicles, in passing each other, must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(c) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park will take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(d) Transportation companies, freight and wood contractors, and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violations of these instructions.

(e) Mounted men on meeting a passenger team on a grade will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear, warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

(f) All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

(g) Pack trains will be required to follow this whenever practicable.

11. Miscellaneous. No person shall ride or drive faster than a walk over any of the Government bridges within the park. Riding or driving at night is forbidden except in cases of emergency.

Persons with animals using trails must keep therein; leaving the trails for the purpose of making short cuts will not be permitted.

Persons who desire to be bathed upon may in like manner have roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

It is forbidden to bathe, wash clothes or bathing utensils, or in any other way pollute the waters of the rivers or creeks above the hotels in the park.

It is forbidden to water stock directly from the rivers or creeks above the hotels in the park. A bucket or other vessel should be used.

It is forbidden to hunt within 200 yards of any camp or house occupied. It is forbidden to fish in such a manner as to obstruct the rivers or creeks above the hotels that any other person.

Campers and all others must have their baiting lines approved by the Secretary, and are barred from using barbed hooks, nets or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., received in the reservation should be made to the superintendent in writing before the complainant leaves the park.

12. The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

APPENDIX - I.

AN ACT TO ACCEPT THE CESSION BY THE STATE OF WASHINGTON OF EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER THE LANDS EMBRACED WITHIN THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JUNE 30, 1916 (39 STAT. 243).

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the provisions of the act of the legislature of the State of Washington, approved March sixteenth nineteen hundred and one, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory embraced within the Mount Rainier National Park, are hereby accepted and sole and exclusive jurisdiction is hereby assumed by the United States over such territory, saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits of prosecution for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Washington. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 95.)

Sec. 2. That said park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district for the western district of Washington, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within said boundaries. (U.S.C., title, 16, sec. 96.)

Sec. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in the Mount Rainier National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment for which

is not specifically provided for by any law of the United States, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the State of Washington in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said State; and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the State of Washington shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 97)

Sec. 4. That all hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits other than those legally located prior to the passage of the Act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes, page three hundred and sixty-five), natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, or stage or express

company, or railway company, who knows or has reason to believe that they were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act and who receives for transportation any of said animals, birds, or fish so killed, caught or taken, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits other than those legally located prior to the passage of the Act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes, page three hundred and sixty-five), natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, or fish in the park, or who shall within said park commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, mineral deposits, other than those legally located prior to the passage of the Act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes, page three hundred and sixty-five) natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 98.)

Sec. 5. That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or animals shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any

person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 90.)

Sec. 6. That the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington shall appoint a commissioner who shall reside in the park and who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this Act.

Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any misdemeanor, or charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this Act prescribed for the government of said park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in said park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed.

In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, and the United States District Court in said district shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States District Court. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 100.)

Sec. 7. That any such commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within said boundaries of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section four of this Act to hear the evidence introduced, and if he is of opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: Provided, that the said commissioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said State. (U.S.C., title 18, sec. 101.)

Sec. 8. That all process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the western district of Washington, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest by any officer or employee of the Government or any person employed by the United States in the policing of said reservation within said boundaries without process of any person taken in the act of violating the law or this Act or the regulations prescribed by said Secretary as aforesaid. (U.S.C., title 18, sec. 102.)

Sec. 9. That the commissioner provided for in this Act shall be paid an annual salary of $1,500, payable quarterly: Provided, that the said commissioner shall reside within the exterior boundaries of said Mount Rainier National Park, at a place to be designated by the court making such appointment: And provided further, that all fees, costs, and expenses collect the commissioner shall be disposed of as provided in section eleven of this Act. (U.S.C., title 18, sec. 103.)

Sec. 10. That all fees, costs and expenses arising in cases under this Act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 105.)

Sec. 11. That all fines and costs imposed and collected shall be deposited by said commissioner of the United States, or the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 104.)

Sec. 12. That the Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the governor of the State of Washington of the passage and approval of this Act.

APPENDIX - J

J. AN ACT TO REVISE THE BOUNDARY OF THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MAY 28, 1926 (44 STAT. 668)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park is hereby changed so as to read as follows: Beginning at park boundary monument numbered 1, established on the east line of section 4, township 17 north range 7 east, Willamette, by a survey of the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, by the General Land Office, plat dated April 17, 1909; thence southerly along the present west park boundary line as established by said survey, being the midtownship line of range 7 east, to its intersection with the south bank of Nisqually River; thence easterly along said bank to its intersection with the present south park boundary line at a point east of park boundary monument numbered 28, as established by said survey, being the township line between townships 14 and 15 north; thence easterly along said south park boundary line to the southeast corner of the present park boundary; thence northerly along the present east park boundary line to park boundary monument numbered 29 as established by said survey, being the midtownship line of range 10 east; thence due north to the south bank of White River; thence northeasterly along said bank to a point due east of park boundary monument numbered 67; thence due west to said monument numbered 67; thence westerly along the present north park boundary line, as established by said survey, being the township line between townships 17 and 16 north, to its intersection with the north bank of Carbon River; thence westerly along said bank to a point due north of park boundary

monument numbered 1; thence due south to place of beginning; and all of those lands lying within the boundary above described are hereby included in and made a part of the Mount Rainier National Park; and all of those lands of the present Mount Rainier National Park excluded from the park are hereby included in and made a part of the Rainier National Forest, subject to all national forest laws and regulations. (U.S.C., 5th supp., title 16, sec. 107.)

Sec. 3 That the provisions of the Act of March 2, 1899, entitled, "An Act to set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the 'Pacific Forest Reserve,' as a public park, to be known as the 'Mount Rainier National Park,'" the Act of June 10, 1916, entitled "An Act to accept the cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Mount Rainier National Park, and for other purposes," the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a national park service, and for other purposes," and all Acts supplementary to and amendatory of said Acts are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park: Provided, that the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend over such lands. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 108.)

APPENDIX - I

X. AN ACT TO EXTEND THE SOUTH AND EAST BOUNDARIES OF THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 31, 1931 (46 STAT. 1047)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the tract of land within the following described boundaries be, and the same is hereby, excluded from the Rainier National Forest and is hereby added to and made a part of the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington:

Beginning at a point on the present east boundary of Mount Rainier National Park and one quarter mile southerly from the northeast corner of the said park as fixed by the Act of May 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 365); thence extending east to the summit of the hydrographic divide between Silver Creek and White River; thence along the summit of Crystal Mountain to the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence southerly along the summit of the Cascade Mountains to a point in section 20, township 15 north, range 11 east, Willamette meridian, whence flow the waters of Bumping River to the east and Carlton and Cougar Creeks to the south and west; thence southwesterly along the summit of the divide between Carlton Creek and the waters flowing into the main fork of Chanapecosh River to the quarter section line of section 9, township 14 north, range 10 east, Willamette meridian; thence westerly along the quarter section line of sections 9, 8, and 7 to the west boundary of said township; thence due west to the right or west bank of Muddy Fork on the Cowlitz River; thence northerly along the right bank of said Muddy Fork to a point exactly due east of post numbered 34 on the south boundary of Mount Rainier National Park as surveyed in 1908; thence due west to said post numbered 34;

thence along the boundary of said park as surveyed in 1908 to post numbered 35; thence westerly along the south boundary of said national park as surveyed in 1908 to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the east boundary of said national park as surveyed in 1908 to post numbered 59; thence along the east boundary of said park as revised by the Act of May 28, 1926, supra, northerly to the point of beginning. (U.S.C., 3 supp., title 16, sec. 110.)

Sec. 2. All laws applicable to and in force within the Mount Rainier National Park as of the date hereof, and all regulations issued pursuant thereto, are hereby made applicable to and extended over the land added to the said park by this Act: Provided, that no fee or charge shall be made by the United States for the use of any roads in said park built or maintained exclusively by the State of Washington. (U.S.C., 6 supp., title 16, sec. 110.)

APPENDIX - L

L. Bibliography.

1. Allen, Ethan. 1913. Report of the Supt. Mt. R. Nat. Pk.
For the season of 1913 Sept. 30, 1913.

2. _____. 1914. Report of the Supt. Mt. R. Nat. Pk.

3. Allen, E. T. 1923. The Forests of Mt. R. Nat. Pk.
U. S. Govt. Print office 1923 pages 1-8.

4. _____. 1904. Report of the Acting Supt. of Mt. R. Nat. Pk.
For the year since June 30th.

5. _____. 1905. Report of the Acting Supt of Mt. R. Nat. Pk.
For the year ending June 30th.

6. _____. 1906. Ibid. June 30th, 1906. Oct. 1906.

7. _____. 1907. Ibid. June 30th, 1907. Sept. 27, 1907.

8. _____. 1908. Ibid. Season of 1908. Sept. 30, 1908.

9. _____. 1909. Ibid. Season of 1909. Sept. 23, 1909.

10. Annual Report of the Park Superintendent. 1916. Mt. R. Nat. Pk.
Longmire, Washington.

11. _____, 1917. Ibid.

12. _____, 1918. Ibid.

13. _____, 1919. Ibid.

14. _____, 1920. Ibid.

15. _____, 1921. Ibid.

16. _____, 1922. Ibid.

17. _____, 1923. Ibid.

18. _____, 1924. Ibid.

19. _____, 1925. Ibid.

20. _____, 1926. Ibid

21. _____, 1927. Ibid.

22. _____, 1928. Ibid.

23. _____, 1929. Ibid.

24. _____, 1930. Ibid.

25. _____, 1931. Ibid.

26 _____, 1932. Ibid.

27. _____, 1933. Ibid.

28. _____, 1934. Ibid.

29. _____, 1935. Ibid.

30. _____, 1936. Ibid.

31. _____, 1937. Ibid.

32 _____, 1938. Ibid.

33. _____, 1939. Ibid.

34. _____, 1940. Ibid.

35. _____, 1941. Ibid.

36. _____, 1942. Ibid.

37. _____, 1943. Ibid.

38. _____, 1944. Ibid.

39. _____, 1945. Ibid.

40. _____, 1946. Ibid.

41. _____, 1947. Ibid.

42. _____, 1948. Ibid.

43. _____, 1949. Ibid.

44. _____, 1950. Ibid.

45. _____, 1951. Ibid.

46. Bjerke, Nils, 1940, The Indian Henry Trail
Fern Hill Hist. Society, Thorne, Wn. 12 pages.

47 Interam, Lt., Tillston, Letter to Supt. O. ... Tomlinson Mt.
R. Nat. Pk.

48. Ironman, C. Frank, 1937, A History of Mt. R. Nat. Pk.
Vol XV, No. 2 Mo. R. Nat Pk Nature Notes.

49. _____, 1940 The Story of Mt. R. Nat. Pk.
Mt. R. Nat. Hist. Assn. Longmire, Wash.

50. Prosm. L. L. 1938 Address of Pr... ...ition by the Legislative Liaison
The Mountaineer, Vol. XXXI, No. 1 1938 pp 60-62.

51. Cavanaugh, J. B. 1910, Report upon Road into Mt. Rainier Nat. Pk.
July 25, 1910 Appendix XXXX Annual report of the Chief of
Engineers, U. S. Army 1910.

52. Chittenden, Hiram M. 1907, Report upon the Road into Mount Rainier National
Park July 1, 1907, Appendix XXX, Annual Report of the Chief of
Engineers, U. S. Army 1907.

53. _____,1908, Report Upon the Road into Mount Rainier National Park
July 1, 1908, Appendix XXJ, Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers
U. S. Army 1908.

54. Cleveland, Grover (President), Proclamation-Establishment of Forest
Reservations, Feb. 22, 1897.

55. Commissioner General Land Office, Ltr. to Sec. of Interior, Feb. 19, 1894.

56. _____, Ltr. to Sec. of Int... Feb, 13, 1900.

57. _____,Ltr. to Sec. of Interior. Jan. 29, 1896.

58. _____,Ltr. to Sec. of Interior, March 2, 1899.

59. _____,Report to Sec. of Interior. June 30, 1899.
pp 98-100.

60. Congress -- 53rd, 2nd Session. Senate Misc. Doc. No. 147 July 26, 1894.

61. Congress -- 53rd, 3rd Session, Senate Misc. Doc. No. 95 Feb. 4, 1895.

62. Congressional Record -- House, June 30, 1896, pp 6406-07.

63. Congressional Record -- Senate March 6, 1896, pp 2717-.8.

64. _____, Dec. 12, 1898. p 13..

65. _____, Aug. 6, 1894 p 8281.

66. _____ Dec 01, 1894 p 881.

67. _____, Jan. 8, 1895 p 734.

68. _____, Jan. 17, 1896 p 1171.

69. _____, Jan 21, 1896 p 1373

70. _____, Feb 6 1896, p 1791.

71. _____, July 21, 1894 pp 7211-78.

72. Congress -- 53rd. 2nd. Session. (S. 3020), July 17 1894.

73. _____, (H.R. 1838) Jan 4. 1897.

74. Congress -- 54th. 1st. Session. S. 134 Dec. 5 1895.

75. _____, (H.R. 327) Dec. 5, 1895.

76. _____, (H.R. 4056) Jan. 11. 1896.

77. _____, House of Representatives Report No. 1869 May 11, 1896.

78. _____, (H.R. 4058) in Senate June 11 1896.

79. Congress -- 55th. 1st. Session (S. 349) March 15, 1897.

80. Congress -- 55th. 2nd. Session (S. 2958) Dec. 7, 1897.

81. _____, (H.R. 3024) Dec. 15, 1897.

82. _____, (H.R. 9146) March 15, 1898.

83. _____, Senate Report No. 1158. May 31, 1878.

84. Congress -- 56th. 2nd. Session. House of Representatives, Report No. 2859. Feb. 24, 1899.

85. Coleman, Edward A. Ltr. to Park Supt. Mt. R. Nat. Park, Aug. 9, 1940.

86. Emmons, S. F. The Volcanoes of the Pacific Coast of the U. S., Annual Report, Amer. Geological Society Vol IX, 1877 pp 45-65.

87. Eyre, Dorris M. Oregon Daily Journal, Portland, Ore. July 30, 1937.

88. Flint, R. L. Ltr. to Julius Halvorson, Mt. R. Nat. Park, Aug. 16, 1937, U. S. Nat. Pk. Hist. Files.

89. Hille, Pvt. 1890. Mount Rainier Article in Thirty Sunday Tacoma Ma. ..., 23, 1890.

90. (illegible), J. H. 1911. An article Mt. Rain. Nature Mag. Society, (illegible) Vol. II pp 316-17

91. (illegible) Yarmann and Sumner, Tacoma 1948. The Evolution of Puget Sound U. of W. Press, Seattle 32 p.10.

92. Hall, Edward S. 1910, Report of Supt. of Mt. R. Nat. Pk. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and for the season of 1910, Oct. 6, 1910.

93. _____, 1911, Report of Supt. of Mt. R. Nat. Pk. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and for season of 1911, Oct. 10, 1911.

94. _____, 1912. Report of Supt. of Mt. R. Nat. Pk. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. and for season of 1912. Sept. 26, 1912.

95. Hartman, John P. Creation of Mt. R. Nat. Park Address 27th Convention of Wash. good Roads Assoc, Olympia, Wn. Sept. 27-28, 1938.

96. Hunt, Herbert. 1916. Tacoma, Its History and Its Builders. 3 Vols. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

97. Ingraham, E. S. (Major) Article, Seattle Post Intelligencer, July 25, 1894.

98. Ingraham, E. S. (Major) Article, Seattle Post Intelligencer, Aug. 12, 1894.

99. _____,1895. The Pacific Forest Reserve and Mt. Rainier, Souvenir Booklet with maps. Calvert Co. Seattle, Wn.

100. Cutz, C. W. 1909. Report upon the road into Mount Rainier National Park, July 15, 1909. Appendix WWW of annual report, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army 1909.

101. _____. 1910. July 15, 1910 Appendix III.

102. _____. 1911. Report upon the road into Mount Rainier National Park, July 15, 1911. Appendix WWW of annual report Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army 1911.

103 Lundborg, Louis B. 1948. Public Relations Procedures in Mt. Rainier and Olympic Nat. Pks. Aug. 18.5.

104. McBride, Ella. Interview with Park Naturalist, Aug. 24, 1951 Mt. R. Nat. Pk. Hist. File.

105. McWhorter, Lucullus V. Article on Indians Washington Historical Quarterly. Vol VIII pp 75-101.

106. Meany, Edmond S. 1916. Mount Rainier, A Record of Exploration MacMillan Co. N. Y.

107. _____.1927. History of State of Washington Macmillan Co. N. Y.

108. _____.1930. Mount Rainier in Indian Legends, The Mountaineer, Vol. XXIII Dec. 15, 1930. Seattle Wn. PP 23-25.

109. Mitchell, H. T. Ltr. to John H. Williams. Jan. 7, 1931. Mt. R. Nat. Pk. Hist. file.

110. Mount Rainier National Park, 1933. Encyclopedia of Information Book two. Vol. I History of Mt. Rainier Nat. Pk.

111. _____.1933. Encyclopedia of Information Book two. Non Scientific Section. Place Names of Mt. R. Nat. Park.

112. Oakland Enquirer, Oakland, Calif. Sept. 23, 1892.

113. Plummer, Fred. G. Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve Washington Twenty-First Annual Report, Part V of U. S. Geological Survey. 1899-1900.

114. Proceedings of the National Park Conference. 1912. Held at the Yellowstone National Park, September 11, 12, 1911. Gov't. Printing office Washington 1912.

115. _____.1913. Held at the Yosemite National Park, October 14, 15, 16, 1912, Gov't. Printing office, Washington 1913.

116. _____.1915. Held at Berkeley. California, March 11, 12, 13, 1915. Gov't. Printing office, Washington 1915.

117. Reaburn, D. L. 1915. Report by Asst Supervisor of Mt. R. Nat. Pk. For the season of 1915. Sept. 30, 1915.

118. _____.1916, As above but for the season of 1916. Sept. 30, 1916.

119. Ronsch, H. E. 1935. Mt. Rainier, Its Human History Associations. U.S.N.P.S. Field Div. of Education, Berkley, Calif.

120. Russell, I. C. 1897. Glaciers of Mt. Rainier Eighteenth An. Report of U. S. Geological Survey Part 2 1897.

121. Schmoe, Floyd. W. 1925. Our Greatest Mountain Putnam, N. Y. pp 79-85.

122. _____.Indians of Rainier Mt. Rainier Nature Notes. Vol III No. 15. Feb. 1, 1926.

123. Seattle Post Intelligencer, Seattle, Wn. November 22, 1894.

124. _____.Jan. 6, 1895.

125. Secretary of Interior, Ltr. to Chairman of Committee on Public Lands House of Representatives, March 8, 1894.

126. _____

_____.Ibid. Jan. 30. 1896.

127. Secretary of Interior, Annual Report 1899 Mt. Rainier Nat Pk. Fiscal year ended June 30th.

128. _____.1900. Ibid.

129. _____.1901. Ibid.

130. _____.1902. Ibid.

131. Secretary of Interior, Annual Report. 1903 Mt. Rainier Nat. Pk. Fiscal year ended June 30th.

132. _____.1904. Ibid.

133. _____.1905. Ibid.

134. Secretary of Interior. 1908. Laws and regulations, relating to Mt. R. Nat. Pk. G.P.P. 1908.

135. Sharkland, Robt. 1931 Steve Mather of the National Parks Knopf. N. Y.

136. Short, E. T. Tacoma Times, Tacoma, Wn. Aug. 14, 1937.

137. Smith, H. C. (Reverend). Ltrs. to Park Supt. of Mt. R. Nat. Pk. History File, 1943-51.

138. Splawn, A. J. 1944 Ka-mi-akin. Binsford and Mort, Portland, Oregon Hist Soc. pp 343-45.

139. Stevens, I. I. 1854. Report of Exploration of a Route for the Pacific Railroa PP 419-66.

140. Tolbert, Caroline L. 1953. History of Mt. R. Nat. Pk. Lowman and Hanford, Seattle, Wn.

141. Tolmie, Dr. William Fraser. 1833. Photostatic excerpt from diary. Prov. Library of B. C. Victoria, B. C.

142. Tolson, H. A. 1933. Laws Relating to N.P.S. the Nat. Parks and Mons. N.P.S. 1933.

143. _____.1951. Roster of N.P.S. Officials N.P.S. June 1, 1951. 56 pages.

144. Underhill, Ruth, 1944. Indians of the Pacific Northwest. U. S. Office of Indian Affairs pp 209-11.

145. United States Forest Service, 1946. Highlights in the History of Forest Conservation Wash. D. C. Jan. 48.

146. Williams, John H. 1910. The Mt. That was God 3rd. Ed. Lowman and Hanford Seattle, Wn. 1910.

147. Willis, Bailey. Article on Mount Rainier. The Forester May 1899.

148. _____Corr. to Park Supt. Lt. U. Nat. Park. 1940-1941 Mt. R. Nat. Pk. Misc. File.

149. Willis Bailey, Corr. to Robt. Ehrenmann, Seattle Wn. Feb. 5, 1945. Lt. U. Nat Pk. Misc. File.

150. Winthrop, Theodore, 1863. The Canoe and the Saddle. Ticknor and Fields, Boston. PP 298-302.

F 897 .F8 M25

McInnis, Robert M.

Grand Rapids & Bay Shore
Railroad Meetings Rep...

MOUNT RAINIER

NATIONAL FOREST

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

Roads and Buildings

Trail

Bridge

Township and section lines

County line

Mine or quarry

Prospect

Glacier

Boulder

Depression contour

Marsh

Lake

Stream

THE MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

By F. E. Matthes

Introduction.—The distinctive feature of the Mount Rainier National Park is the great volcanic cone [illegible] stands at its center and occupies one fourth of its area. Mount Rainier, known also by the Indian name Tacoma or Tahoma, situated on the western side of the Cascade Range, within sight of the cities of Seattle and Tacoma and the entire Puget Sound region, this huge white peak has been known the world over as the most superb landmark of the Pacific Northwest. To the north and the south the Cascade Range bears other snow-capped volcanoes, notably Mounts Baker (10,[illegible] feet), Adams (12,307 feet), St. Helens (9,671 feet), Hood (11,253 feet), and Shasta (14,162 feet), each remarkable for its height and beauty, yet Mount Rainier surpasses them all. It is the loftiest and most magnificent volcanic peak in the United States, outside of Alaska.

The altitude of Mount Rainier, as determined by special measurements made in connection with the topographic surveys for this map, is 14,408 feet. It is one of the highest mountains in the United States, but it is not the highest, [illegible], being overtopped 93 feet by Mount Whitney, in California, and 12 feet by Mount Elbert, in Colorado. Neither of those peaks, however, projects more than a few thousand feet above the range upon which it stands, whereas Mount Rainier towers in solitary grandeur fully 8,000 feet above the crest line of the Cascade Range.

Mount Rainier is rendered doubly impressive by the vast extent of its snowy mantle. From crown to base it is enveloped in masses of perpetual ice that conceal all but the bolder cliffs and crags. Together these glaciers cover an area of 48 square miles, or more than twice the total area of the ice bodies in the Glacier National Park. No other single peak in the United States, outside of Alaska, carries a system of glaciers so extensive.

Around the base of the mountain, between the snow fields and the forests, lie natural meadows of exquisite charm, more picturesque than any parks laid out by a landscape gardener, more thickly studded with flowers than the vaunted alpine meadows of Switzerland. These attractive spots afford a pleasing contrast to the great ice-mantled peak above and greatly add to the recreational resources of this scenic region. Thousands of persons flock to them every summer to camp out or to indulge in mountain-climbing sports.

Routes of approach.—The Mount Rainier National Park is reached by automobile over a paved highway that begins in the city of Tacoma, 56 miles from the park. Tacoma, Seattle, and other Puget Sound cities are on the Pacific Highway, which extends from Vancouver to Los Angeles and makes the park easily accessible to the entire Pacific coast. From the park entrance a first-class paved road leads on to Paradise Valley. The east side of the park is reached from Yakima by about 60 miles of paved and graveled road through orchards, dense forests, and canyons. Paved roads also connect with gravel roads leading to the park on the north and south. From the cities of Tacoma, Seattle, and Yakima, which are reached by transcontinental railroads, stages of the Rainier National Park Co. run to the park.

General character of the region.—The Rainier region is a land of rugged mountains and heavily forested valleys, [illegible] the travel of man. Save for the few roads that have been built through it, travel [illegible] must be accomplished by pack trail [illegible]. The tourist hotels, the ranger stations, and a miner's cabin here and there are the only permanent habitations.

The region is [illegible] dense [illegible] of forbidding aspect [illegible]. [illegible] Yet at the [illegible] [illegible]

Climate.—The climate of the Mount Rainier region is [illegible]. No other part of the United States except the Olympic Peninsula west of Puget Sound, and the Alaska coast, receives more moisture [illegible]. The annual total is [illegible] more than 100 inches, or nearly double that received by the [illegible] of the East. Most of it falls in the form of snow. At Longmire, in the Nisqually Valley (altitude 2,760 feet), the snow on the ground sometimes reaches a depth of 6 or 8 feet, and the total snowfall during the winter may exceed 20 feet. In Paradise Park (altitude 5,500 feet) the snow often reaches a depth of 20 feet, and deep drifts lie in the meadows as late as July and in some years have prevented the opening of the road to Paradise Park until August.

The reason for this plentiful supply of snow is found in the prevalence of moisture borne by the winds blowing in from the Pacific Ocean. Coming into contact with the land, which is colder than the sea, this water vapor is chilled and condensed to rain or snow. On the higher mountains, which are especially frigid, condensation is most marked and the precipitation is heaviest. The first great heights to be crossed by the westerly winds, the Olympic Mountains, naturally receive the greatest amount of moisture, but the front of the Cascade Range, including the Rainier region, is also copiously supplied. Farther east on the range the precipitation steadily decreases, the winds having less and less moisture left.

Forest zone.—The most conspicuous result of the wet climate of the Pacific Northwest is the exceeding luxuriance of the forests, which cover the entire lowland about Puget Sound and extend up into the Cascade Range. In the mountains, however, they are confined principally to the valleys and slopes below the altitude of 4,500 feet; higher up the timber becomes progressively smaller and above levels ranging from 5,000 to 6,500 feet the mountains support no tree growth whatever. Indeed, so great is the range of altitude in the Mount Rainier region that there are several distinct climatic belts or zones, one above another, of which the forest zone is the lowest.

The dominant tree species in the forest zone are the Douglas fir and the western hemlock, the trees that have made western Washington one of the greatest lumber regions of the world. They commonly lift their tops to a height of 200 feet and attain a diameter of 4 to 8 feet. Douglas firs have been found measuring 250 and even 300 feet in height. Associated with these are the western red cedar and the white fir; at higher levels silver firs and lodgepole pine prevail.

Wild animals abound in the forests of this region. Deer are numerous, and black and brown bears are occasionally seen, though they usually avoid the localities frequented by visitors. Coyotes, wolves, and, more rarely, mountain lions make themselves heard at night.

Subalpine zone.—Intermediate between the forests of the lower slopes and the snow fields of Mount Rainier is the subalpine zone, which contains extensive natural meadows. It includes Paradise Park, Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, Spray Park, the Elysian Fields, Grand Park, and Summerland, where very [illegible] of their popular favor.

In altitude this zone ranges from about 4,500 to 7,000 feet, reaching up to the extreme limit of vegetation and the margin of the perpetual snow. Its winters are long and severe. Not until late in July or early in August do the last snow banks melt away, and in October fresh snow [illegible] the brief summers that while they last the meadows are bright with myriads of flowers.

Most of the flowering plants in the parks of this zone are subalpine species. Some are peculiar to the Mount Rainier region, but many are common to the other mountain areas of the Northwest. In number, profusion and brilliance of coloring, however, the flowers of the Mount Rainier National Park are unexcelled by those of any other locality on the continent. A few, such as the avalanche lily, do not wait for the snow to melt away but boldly come up through the margins of the drifts, melting holes through snow several inches deep.

The trees of the subalpine zone, like the flowering plants, belong to types evidently adapted to the rigors of a mountain climate. Few of them are more than 60 or 70 feet high, and they have stout, strongly tapering trunks and resilient, drooping branches that quickly shed their load of snow. The most common species are the subalpine fir, the [illegible] alpine hemlock, and the Alaska cedar. At the higher levels only the [illegible] hemlock and whitebark pine manage to hold their own, growing in permanently bent or entirely prostrate forms. A timber line in the true sense does not exist, but straggling trees take advantage of favorable spots as high as the edges of the snow fields.

The fauna of the subalpine zone is as highly specialized as its flora. Noteworthy among its inhabitants are the white mountain goat, often seen grazing in small families or herds; the whistling marmot, a burrowing animal as large as a beaver, whose piercing note is one of the familiar sounds of the lower meadows; and the "coney," or pika, a small, short-eared rabbit, whose shrill squeak comes from under the rock piles at the base of cliffs. Numerous grouse make their homes in the forest zone, and broods of ptarmigan (a kind of grouse that is white in winter) may be frequently seen on the rocky crests overlooking the glaciers.

Alpine zone.—Most of the higher crests and ridges within the Mount Rainier National Park reach up into the subalpine zone, but only a few of their highest crags rise above it and bear snow banks throughout the summer. Mount Rainier itself, on the other hand, stands almost wholly in the zone of perpetual snow, and its climate may be described as that of continuous winter. Practically all precipitation, even in summer, occurs as snow, and freezing temperatures prevail throughout the year. Up to altitudes of about 10,000 feet the temperature of the air on summer days may rise appreciably above the melting point, but frost sets in almost immediately after the sun goes down. Above the 12,000-foot level the air is seldom, summer or winter, warmed above the freezing point. As a consequence, the snow there is reduced chiefly by the radiant heat of the sun, which causes it to evaporate directly into the dry air and etches its surface out into innumerable hollows or "sun cups" a foot or more in diameter and several inches in depth. During prolonged clear weather these often develop into "sunpits" 2 or 3 feet deep that render climbing difficult.

Throughout the alpine zone the amount of the annual snowfall exceeds the amount removed by melting, and thus accumulation goes on from year to year, giving rise to ice fields and glaciers several hundred feet in depth. The amount of snow that falls each winter at the higher levels, however, is not large, being considerably less, in fact, than that which falls on the lower slopes and at the base of the mountain. This statement may sound paradoxical, for it is commonly believed that on lofty mountains the snowfall increases upward to the very summits. On Mount Rainier, however, as on the Sierra Nevada, the Andes, the Himalayas, and the European Alps, the snowfall is greatest at intermediate levels and thence decreases upward. Although the base of this mountain has a climate that is noted for exceptionally heavy snows, its summit has a climate that may properly be described as almost arid. The reason is that the moist clouds which carry the snow float for the most part in a zone of moderate altitude ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 feet. Above that zone the atmosphere contains relatively little moisture and the snowstorms, though frequent, are light. A consequence of this peculiar distribution of the snowfall is seen in the arrangement and mode of origin of the principal glaciers, which is described below.

Development of the features of the Cascade Range.—To one standing on the flank of Mount Rainier the surrounding mountain crests and ridges appear like the waves of a turbulent sea. Although infinitely diverse in sculpture, [illegible] into one vast mountain platform sloping gently westward, above which [illegible] only Mount Baker, to the north, and Mount Adams, Mount St. Helens, and a few other great volcanoes, to the south, stand out as isolated cones. The Cascade Range, indeed, was once a platform of this sort. The continuity of its surface is now all but lost, streams having carved innumerable ramifying valleys in it; nevertheless the original unity of the table land is still manifest in any distant view. From its western edge [illegible] it slopes down to the Puget Sound basin; on the east it slopes down irregularly to the broad valley of the Columbia.

The Cascade Range is not ancient in a geologic sense. It originated in an epoch which culminated in no long stretch of time [illegible] what is popularly called the "great ice age," the epoch during which man made his first appearance on the earth. Nor is it the first mountain barrier to occupy this particular part of the continent. As is evident from the character and the arrangement of its rocks, several mountain ranges in succession have been formed here in approximately the same place. Indeed, the early geologic history of the region appears to have been one of alternate mountain building and mountain destruction. Volcanic outpourings of great volume also were frequent, and at one time they resulted in the accumulation of lava sheets several thousand feet in thickness.

The Cascade platform acquired its present height not by a single quick uplift but by a gradual buckling or upwarping of its rocks. So slow was this buckling that Columbia River was not deflected [illegible] its westward course to the sea, trenching the barrier as fast as it rose. The minor streams of the region, on the other hand, adjusted themselves more or less to the configuration of the new arch, and as a consequence the Cascade Range now forms an irregular divide from which streams flow in easterly and westerly directions. At first these streams had shallow valleys, but as the platform rose to greater and greater heights they cut to depths of hundreds and finally thousands of feet. As the valleys gained in depth they were broadened by the disintegration of the rocks on their slopes, and thus in time the platform was transformed into a gigantic network of crests and ridges.

The attenuated, skeleton form of the ridges and the breadth of the expanded, U-shaped valleys are not, however, the results of stream erosion alone. During the glacial epoch the Cascade Range, like most of the other higher western ranges, bore extensive snow fields and glaciers. The valleys were filled with ice to depths of 2,000 and even 3,000 feet, [illegible] by the ridges of glacial débris [illegible] to be found high in the mountain sides. By these great ice streams, which moved sluggishly from the crest of the range to the lowland of Puget Sound, the valleys were gradually enlarged from narrow, V-shaped trenches to broad-floored, U-shaped troughs.

The glacial epoch has so recently [illegible] that [illegible] time has elapsed for the production of further notable changes in the topography of the Cascade Range. The ice-smoothed cliffs have begun to crumble, it is true; débris slopes are forming at their bases, and streams are altering the valley floors, cutting here and filling there; yet on the whole the range still exhibits the characteristic forms imparted to it by the ice.

Cone of Mount Rainier.—The series of volcanic peaks of which Mount Rainier is the greatest constituted a relatively late addition to the features of the range. The slow upwarping of the mountain platform was not accompanied by volcanic outpourings of vast extent, such as occurred during the earlier geologic history of the region, but after the range had gained its present height and had become profoundly dissected local eruptions began in different places, and detached volcanic cones were built up. At several points about the base of Mount Rainier may be recognized portions of the irregular (probably preglacial) surface upon which the peak stands. Among these places are the head of Paradise Valley, between Narada Falls and the road, and the point where the road crosses Kautz Creek.

The cone of Mount Rainier, as is evident from the successive layers of volcanic material that are visible in its sculptured flanks, consists in part of lava that flowed out in liquid form and in part of so-called ash, cinders, and bombs—that is, minute particles, shreds, and [illegible] of lava that were thrown out by violent blasts of steam and gas. The cone is therefore of a composite type, being neither a pure cinder cone, such as that of Vesuvius, nor a pure lava cone, such as those of Hawaii and Mauna Loa.

The generally concentric arrangement of the layers shows that the mountain is built as a rule from a central vent. To [illegible] Mount Rainier owes its symmetrical form, which contrasts strikingly with the irregular lumpy shape of Mount Hood, whose eruptions have been [illegible] through several [illegible] channels.

The shape of Mount Rainier, however, requires further explanation. Had the mountain's history been solely one of progressive upbuilding it would have become a smoothly tapering conical form such as that of Fuji. It now rather [illegible] a gigantic tree stump with sprawling roots and irregularly broken top. There is reason to believe that at one time the peak was considerably higher than it is now, for the steeply dipping beds of lava in its flanks point to a former summit that was perhaps as much as 2,000 feet higher than the present one. A tremendous explosion or series of explosions probably carried away the entire top, shortening the volcano to four-fifths of its original height. A vast caldera was produced, a mile and a half across and surrounded by a jagged rim, the principal peaks of which may still be recognized in Point Success (14,150 feet) and Gibraltar Rock (12,679 feet).

Eruptive energy [illegible] built three [illegible] Cap (14,410 [illegible]) summit. The [illegible] preserved; the [illegible] circular crater [illegible] usually visited [illegible] known [illegible] rises internal [illegible] one point [illegible] most [illegible] higher [illegible] and have [illegible] have lately [illegible] vent emitted [illegible] imperfectly [illegible] definitely [illegible] to day [illegible] Only at [illegible] Steam [illegible]. In these steam caves more than one party of mountaineers, compelled to pass the night on the summit, have sought refuge, thereby escaping certain death in the icy gales.

APPENDIX 9.

Topographic Map of Mount Rainier National Park

1938 edition, 1947 reprint,

Contour interval -- 100 feet.

Glacier system of Mount Rainier.—The ice mantle of Mount Rainier consists not of a continuous and even layer but of a series of distinct though in part connected ice streams or glaciers. There are about twelve main glaciers, which, as seen on the map, radiate from the summit like the arms of a huge starfish. They range between 4 and 6 miles in length and are comparable in magnitude and in scenic beauty to those of the Swiss Alps. Between them lie a host of minor ice bodies and snow fields. The glaciers are not stationary but are constantly creeping downward by virtue largely of their own weight. The rate of motion of the largest, as determined by measurements, is in summer from 12 to 18 inches a day. In winter the movement becomes appreciably slower but does not entirely cease.

Most of the glaciers descend some distance below the zone of perpetual snow. The lower ones reach down to altitudes as low as 4,000 feet and terminate in the midst of forests. Under the present climatic conditions, however, they seem to be unable to maintain their extent unchanged. During the last few decades all of them have [illegible] appreciable distances. In 1938 the front of the Nisqually Glacier had receded 1,191 feet from the position it occupied in 1918, and its total recession since 1857, the year of Lieut. A. V. Kautz's first attempted ascent of the mountain, was [illegible] feet.

That the Mount Rainier glaciers were formerly much more extensive than now is further abundantly shown by the long débris ridges or moraines that flank them and advance far beyond their present ends. Nearly every one of these moraines is accompanied by several sets of such ridges, each marking a period of stability or advance of the ice front. The moraines nearest to the glaciers are sharp crested and bare of vegetation; they record stages that in all probability occurred during historic times. Those situated farther away from the ice and higher on the valley sides are rather well preserved and are overgrown with forest trees; they record the closing stages of the glacial epoch.

It might readily be assumed that most or all of these glaciers descend from a common source on the mountain's summit. As has been explained, however, the snowfall on the summit is relatively light, whereas toward the base of the mountain it is heavy. As a consequence, Mount Rainier bears no snowcap, properly so called; its summit region is covered with snow only to a moderate depth and, in spite of its large area, feeds only six glaciers. All the other ice streams, large and small, originate on the flanks of the mountain, at levels several thousand feet below the top. It is a significant fact that few of them come from extensive snow fields. Most of them have their sources in large amphitheater recesses (cirques), deeply inset into the mountain. The secret of the capacity of these cirques for generating large glaciers is that they are fed not merely by direct precipitation but by avalanches from the adjoining cliffs and by the wind, which blows large quantities of snow into them from the more exposed parts of the peak.

Sculpturing by the ice.—Every glacier on Mount Rainier lies in a depression roughly proportional to its size. The larger ones are deeply sunk into the flanks of the cone, each following a channel like trench or canyon, as a river follows the channel of its own making. Nor is this a fortuitous analogy, for the glaciers have indeed hollowed out these troughs in much the same way that rivers excavate theirs. Glaciers, like rivers, excavate their beds in part by scouring or abrading with the rock débris which they drag, in part by plucking or "quarrying" out entire blocks of rock. The volcanic material of which the cone of Mount Rainier is built is for the most part poorly consolidated and yields readily to either of these processes. As a consequence the Mount Rainier glaciers have had little difficulty in intrenching themselves. Even to-day, although greatly reduced in volume, they are actively at work, as is manifest from the large quantities of "rock flour" with which the streams issuing from them are charged. Most of these streams, it should be said in passing, have not within the upper few miles of their courses the milky hue that characterizes glacier-fed streams in many other parts of the world, but instead a chocolate brown color due to the prevailing brown or dark-red color of the volcanic rocks that are being worn away by the ice. Carbon River and White River are among the few streams that have a distinctly milky appearance.

In excavating their troughs the glaciers are aided by frequent frosts, which shatter the water-soaked rock walls that border the ice. As a result the glacial troughs tend to widen at the expense of the dividing ridges. In many places these ridges have been reduced to narrow, sharp crested rock partitions, or "cleavers," as they are appropriately termed by the mountaineers of the region. In a few places, as for instance between the Tahoma and South Tahoma Glaciers, the "cleavers" are already breached and only a row of detached pinnacles and spires remains standing above the coalescing ice tongues.

The same processes by which glaciers tend to broaden also cause them to gnaw headward and to enlarge the so-called cirques. At least half a dozen well formed cirques may be counted on the westerly slope of Mount Rainier. The huge cirque at the head of Carbon Glacier, on the north side of the mountain, is one of the largest and grandest to be found in this country. That the glaciers are still continuing to eat into the heart of the mountain is impressively attested by the thundering avalanches of rock fragments that fall from the cirque walls at frequent intervals.

The present proportions of the glacial canyons and cirques on Mount Rainier, however, should not be taken as an index of the total amount of work accomplished by the ice. For thousands of years, probably ever since the volcano attained great altitude, it has been mantled with glaciers and its fabric has been exposed to their destructive influence. To judge from the height of the best-preserved "cleavers" and rock spurs and of a few outstanding crags, such as Gibraltar and Little Tahoma Peak, it must be concluded that the cone has already been stripped by the ice to a depth averaging at least 1,000 feet. The erosion is still continuing, and Mount Rainier is being further reduced. Unless renewed eruptions help to rehabilitate the cone, it will, in the course of ages, be dissected into a cluster of sharp, triangular peaks separated by deep canyons. The sharp spires will crumble in their turn, and then the volcano may ultimately be reduced to a low, flat-topped mound.



MOUNT RAINIER AS IT APPEARS FROM PARADISE PARK.

What appears to be the highest summit in this view is really Point Success, one of the three summits on the outer rim of the great crater. The main summit [illegible] is invisible to the right, because seen in perspective it appears to be a little lower. Its crown is marked by the dark rim of the small central crater, which is kept bare of snow by the internal heat of the mountain. The massive promontory on the right is popularly known as the rock of Gibraltar. The route to the summit leads along its precipitous face. In the foreground are the flowering meadows of Paradise Park and beyond is the Nisqually Glacier in its profound canyon.

122