MOUNT RAINIER

ITS HUMAN HISTORY ASSOCIATIONS

By H. E. Rensch

U. S. Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FIELD DIVISION OF EDUCATION
Berkeley, California
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FOREWORD

This paper is one of several prepared for the Field Division of Education of the National Park Service by a group of research workers employed during the CWA period of 1933-34. Its purpose was to provide an outline of the pertinent historical facts which could be used in the development of a museum layout and displays in connection with the development of a museum at Mount Rainier National Park.

The form and content of the paper are naturally conditioned by the purposes for which it was intended. It pretends neither to be an important piece of original research nor a complete statement of the history of the region about Mount Rainier. However, as a preliminary summary and outline of the subject, the paper should be useful as an introduction to the history of the Northwest. Its bibliography, although not complete, is extensive.

Although originally intended only for use in museum development by the Field Educational Headquarters of the National Park Service, several of the research papers prepared have aroused considerable interest. The demand for certain of them has been such as to warrant mimeographing some of the papers for wider distribution in the hope that their usefulness may be further extended.

The author is at present engaged in historical research for the California State Park Commission, gathering material for the reconstruction of the old mining town of Columbia. The mimeographing of this paper is made possible by resources made available by the State Emergency Relief Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

The Approach by Sea

1. Spanish Voyages

The Spanish discoverers of the northwest coast of America left no record that would indicate that they had seen Mount Rainier. It is quite probable, however, that those who penetrated into the Straits of Juan de Fuca did observe the mountain from a distance. The gradual advance of the Spaniards up the coast covered a period of over 250 years.

The first of these sea voyages to reach what is now Washington was that of Juan Perez, who in 1774 discovered Nootka Sound (in British Columbia), naming it San Lorenzo. The first-known landing made by white men took place the following year on Destruction Island, when the expedition led by Bruno Hecata and Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra sent a small boat ashore in search of water. The crew was attacked and massacred by Indians.

Little was done to follow up the work of Perez and Bodega until after the publication of Captain Cook's journals in 1784. James Cook had touched upon the region in 1778, and his memories of the voyage, published in England, aroused the Spanish Government to renewed activity. Esteban Martinez and Gonzalo Haro were sent north to occupy Nootka Sound. During the next decade a contest with England over the rights of possession drove the Spanish to the actual occupation of Nootka. This was in 1790, when Francisco Eliza, Salvador Fidalgo, and Manuel Quimper made settlements and explored the Straits of Juan de Fuca as far inland as Admiralty Inlet. Quimper, discoverer of the inlet, must have seen Mount Rainier at this time, but he left no record of the fact.

During the period of international rivalry between England and Spain, only one attempt was made by Spain to settle on territory now within the State of Washington. This was at Neah Bay under the leadership of Fidalgo. Building materials were actually landed there in the spring of 1792, but before anything of a lasting nature could be accomplished, the project was abandoned. By 1795 the Spanish Government had renounced all claim to the Northwest Coast, and today only a few place names remain as mementoes of the brief occupation of the Spaniards.

2. English Traders

The landing of Sir Francis Drake on the shores of Alta California, in 1579, led the English to lay claim to the entire northwest coast of North America, and British geographers designated the region as New Albion. No further effort to extend English interests in the Pacific Northwest was made until 1778, when Captain James Cook cruised along the coasts of present Washington and British Columbia. Missing the Straits of Juan de Fuca, he sighted and named various capes and bays.

The result of Cook's explorations was to stimulate British trade in the Northern Pacific. The most important of the subsequent English trading expeditions were: James Hanna (1785 and 1786); Captains Lowrie and Guise (1786-7); Captains Meares and Tupping (1786-7); Captains Nathaniel Portlock and George Dixon (1786-7); Captain Duncan and Colnett (1787-8); Captain Barkley (1787), the discoverer of the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca; John Meares and William Douglas (1788); William Douglas and Robert Funter (1789); and Captains Colnett and Hudson (1789). Although the chief purpose of the above voyages was to engage in the fur trade, the incidental discoveries made strengthened the claims of England to the region.

3. Other European Nations.

Aside from the English and the Spanish, other maritime nations of Europe did little to make known the shores of the Pacific Northwest. The Dutch did nothing at all, and the French very little. La Perouse, in 1785, sailed along the coast of Merely, noting the existence of Nootka Sound to the Southward. Russia explored and occupied the Alaskan coast, but scarcely touched the shores of British Columbia and Washington. The presence of the Russians in Alaska helped to bring Yankee traders to the region and was a factor in arousing the interest of Americans in the Oregon country.

4. The Boston Men.

"John Ledyard of Connecticut had been with Cook on his voyage to Nootka. Boston shipping men learned of the profitable fur trade on the Northwest Coast. In 1787 . . . six men of Boston . . . organized a company and arranged to send to the northwest coast the ship Columbia Rediviva . . . and the sloop Lady Washington." Captain Robert Gray was master of the former, and Captain John Kendrick of the latter. Active trading operations were carried on in the vicinity of Nootka during the spring and summer of 1789, when Gray returned to Boston by way of China. He

was back on the Oregon coast in 1791. On May 7, 1792, Gray found the bay which now bears his name. ". . . On May 11 he sailed over the bar into the river which he at once named the Columbia, in honor of his ship. These two discoveries by Gray were of prime importance to the Americans in the subsequent negotiations over the possession of the northwest coast." (Meany, 1909, 40-43).

Among the many "Boston men" who traded on the northwest coast during the next two decades were the following: Joseph Ingraham (1791-2); James McGee (1792); R. D. Coolidge (1792); and John Salter (1803). If these early American traders did enter the Straits of Juan de Fuca far enough to see Mount Rainier, they left no records to indicate it.

II. The Discovery and Naming of Mount Rainier.

"Vancouver was the last of the discoverers and the first of the explorers, of our northwest coast." (Snowden, 1909, 183) "Of all the voyages . . . the one whose geographical names have endured best was that in command of Captain George Vancouver." The work was thoroughly done "in a first-class scientific manner" and the results were promptly published. The expedition had two vessels, the sloop of war, "Discovery," and the armed tender, "Chatham," which sailed from England on April 1, 1791. Passing around the Cape of Good Hope, they "wintered at the Sandwich Islands and on April 17, 1792, reached the coast of what Vancouver recognized as Drake's New Albion." By April 28 the coast of what is now the state of Washington had been reached. The most magnificent geographic monument discovered, described, and named by Vancouver, was that of Mount Rainier. It was first observed Monday, May 7, when the record states they had a fine view "of a remarkably high, round mountain covered with snow, apparently at the southern extremity of the distant range of snowy mountains before noticed." (Vancouver, 1801, II, 73).

On the 8th, the mountain was viewed from Marrowstone Point. "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. 22E.; the round snowy mountain, now forming its southern extremity, and which, after my friend, Rear Admiral Rainier, I distinguish by the name of Mount Rainier, bore N(S) 42 E." (Vancouver, 1801, II, 79, quoted by Meany, 1916, 1). Mount Rainier was again mentioned on the dates of May 19 and May 26. (Vancouver, 1801, II, 118, 134-138). Under the latter entry, the following comment was made on the beauty and grandeur of its setting:

. . We found the inlet to terminate here in an extensive circular compact bay, whose waters washed the base of Mount Rainier, though its elevated summit was yet at a very considerable distance from the shore, with which it was connected by several ridges of hills rising towards it with gradual ascent and much regularity. The forest trees, and the several shades of verdure that covered the hills, gradually decreased in point of beauty, until they became invisible, when the perpetual clothing of snow commenced, which seemed to form a horizontal line from north to south along this range of rugged mountains, from whose summit Mount Rainier rose conspicuously, and seemed as much elevated above them as they were above the level of the sea; the whole producing a most grand, picturesque effect.

Vancouver remained in sight of Mount Rainier for the greater part of May, making a minute examination of the shores of Puget Sound and adjacent waters. By the middle of June he had started his passage around Vancouver Island via Charlotte Sound to Nootka. There, Bodega y Quadra, commander of the Spanish garrison, was awaiting him. No decision was reached in the ensuing conference. Vancouver left Nootka for the south on October 13.

Note: For a reprint of that part of Vancouver's Journal dealing with his discoveries on Puget Sound see Meany, 1915, Chaps. VI-XII, pp. 77-334. A short biographical sketch of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier is given on pp. 99-101.

Rainier's grandfather, Daniel Regnier, was a Hugenot refugee. His father was Peter Rainier of Sandwich. In 1756, at the age of fifteen, Peter Rainier, Jr., entered the British Navy. On May 26, 1768, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, at which time he seems to have been in the employ of the East India Company.

Rainier took an active part on the British side during the American Revolution. On July 8, 1778, he was severely wounded while capturing a large American privateer. "His victory met with warm approval" and he was promoted in rank. In later years Rainier rendered distinguished service in the East Indies as Commander-in-chief of a fleet, and by 1799 had attained the rank of Vice-Admiral. "In the Trafalgar promotions he was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. . . . On April 7, 1808, he died at his house on Great George Street, Westminster. . . . He was a bachelor; but there have been nephews, grand-nephews, and great-grand-nephews by the name of Rainier in the British Navy from the day of Admiral Peter to the present."

THE OVERLAND APPROACH TO MOUNT RAINIER

I. The First Overland Expeditions to the Northwest Coast

The earliest overland explorations of the northwest did not reach the Puget Sound region. At the opening of the nineteenth century, trappers in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company had reached what is now British Columbia and eastern Washington in their search of fur-bearing animals. A prominent member of this company, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, had already passed over the Rocky Mountains and reached the Pacific Ocean on July 22, 1793. He was the first white man to cross the continent. Mackenzie's exploit gave to Great Britain a prior claim by right of exploration to that part of the country lying directly south of the Russian possessions. (Snowden, 1909, I, 229-230).

The claim of the United States to the territory south of the 49th parallel was greatly strengthened by the Lewis and Clark expedition, "an evolution from the mind of Thomas Jefferson." (Meany, 1909, 49). John Ledyard, the Connecticut Yankee, who had accompanied Cook to the northwest coast in 1778, influenced Jefferson to see the importance of a western expedition to the Pacific Ocean which would "advance the geographical knowledge of our continent." Congress approved of Jefferson's plan in the winter of 1802, appropriating $2900 for the expenses of the expedition.

"A thorough examination of the north side of the Columbia River in southern Washington was made in the autumn of 1805, and by November 7 the party beheld the broad estuary into which Gray had sailed thirteen years earlier." (Snowden, 1909, I, 295). On their return trip up the river, in the spring of 1806, Mount Rainier was seen by Lewis and Clark from the south bank of the Columbia near the site of Portland. (Smith, "The Great Mountain of the Northwest," page 4).

II. The First Possessors of the Land

Of the three great fur companies active in the Oregon country, only one made settlements in the vicinity of Mount Rainier. The Northwest Fur Company was the first to reach the coast, Alexander Mackenzie having penetrated British Columbia in 1793. In what is now eastern Washington, David Thompson of the same company established the Spokane House as early as 1810. The next year a keen competition developed between the Canadian Northwest Company and the Pacific Fur Company, a group of Americans at Astoria. The contest was terminated only when Astoria was purchased by the former company, November 12, 1813, and renamed Fort George. A branch of the Astorian post, established at Okanogan in 1811, was rebuilt by the Northwest men in 1816. In 1818 Fort Nez Perce, later Walla Walla, was erected.

In 1821 the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company amalgamated. Dr. John McLoughlin, as chief factor, began his work with wonderful foresight and indomitable energy. Fort George and Spokane House were abandoned and three new posts were established: Fort Vancouver (1825); Fort Colvile at Kettle Falls (1825-26); and Fort Nisqually (1833) at the head of Puget Sound, with Mount Rainier towering above it.

Fort Nisqually, or Nisqually House, was the first permanent settlement established on Puget Sound in the vicinity of Mount Rainier, and it is especially interesting as the place from which the first approach to Mount Rainier was made by Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, the last of August, 1833. (See topic, "Early Ascents of Mount Rainier.").

A hasty examination of the region was made by John Work as early as 1824. Fort Langly was founded in 1827 near the mouth of the Fraser River (explored by Simon Fraser in 1808). Communication at first was made between Fort Vancouver and Fort Langly by water. Sailing vessels, however, were not always available and the land route up the Cowlitz River to the head of Puget Sound gradually came into use. It became necessary to establish a half-way station, and early in 1833 Archibald McDonald made a thorough exploration of the country. He began to erect the first buildings in May, and Dr. Tolmie was put in charge until the arrival of chief trader Heron. Tolmie remained at Nisqually House until October.

There were not many fur-bearing animals on the streams flowing from Mount Rainier, so Nisqually never became very important as a fur-trading center. Furs, of course, were the chief object of the Hudson's Bay Company, but the needs of its own trappers and the demands of the Russians in Alaska and of the Hawaiian Islands for foodstuffs caused the company to seriously consider entering into agricultural pursuits. In 1838, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company was organized as a subsidiary company, and from that time on Fort Nisqually became more important as an agricultural enterprise than as a fur-trading post.

The P.S.A.C. continued in business until 1869, almost twenty-five years after the United States had obtained complete title to the region south of the 49th parallel. The treaty of 1846 promised protection to the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. Difficulties arose when incoming American settlers coveted the fine lands.

Dr. William F. Tolmie had become superintendent of the P.S.A.C. in 1843, remaining at Nisqually until 1859, when he moved to Victoria, B. C. There he continued to manage the affairs of both the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company at Nisqually. The property was finally sold in 1869.

Fort Nisqually was a place of importance even to early American settlers, for here was the only establishment where they could obtain supplies. Captain Charles Wilkes made it his headquarters in 1841, while making his careful survey for the United States Government of the Puget Sound region. Theodore Winthrop, author of "Canoe and Saddle," stopped there in 1853. These and other early travelers describe the fort as well as the great mountain that overshadowed it. (Meany, p.76)

EARLY AMERICAN EXPLORATION OF THE PUGET SOUND AND MT. RAINIER REGION.

I. The Wilkes Expedition

"The United States Exploring Expedition during the years 1838 to 1842 . . . is important to the history of the Pacific Northwest, especially the Puget Sound region, where explorations of real value were made.

> . . . No longer would the reputation of the Oregon country depend upon the trails blazed by Lewis and Clark and traced through their privately published journals; no longer would it depend upon the magnificent classics of Washington Irving, the letters and journals of missionaries, fur hunters, or pathfinders, or upon the fearless, persistent, and effective work of the pioneer advocates in Congress . . . and, out of Congress . . . ; from this time on, Oregon would be further known through a publication having upon it the stamp of approval by the United States Government." (Meany, 1909, 71).

Interest in a world exploring expedition to vie with those of European governments began to arise in the United States during President Jackson's administration. Plans began to take shape in 1837 and, because of his skill in the use of astronomical instruments, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes was selected to command the expedition, "over-leaping many of higher rank." The company's ships sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on August 18, 1838. "After nearly three years of work in the southern seas, on April 28, 1841, most of the expedition appeared off the mouth of the Columbia River. Encountering stormy weather, they continued along the Washington Coast and on May 2 anchored in Port Discovery." On May 11, Fort Nisqually became headquarters of the expedition and from there excursions were made, in the course of which the shores of Puget Sound and adjacent waters were thoroughly examined. (Meany, 1909, 74). Many place names conferred by Wilkes and his men are still in use.

II. The First Recorded Trip Through Naches Pass

Wilkes was much interested in the snowy peaks, Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helena, and others, which could be seen clearly from Nisqually House. After his return from reconnoitering on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, he attempted to measure the height of Mount Rainier by the triangulation method, obtaining the result of 12,330 feet. Mount Rainier was described as "at all times a very striking object from the prairies about Nisqually, rising as it does almost imperceptibly from the plain, with a gradual slope, until the snow-line is reached, when the ascent becomes more precipitous." (Wilkes, 1845, IV, 413).

It was Wilkes' great desire to be the first man to ascend "these mountains," in order "to get a view of their terminal craters. He says, "The absence of the 'Peacock', however, (note: the Peacock was destroyed at the mouth of the Columbia) and the great amount of work necessarily devolving on the rest of the squadron made it impossible for me to undertake this additional labor." Almost thirty years elapsed before a successful ascent of Mt. Rainier was accomplished.

The Wilkes expedition did make the first recorded trip over Naches Pass, following an Indian trail around the northern flank of Mount Rainier. 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 19, and returning on July 15, a total of fifty-seven days." (Meany, 1909, 76).

Hudson's Bay men had no doubt gone over the same ground, although no record of any such journeys is known. This may be inferred from the fact that Johnson employed two trapper guides, Pierre Charles and Peter Bercier. A detailed account of the journey is given and the general route followed can be retraced. A peak which Johnson called "La Tete," near the junction of the White and Greenwater rivers, was ascended on May 25. On the 29th the summit of the pass was reached. The account states: "Mount Rainier, from the top, bore south-southwest, apparently not more than ten miles distant. A profile of the mountain indicates that it has a terminal crater, as well as some on its flanks." Difficulties were encountered in passing over the thick snow at the summit. (Quotation from Meany, 1916, 22). When they returned the snow had melted and spring was in full possession. An uncharted country had been examined for the first time, and a number of new botanical specimens had been obtained.

One or two additional notations from Wilkes are of interest, since they concern early settlement in the vicinity of Mount Rainier. On his trip from Fort Nisqually to Fort Vancouver, Wilkes used the old Cowlitz trail. At the forks of the Cowlitz he found improvements of which he writes: "Six or seven hundred acres were under cultivation, bearing luxuriant crops. There was also a promising young orchard. Besides numerous farm buildings, including a dairy house, there were comfortable houses for the employees of the company and their superintendent, and the parsonage and chapel of the Catholic Mission. The whole had the thriving look of a well-established settlement in one of the older territories." (Quotation from Snowden, 1909, II, 183).

Five years before this, Lieutenant A. Slocum, an observer sent from Washington to spy out the land, noticed that the Hudson's Bay Company encouraged its superannuated employees to settle on the Cowlitz plains and did everything it could to keep any Americans from seeking homes north of the Columbia. (U. S. Congress, 1839, p. 43). Slocum continues in his report to urge Congress never to abandon the Puget Sound region. In 1841, colonists from Canada were brought in to make homes near Fort Nisqually and on Cowlitz plains. These colonists have left descendants now living in Washington.

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. On July 5, 1906, the Washington State Historical Society unveiled a monument on the spot. (Meany, 1909, 77).

III. The Naches Pass Road

The early settlement of the Puget Sound Region was greatly handicapped by lack of funds. The trail along the Cowlitz River was, until 1850, almost the only ingress by land, and it was greatly in need of improvement. The few American settlers who had established themselves on the Sound were anxious for neighbors, and as early as 1850 it was determined at a public meeting to open a road over the Cascades and down the Yakima to Walla Walla. M. T. Simmons, the first American settler, was chosen to head a company to hew out a road, but "the undertaking of opening a road through the dense forests and up and down the fearfully steep ridges proved too great" at that time. (Bancroft, Washington, 1890, 63).

In 1853 it was again resolved to open the road for immigration over the mountains. A survey was made in the spring and by July work had begun. Enough was accomplished so that thirty-five wagons crossed over and reached Puget Sound that autumn, "bringing between one and two hundred men, women, and children to populate the rich valleys of White and Puyallup rivers." James Longmire, his wife, and five children, were members of the first band of 47 persons, and he was one of the first to settle on the slopes of Mount Rainier. Longmire Springs is named after him. (Bancroft, 1890, 65).

The settlers had learned something of the Cascade passes from Catholic missionaries who had been "in the habit of visiting the Sound with the Indians for guides." In 1853, the same year that the first emigrants came over the mountains, the United States Government had established a railroad survey expedition of the 47th and 49th parallels

under the direction of the first appointed territorial governor of Washington, Isaac Stevens. Bancroft says, "The survey was to be commenced from both ends of the route, to meet somewhere west of the Rocky Mountains. (Captain George B.) McClellan, who had charge of the west end of the line, arrived in San Francisco in June, 1853, and proceeded to explore the Cascade Range for passes leading to Puget Sound, starting from Vancouver and dividing his party so as to make a reconnaissance on both sides of the range the same season. The narratives of these surveys contained in the Pacific Railroad reports are interesting." (Bancroft, 1890, 71). The character of the country is described: its topography, its vegetation, climate, snowfall, etc. Mount Rainier is described as it is seen from the summit of Naches Pass. On page 290 of Volume XII there is a lithograph of "Mount Rainier viewed from near Steilacom." (See Railroad Reports I, 192, 207, 475; XII, 138, 191, 290).

McClellan, in his report, declared Naches Pass impracticable for a railroad, Snoqualmie Pass to the north being much more suitable. He did, however, make recommendations for the building of a wagon road over the Naches route. During 1854 and 1855, Lieutenant Arnold was detailed to aid Col. E. J. Allen in completing the road that had been commenced by Captain McClellan and citizens in 1853. The total distance via this road from Steilacom to Walla Walla was 235 miles. The older road down the Columbia and up the Cowlitz was one hundred and fifty miles further.

Much of the old Naches Pass Road may yet be traced on the east slope of the Cascades, but on the west slope it is all but obliterated. "Fallen timber and dense undergrowth have covered nearly every trace of the toil of the pioneers." Here and there are scars on trees where ropes were wound to hold back the wagons going down the steep slopes; here and there an old ax blaze. "There is little else left to mark what was first the immigrants' road . . . and in the Indian wars . . . the pathways used by the soldiers and the scouts . . . " (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bul. No. 103, 1920, pp. 11-22).

IV. Theodore Winthrop and Mount Rainier

Theodore Winthrop, descendant of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay Colony, visited the Northwest in 1853, and wrote an account of his experiences "in a book which seems destined to remain the chief classic of our early Northwest." (Williams, 1913, p. VII). It was first published under the title, "Canoe and Saddle" in 1863, after the author's death in the battle of Great Bethel, June 10, 1861.

In 1852, after graduating from Yale with honors and after spending two years in Europe in study and travel, Winthrop was employed on the Isthmus of Panama by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Ill-health drove him north, and in August, 1853, we find him being entertained at Vancouver Island by Hudson's Bay men. He had to meet friends at The Dalles of the Columbia by the first of September. "Between me and the rendezvous were the leagues of Puget Sound, the preparation for an ultra-montane trip, the passes of the Cascades, and all the dilatoriness and danger of Indian guidance." (Winthrop, 1863, 9). After engaging his Indian guides and his canoes, Winthrop started for Fort Nisqually, where preparations were to be made for crossing the Cascades. The road over the mountains was to be by way of Naches Pass around the northern flank of Mount Rainier. In his account he notes evidence that the settlers were beginning to make a road so "that emigrants of this summer (1853) might find their way into Washington Territory direct. . . . Such an enterprise was an epoch in progress. It was the first effort of an infant community to assert its individuality and emancipate itself from the tutelage of Oregon." (Williams, Ed., 1913, 82).

The beauty and grandeur of "Tacoma" was noted frequently by Winthrop on the way up the Puyallup River and across to the White River, where he met some of McClellan's men engaged in the survey of the road. On August 27 he climbed an eminence which he called "La Tete." From it he obtained a marvelous view of the mountain. Williams says, "As he looked southwest from the edge of Naches Pass he saw directly facing him twenty miles away the great ice-stream that has since, and for many years now, been named by local usage 'Winthrop Glacier.' Immediately west of it is Carbon Glacier, lying deep in its cirque." (Williams, 1913, 101. For Winthrop's masterful description, see his "Canoe and Saddle," 1863, 124-131).

During the next two or three days Winthrop covered some distance along the Naches River. After a miraculous escape from his treacherous guide and other Indians, he sought Captain McClellan's camp, where he was hospitably received. Refreshed, he continued his journey down the Yakima to The Dalles.

Winthrop's book is especially felicitous in its descriptions of Mount Rainier and its surroundings. His work is probably the first in which "Tacoma" appeared in print as the alternative name for Mount Rainier. He was impressed with its appearance when canoeing on Puget Sound, and makes the following description with a plea for the Indian name, Tacoma: "We had rounded a point, and opened Puyallup Bay, a breadth of sheltered calmness, when I was suddenly aware of a white shadow in the water. That cloud, piled massive on the horizon, could cast an image so sharp in outline, so full of vigorous detail of

surface? No cloud, but a cloud compeller. It was a giant mountain dome of snow, swelling and seeming to fill the aerial spheres as its image displaced the blue deeps of tranquil water. . . . Kingly and alone stood this majesty. . . . Of all the peaks from California to Fraser River, this one before me was royalest. Mount Regnier, Christians have dubbed it in stupid nomenclature, perpetuating the name of somebody or nobody. More melodiously the Siwashes call it Tacoma." (Winthrop, 1863, 43-44).

V. Early Settlement

The first settler upon the slopes of the mountain was James Longmire, "a pioneer of that old school who felt cramped for room if they had neighbors on more than one side of them." He "blazed a trail up Nisqually Valley and located a mineral claim at the very base of the mountain." It "inclosed a group of mineral springs" now known as Longmire Springs.

This trail in time grew into a rough wagon road and was extended to the glacier. Prospectors followed it in the hope of making a strike. Increasingly, tourists followed it and the mountain became widely known.

James Longmire, Vivinda, his wife, and four children came to Washington Territory in 1853 by way of the Naches Pass trail. He settled at Yelm in Thurston County. He took part in surveying a road up Nisqually River and across the Cascades via Cowlitz Pass in the early 60's and thus had become familiar with the country on the southern slope of Mount Rainier. He was employed as a guide by General Hazard Stevens and Philemon B. Van Trump when they made the first successful ascent of Mount Rainier in August, 1870.

VI. Resume of Political Boundary History - Washington State

"The possession of the Oregon country of which Washington originally formed a part, was, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in dispute among the United States, Great Britain, Spain, and Russia, each nation basing its right to possession on discoveries and exploration. . . . 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. In 1824 Russia surrendered to the United States all claims south of 54°40'.

In 1818 a treaty had been concluded between the United States and England, under which the two countries jointly occupied the Oregon region, but in 1846 this joint occupation was terminated by a treaty fixing the boundary between the United States and Canada at its present location.

In 1846 Congress provided a territorial government for Oregon which then extended from the 42nd parallel to the Canadian boundary and from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. In 1853 that part of Oregon Lying north of the Columbia River and the 46th parallel east of its point of intersection with that river was organized as Washington Territory. Six years later, when Oregon, with its present boundaries, became a state of the Union, that portion of the former territory lying east of the new state was added to Washington Territory, so that the latter then included the area now constituting Idaho and parts of Western Montana and Wyoming. In 1863 Idaho Territory was organized, leaving the territory of Washington with the same boundaries as the present state.

Washington was admitted as a state in 1889. (Thirteenth census of the United States, taken in the year 1910. Supplement for Washington, Footnote, p. 567).

ASCENTS OF MOUNT RAINIER

I. The First Approach and the First Discovery of Glaciers, 1833

It was a representative of the British Government, George Vancouver, who first recorded the discovery of Mount Rainier and gave to it the name. Likewise, it was a subject of Great Britain, Doctor William Fraser Tolmie, who was the first white man to approach the great mountain and to climb its slopes far enough to ascertain the existence of glaciers on its summit.

Dr. Tolmie was born at Inverness, Scotland, on February 3, 1812. He was educated as a naturalist at Glasgow, medicine being one of his studies, and botany being his special subject of investigation. In 1832, Sir William Hooker, the great English botanist, was instrumental in securing a position for Tolmie with the Hudson's Bay Company. This company had, from time to time, a number of scientists in its employ, and in this way did much for the advancement of knowledge. Tolmie arrived off the coast of Oregon on April 30, 1833. His first assignment was to help establish Fort McLaughlin at Milbank Sound. From the last of May until August, 1833, he aided in the founding of Nisqually House. It was during this period that he made his celebrated trip to Mount Rainier.

The details of his expedition are given in Tolmie's diary. It is an account of the first approach to the mountain and the first recorded observation of glaciers on its upper slopes. On August 27, 1833, he writes that he had obtained the consent of the chief factor, Mr. Herron, to make "a botanizing excursion" to Mount Rainier. The Indians having been told that medicinal herbs were to be collected, sent five of their number to accompany Tolmie. Setting out for the Puyallup River (spelled Peyallipa by Tolmie) on the 29th, the party traveled up-stream for three or four days, passing through a wood of cedar and pine.

On September 3, 1833, Tolmie, accompanied by one of the Indians, climbed to the summit of the peak which now bears his name. From there he could see that "the snow on the summit of the mountain adjoining Rainier on the western side of Peyallip is continuous with that of the latter, and thus the S. Western aspect of Rainier seemed the most accessible. . . . By ascending the first mountain through a gully in its northern side, you reach the eternal snow of Rainier, and for a long distance afterwards the ascent is very gradual, but then it becomes abrupt from the sugar loaf form assumed by the mountain. Its eastern side is steep on its northern aspect; a few glaciers were seen on the conical portion. . ."

The hundredth anniversary of Tolmie's approach to Mount Rainier was celebrated at Mount Rainier National Park in 1933. Prof. Meany says, "It is pleasant to note that the new map of Mount Rainier National Park, published by the United States Geological Survey, shows the peak he climbed and the creek flowing near it bearing the name of Tolmie." (Meany, 1916, 6. Tolmie's diary printed, pp. 6-12).

On leaving Nisqually House in October, 1833, Dr. Tolmie served as surgeon for Ogden's expedition to the Stikeen River (1834). During the next two years he was stationed at Forts Simpson and McLaughlin. He was surgeon and trader at Fort Vancouver from 1836 to 1840, when he returned to England. In 1843 he again came to Fort Nisqually as superintendent of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company and remained there until 1859, when he moved to Victoria, B. C., where he died, December 8, 1886.

II. First Attempted Ascent of Mount Rainier, 1857

After Dr. Tolmie's expedition to Mount Rainier, and after the expressed desire of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes (1841) to investigate the volcanic cone at the summit of the mountain, there is no further record of any interest in scaling the peak until the late '50's. Lieutenant August V. Kautz (later a general in the Civil War), while stationed at Fort Steilacoom during the Indian wars, wished to make the ascent. None of the other officers cared to accompany him, since the enterprise seemed coupled with danger. "Information relating to the mountain was exceedingly meagre." As far as was known "no white man had ever been near it, and Indians were very superstitious and afraid of it." (Meany, 1916, 75).

Accompanied by four soldiers, Kautz and the post doctor of Fort Bellingham started from Fort Steilacoom July 8, 1857. They followed the direct route to the southern slope of Mount Rainier, since that appeared to be the best approach to the summit. On the first day Kautz and the doctor made a detour to the Nisqually Indian Reservation, where they picked up their Indian guide, old Wah-pow-e-ty, who was reputed to know more about the upper courses of the Nisqually River than any other man of his tribe. The night was spent at a Mr. Wrenn's place, located at the eastern limit of the Nisqually plains, ten or twelve miles from the fort.

The next day the Indian trail through the dense forest was followed for thirty miles to a camp in the Mishawl Prairie, where Lieutenant Kautz had stayed fifteen months before while leading a few soldiers in pursuit of Indians. Beyond this point lay entirely unknown country. The horses were left here in care of two of the soldiers while the rest of the party continued on foot.

For five days the party toiled over ridges, through almost impenetrable forests, and along the gorge of the Nisqually before reaching the foot of the Nisqually Glacier. On the 6th day they traveled some distance on the glacier. On the following day they reached "what may be called the top, for although there were points higher yet, the mountain spread out comparatively flat, and it was much easier to get along." The party was now at the end of its strength, and since night was approaching, they had to return to camp before "the points higher" up could be scaled. No attempt was made the next day because of depleted provisions. Kautz says, "We were much disappointed not to have had more time to explore the summit of the mountain. We had, however, demonstrated the feasibility of making the ascent." (Meany, 1916, 87).

The results of hardship, lack of food, and exhaustive muscular exertion caused the members of the party to become so emaciated that they did not recover their strength for months. Kautz concluded that "we are not likely to have any competitors in this attempt to explore the summit of Mount Rainier. . . . When American enterprise has established an ice-cream saloon at the foot of the glacier . . . attempts to ascend that magnificent snow-peak will be quite frequent." Thirteen years passed before the summit was successfully scaled. (Meany, 1916, 93).

Meanwhile, the slopes below the glaciers were becoming more and more known to pioneers. 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 (Packwood Pass), searching for a trail to the Upper Columbia gold mines. Government surveyors also explored this route for a railroad.

A glacier and a creek have been named in honor of Lieutenant Kautz, while the Wapowety Cleaver, overlooking the Kautz Glacier, bears the name of his Indian guide.

III. The First Successful Ascent of Mount Rainier, 1870

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 with his equally ambitious friend, Philemon Beecher Van Trump, to make the attempt. 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, 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 to lead them the rest of the way.

Leaving Olympia on August 8, 1870, and following the course of the Nisqually River, Bear Prairie was reached five days later. The band of 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 Shiskin, and he agreed to show the way as far as the summer snow line.

For three days the Indian led the party up the ridge between the Nisqually and the Cowlitz, reaching the head of what is now known as Paradise Valley. Their base camp was made at Shiskin Falls, named after their Indian guide.

The final ascent was made by Stevens and Van Trump. "Before daylight . . . Wednesday, August 17, 1870, we were up and breakfasted," says Stevens in his account of the journey, "and at six o'clock we started to ascend Takhoma." (Meany, 1916, 116). They followed up the ridge, "a very narrow, steep, irregular backbone," and after eleven hours of unremitting toil, the summit was reached.

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 deep cavern, extending into and under the ice, and formed by the action of the heat."

Upon their return to camp, Shiskin appeared astonished as well as glad to see them. He had not expected them to return. 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. "Takhoma," he said, "was 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." There were crevasses and precipices, and even though the traveller escaped these, furious storms would arise to drive him off his feet. Shiskin had promised to wait for them at the hills. If they did not return within three days, he then would go to Olympia and report their death. He had begged for a paper which would prove to the white people that his story was true.

"Mr. Van Trump made several ascents after that first one, and in 1905 General Stevens also made a second ascent. He searched in vain for the relics he had deposited at the summit thirty-five years earlier. The rocks that were bare in 1870 were under snow and ice in 1905. The names of both Stevens and Van Trump have been generously bestowed upon glaciers, creeks, ridges, and canons within the Mount Rainier National Park." (Meany, 1916, 94-5).

At the anniversary of the first ascent of the mountain in 1918, General Hazard Stevens, the only survivor, took part in the celebration. The campfire ceremony was performed on the night of August 16, near Paradise Inn at the head of Edith Gulch, in full view of the route taken during the original event. The General led the procession from the Inn, carrying the flag given to him in 1870 by the women of Olympia. It was fastened to the original alpenstock used on the climb. He recited the experience of 48 years previous, and William P. Bonney gave the famous Chinook plea made by Shiskin in his attempt to dissuade Stevens and Van Trump from climbing the mountain. (Reproduced in Meany, 1916, 132-4).

D. B. Sperling, head guide, led the anniversary ascent over the same route followed 48 years before. Stevens and Professor E. S. Meany went to Stevens Glacier. On their return, with the aid of a party of tourists, they raised a cairn of rocks to mark the site of the camp where Shiskin had watched while Stevens and Van Trump conquered the summit of Mount Rainier.

IV. Second Successful Ascent, 1870, by S. F. Emmons

A second successful ascent of Mount Rainier was made after the return of Stevens and Van Trump from the mountain. S. F. Emmons and A. D. Wilson of the United States Government Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel were the first

scientists working under the government to explore the mountain itself, to cross its glaciers, and to scale its summit. This was done in October, 1870.

Emmons sent a report of the geological and topographical work he and his colleague were able to accomplish before the storms of winter to his chief, Clarence King. King published Emmons' letter in the American Journal of Science for March, 1871. This letter gave a brief description of the topography and the glaciers of Mount Rainier. It is important as the first description made by a scientist. Incidentally, it may be noted that Emmons called the mountain "Tachoma."

Emmons shows the greatest enthusiasm over what he called the White River Glacier. "It is peculiarly appropriate that that glacier should bear the name given it on the official map of the United States Geological Survey - Emmons Glacier." (Meany, 1916, 135).

Samuel Franklin Emmons was born at Boston on March 29, 1841. He died March 28, 1911. He was one of the great American scientists.

V. Later Ascents of Mount Rainier

The present study has not brought to light any further ascents of Mount Rainier during the decade of the 70's. During the 80's Dr. Bailey Willis, now of Stanford University, did considerable exploration work on the mountain, especially on its northern slopes. Van Trump, of the first party to climb its slopes, made another ascent in 1883. In 1887 Fred G. Plummer mapped the southern slopes. John Muir, in company with Major E. S. Ingraham and six others, reached the summit in 1888. On this trip Muir discovered a sheltered pumice patch in the midst of glaciers where the party camped. Ever since, this spot has been called Camp Muir. Major Ingraham made annual visits to Mount Rainier after 1888, and has scaled its topmost peak seven times, "and has spent as many nights in its crater. It was he who gave to a number of the prominent features of the park their beautiful and enduring names. . . . A glacier on the mountain bears the name of Ingraham." In the summer of 1896 I. C. Russell was befriended by Ingraham at the Camp of the Clouds, after spending a shivering night in the crater. As a reward for this kindness, Russell put Ingraham's name on one of the beautiful glaciers.

During the 90's there were one or more successful ascents of Mount Rainier every year. The first woman, Fay Fuller, reached the top in 1890. Van Trump continued to make ascents in 1891 and 1892. As the years pass, larger and larger parties came to the mountain. The Mazama Club made an expedition in 1897, and the Sierra Club in 1905. Other mountain clubs have made pilgrimages from time to time.

Mount Rainier National Park was created on March 2, 1899, and since that time, the number of visitors to Mount Rainier has increased so that individuals other than prominent people are not recorded. Tourists from all over the world visit the mountains and many climb to the summit every year.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF MOUNT RAINIER

The next important scientific work done on Mount Rainier after that of Emmons and Wilson in 1870 (see above) was by Bailey Willis in the early 80's. He explored and mapped the northern slopes, 1881-1883. "To this day, people who visit the northern slopes and parks of the mountain become familiar with the Bailey Willis trail and from Moraine Park they get a view of the wonderful Willis Wall named in his honor." (Meany, 1916, 142). He gave a brief statement of the results of his observations in the now extinct magazine, The Northwest for April, 1883, under the title, "Canyons and Glaciers. A Journey to the Ice Fields of Mount Tacoma."

Much of the important geological survey work on Mount Rainier was done by Professor Israel Cook Russell, "one of America's noted geologists." He became Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan in 1892, but continued to spend his summers in field work, most of which were devoted to the mountains and valleys of Oregon and Washington. "It was during one of these trips, in the summer of 1896, that he made the exploration of Mount Rainier, the extensive record of which, fully illustrated, appeared in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey for 1896-1897. When the Mountaineers Club ascended the mountain in 1909 they named in his honor Russell Cliff, a majestic crest near the summit and overlooking Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers, and later a glacier on the northern slope, near Carbon Glacier, was named Russell Glacier." (Meany, 1916, 159).

In 1897 occurred the death of Professor Edgar McClure of the University of Oregon while on a scientific observation tour of the mountain. This was "one of the most tragic incidents in modern science." "As a member of the expedition Professor McClure was placed in charge of the elevation department and set before himself . . . the definite purpose . . . to ascertain . . . the precise height of the mountain." The figures he obtained were 14,528 feet, and "remained in use until 1914, when the United States Geological Survey announced its new and latest findings to be 14,408 feet."

Herbert L. Bruce, writing in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer November 7, 1897, tells of McClure's death in the following words: "While standing on the perilous ledge, whence he took the fatal plunge, he turned to sound to his companions whom he was leading in a search for the lost pathway down the mountain. 'Don't come down here; it is too steep,' he called, turning so as to make his voice more audible. These were his last words. He vanished in

the night and the abyss. It is likely that the tube (the barometer he was carrying), three and a half feet in length, caught as he turned and helped to hurl him from his precarious footing. Like his own high-strung frame, the delicate instrument was shattered; but neither of the twain went away from the world without leaving an imperishable record." (Meany, 1916, 186). McClure Rock above the Camp of the Clouds has been named in honor of Professor Edgar McClure.

A few of the other scientists who have done work on Mount Rainier may now be quickly passed over and brief mention made of their publications. Professor Henry Landes of the University of Washington, State Geologist of Washington since 1895, has published many articles on geological subjects. His "Field Notes on Mount Rainier" appeared in Mazama, December, 1905. François Emile Matthes has done important topographical work for the maps of Mount Rainier National Park. His pamphlet on "Mount Rainier and Its Glaciers" was published by the United States Department of the Interior in 1914. Director George Otis Smith of the United States Geological Survey had been making a study of the rocks of Mount Rainier before he joined Professor Russell in the explorations of 1896. The record of those studies was published at the same time as Professor Russell's report. The account of the flora of Mount Rainier was made by Professor Charles Vancouver Piper in The Mazama for April, 1901, and for December, 1905.

OTHER POSSIBLE TOPICS

I. Indian Legends. (See Winthrop, 1863, Chapter VII, entitled "Tacoma" for a very interesting Indian legend concerning Mount Rainier).

II. Early American Settlement.

1. 1845, first American settlement at Tumwater, established under leadership of M. T. Simmons.

2. First settlements at base and on slopes of Mount Rainier.

3. Later settlement on slopes of Mount Rainier.

III. Indian Wars, 1855-6.

1. White River massacre.

2. Battles at base of Mount Rainier.

IV. What name? Mount Rainier or Mount Tacoma?

V. Scientific Expeditions on Mount Rainier.

1. Geological and Topographical.

2. Biological.

VI. Private Enterprise in the Development of Mount Rainier Park.

VII. Development as a National Park.

1. Movement for the Park's establishment.

2. The Park Service and Personnel.

VIII. Mount Rainier in Literature. Descriptive essays, fiction, poetry.

IX. Natural Resources of the Mount Rainier Area and Their Development.

1. Forestry and Lumbering.

2. Coal and Coal Mines.

3. Other Minerals.

4. Water Power.

CHRONOLOGY OF MOUNT RAINIER

1774 First Spanish discovery along northwest coast of the United States. Voyage of Juan Perez.

1775 Voyage of Bruno Heceta and Bodega y Quadra. First landing by white men on soil of Washington: Destruction Island.

1778 Voyage of Captain James Cook in search of the northern strait. Named Cape Flattery.

1787 Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by Captain Barclay. Named by Captain Meares.

1788 May 11, Captain Robert Gray, Yankee trader, discovered and named the Columbia River. Gray's Harbor also discovered.

1792 May 8. Captain George Vancouver made first record of discovery of "The Mountain" sighting the great peak and naming it Mt. Rainier.

1805 Exploration of Columbia River by Lewis and Clark Expedition.

1811-1813 Pacific Fur Company at Astoria and Eastern Washington.

1793-1821 The Northwest Fur Company in Northwest.

1819 Spain relinquished last claims to the Northwest Coast.

1824 The founding of Fort Vancouver by Hudson's Bay Company.

1833 May. Fort Nisqually the first settlement established at the base of Mount Rainier founded by Hudson's Bay Company.

1833 August 29-September 3. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie of Fort Nisqually entered northwest corner of what is now the park. He was the first white man to penetrate this region and to discover glaciers on the mountain.

1841 Spring. Lieut. Charles Wilkes of the U. S. Exploring Expedition observed the mountain from Nisqually House.

1841 May. Sent contingent under Lt. Robert E. Johnson to make trip over Naches Pass, the first recorded trip made by white men.

1845 First American settlers on Puget Sound found town of Tumwater under leadership of Michael T. Simmons.

1853 Territory of Washington established. First Governor, Isaac Ingalls Stevens.

1853 Theodore Winthrop made his memorable trip down Puget Sound to Nisqually House and over Naches Pass resulting in his classic, "The Canoe and the Saddle."

1853 First immigrants with wagons passed over Naches Pass. Among them was James Longmire and family.

1853-4 Examination of Naches Pass for a railroad by U. S. expedition under the immediate charge of Captain McClellan. Wagon road constructed.

1852-7 George Davidson conducted the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of Puget Sound.

1856 George Davidson made the first observation of Mount Rainier for the purpose of obtaining its position.

1855-6 The Indian uprising. Massacre of White River.

1857 July. Lieut. A. V. Kautz of the U. S. Army garrison at Fort Steilacoom (founded 1849) and four companions made the first attempt to climb Mount Rainier. Lieutenant Kautz, however, did not reach the topmost point, as he was compelled to turn back at about 12,000 feet elevation due to the lateness of the hour.

1863 Theodore Winthrop's "The Canoe and Saddle" published. Contains classical descriptions of Mount Rainier and country roundabout.

1861-2 Road survey via Cowlitz Pass and over southern slopes of Mount Rainier was accomplished by citizens of Pierce County.

1868-9 Railroad survey over Cowlitz Pass.

1867 James S. Lawson made observation of Mount Rainier for position.

1870 August 17. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, of Olympia, Wash., made the first successful ascent of Mount Rainier (via the Gibraltar route).

1870 October. Samuel Franklin Emmons and Dr. A. D. Wilson of the United States Geological Survey reached the summit via the Emmons route. This was the second successful ascent.

1881-3 Bailey Willis explored and mapped the northern slope of Mt. Rainier.

1883 Bailey Willis supervised the construction of the Bailey Willis or Grindstone Trail between Ashford and Fairfax. This was a Northern Pacific Railroad venture designed to interest tourists in the north side.

1883 August. Messrs. P. B. Van Trump, James Longmire, and George Bayley made the third successful ascent, the springs later termed Longmire Springs being discovered by James Longmire upon the return journey. Several months later James Longmire established his homestead claim about the springs he discovered.

1883 Viscount James Bryce, author of the "American Commonwealth", visited Mt. Rainier with Prof. Zittel, a well-known German geologist. Made "very glowing reports of the beauty of the region."

1884 First trail constructed to Longmire Springs by the Longmires.

1885 August. Theodore Garrish and two companions made first known ascent from the north or northeast side of mountain.

1886 Paddock party established Camp of Clouds.

1887 Fred G. Plummer mapped the southern slopes.

1888 August. Mrs. Eclain Longmire visited Paradise Valley for the first time and gave it its name because of the beauty of the wild flowers.

1888 Ingraham party of nine make successful ascent. Among them were Van Trump, John Muir, and William Keith.

1889 Nicholas party of two.

1890-91 The Longmire family, assisted by several Indians, constructed the first road to Longmire Springs.

1890 The first woman, Fay Fuller, reached the summit of Mount Rainier.

1890 Hitchcock party of five.

1891 August. Ascent was made from west side by P. B. Van Trump and Dr. W. Riley of Olympia.

1892 August. The North Peak was scaled for the first time by Dr. Riley, and by George B. Bayley and P. B. Van Trump. This was Van Trump's 5th visit to the crater of the peak. From west side via Tahoma Glacier.

1892 Dickson party of six.

1892 The entire mountain was mapped by Fred G. Plummer.

1893 Washington Alpine Club organized.

1893 August 18. Jules Stampfler made his first ascent of Mt. Rainier. This was the first of his over 130 ascents.

1894 July 26. Hon. Watson C. Squire, United States Senator, introduced a bill for the creation of "Washington National Park." The name was later modified to Mt. Rainier National Park.

1894 Ethan Allen, Geo. Dickinson, Oscar Kuhn, and five others attempted ascent via Tahoma Glacier, but were forced back at 13,000 feet.

1895 First trail constructed to Paradise Valley. Built by Longmires.

1896-7 Professor I. C. Russell made geological survey, which was published in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1897.

1897 The Mazama Club of Portland, Oregon, made expedition to Mt. Rainier.

1897 July. Professor Edgar McClure of the University of Oregon measured the elevation. His tragic death by falling over a precipice occurred July 27, 1897.

1899 March 2. Mt. Rainier National Park created by Congress and approved by President McKinley.

1905 The Sierra Club of San Francisco made expedition to the park.

1904-5 U. S. Army Engineer Eugene V. Ricksecker surveyed route of present Paradise Valley highway. Construction begun in 1906.

1909 First daily stage operated between Ashford and Longmire.

1909 July 30. The Mountaineer Club of Seattle made ascent via north side.

1911 August 8. President Taft visited park and rode in first car to Paradise Valley. Car bogged down in mud above Narada Falls. Pulled into valley by team of mules.

1912 First car reaches Paradise Valley under own power.

1913 August. U. S. Geological Survey party made ascent for purpose of mapping the summit and determining the true elevation of Mt. Rainier. Via Gibraltar route. Led by C. H. Birdseye. 14,408 feet determined upon as the elevation. The topographic map was completed.

1914 Women allowed to drive over park roads.

1916 National Park Service created and given full jurisdiction over park.

1917 Paradise Inn formally opened to public.

1920 Government surveyors of U. S. Geological Survey established elevation of Mt. Rainier as 14,408 feet above sea level.

1921 and 1924. Reconstruction of Kautz route by Joe Hazard. Reached summit. 1924. Hazard checked this route. Reached summit and determined limit of Kautz's climb at 12,000 feet.

1930 Mather Memorial Parkway established.

1930 Approximately 75 square miles of additional territory east of the park and to the summit of the Cascade Range added to the area.

1931 July 15. Yakima Park first opened to the public.

MOUNT RAINIER MEASUREMENTS OF ELEVATION

1841	By Lt. Charles Wilkes	12,333 feet	By triangulation from near Fort Nisqually.
1870	By James Smyth Lawson	14,444 feet	Barometric
1888 or 1889	By E. S. Ingraham	14,524 feet	"
1896	By George F. Hyde of U. S. Geological Survey	14,519 feet	"
1897	July 27. By McClure and McAllister	14,528 feet	"
1902	By U. S. Geological Survey	14,363 feet	"
1905	July 25. By Alexander G. McAdie	14,394 feet	"

1913 and 1920 Government surveyors of the U. S. Geological Survey estalished elevation of Mt. Rainier as 14,408 feet above sea level. Trigometric.

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