



A quarterly publication of the
Mount Rainier National Park
Associates.

Volume 8 Number 3

MRNPA News

From the Summit

On Friday, October 13, 1995 the Tacoma News Tribune published a front page article reporting that officials at Mount Rainier National Park (MRNP) would soon begin the process of establishing a second climbing guide service concession on Mount Rainier. The article indicated the National Park Service (NPS) would be looking for a concessionaire to lead climbs via the Emmons Glacier Route. This route begins at the White River Campground, goes via Glacier Basin and Interglacier to Camp Schurman - Emmons Flats where climbers camp, and then directly up the Emmons Glacier to the Summit. Although the current guide service has occasionally led climbs on this route, the route is used in the most part by climbing clubs and independent climbers.

To my knowledge, prior to making a determination that a second climbing guide service concession would be established, the NPS consulted neither with the local climbing community nor with the conservation community. Thus it was not difficult to find organization leaders in

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Names of Features in and Around Mount Rainier National Park

(Excerpted from The Big Fact Book About Mount Rainier, by Bette Filley)

THE NAME "RAINIER"

May 8, 1792, the day after his first sighting of "the round snowy mountain", British Captain Vancouver named it after his friend, Rear Admiral Peter Rainier.

Rainier, the son of Peter Rainier of Sandwich, England and the grandson of Huguenot refugees was a British Naval officer who never saw the mountain which was to bear his name. His French name (Regniere) was anglicized in pronunciation to "Rainy-er" and "Americanized" to "Ray-neer". He served in the British Navy from age 15, and gained notoriety for capturing an American privateer in the Revolutionary War.

British history tells the battle story as follows: "On the 8th of July (1778), the 14-gun ship Ostrich, Commander Peter Rainier, on the Jamaica station, in company with the 10-gun armed brig Lowestoffe's Prize, chased a large brig. After a long run, the Ostrich brought the brig, which was the American privateer Polly, to action, and, after an engagement of three hours duration (by which time the Lowestoffe's Prize had arrived up and taken part in the contest) compelled her to surrender. Captain Rainier was wounded by a musketball through the left breast; he could not, however, be prevailed upon to go below, but remained on the deck till the close of action. He was posted, and appointed to command the 64-gun ship Burford." (Battles of the British Navy Vol. I, London, 1872)

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But for that musket ball, our mountain might well bear a different name. The fact that the namesake of their mountain had fought against American colonists did not sit well with the early pioneers, and they were quite vocal in saying so.

Then along came another name struggle, this one from the south. One Hall J. Kelley thought all the West Coast volcanoes should be named after former U.S. presidents, and that the

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both communities who felt that public discussions of the need for and anticipated scope of any new climbing concession should take place long before the NPS makes any decision and also felt more than slightly irritated that they would be informed of the NPS's intent to establish a second climbing guide service concession via front page news in the Tacoma newspaper rather than being informed directly by the NPS.

On November 28, 1995 a letter was sent to Superintendent Briggie urging withdrawal of efforts to establish any additional climbing concession until the new General Management Plan for the MRNP was completed. It also set forth a list of ten issues that should be specifically addressed. And finally the letter asked for public hearings to discuss issues involving recreational climbing on Mount Rainier. The letter was signed by representatives of Mount Rainier National Park Associates, National Parks and Conservation Association, Sierra Club, Washington Alpine Club, and The Wilderness Society. The Mountaineers elected to not sign this letter but rather to write one of their own.

On December 4, 1995, Superintendent Briggie responded in writing to all the signatories of the letter. He indicated that he would not delay consideration of the second climbing concession until the new General Management plan was completed. He further stated "We are in the process of repairing an Environmental Assessment (EA) on the climbing concession permit under consideration for the east side of the park. The issues of concern listed in your letter will be addressed in the EA. Only after the entire compliance process has been met, including public review, will the outcome of this proposal be decided." As of this writing in late January, 1996, MRNPA has not been informed of the release of the EA.

As yet MRNPA has taken no position on a second climbing guide service concession at MRNP. We have seen no proposal to take a position on. However, we do see a significant potential for harm if the number of climbers on the Emmons Glacier Route increases. In my mind, before any decision is made to add a new climbing concession, solutions to the problems that already exist along this route, particularly at the Camp Schurman - Emmons Flats area must be found and implemented. Only after current problems are solved should the appropriateness and need for a climbing concession be evaluated. At this point, we wait for the EA to be issued to see what the NPS proposes and why they see a need to potentially create new problems before the existing ones are solved.

Notice of Intent to Amend the Bylaws

Article II Section 1 of the Bylaws of Mount Rainier National Park Associates provides that the bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of a Board Quorum present, at any meeting thereof, provided that not less than thirty-days notice shall be given of such a meeting to the membership, and the amendments to be considered shall be included with the notice of the meeting.

In accordance with the requirement of the bylaws, this notice is to inform the membership that a proposal to amend the bylaws will be presented at the 1996 MRNPA annual meeting to be held in April or May. The proposed amendments ill:

- 1) change the officers from a "President, Vice-president, Secretary, and Treasurer" to a "President, President-Elect, Immediate Past-President, Secretary, and Treasurer",
- 2) Change appropriate by-law sections to specify terms and responsibilities of the President-Elect and the Immediate-Past-President,
- 3) make editorial changes to certain by-law sections.

The vote of approve or disapprove the proposed amendments will be taken at that meeting.

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The MRNPA News is published periodically by the Mount Rainier National Park Associates of Seattle, WA for the purpose providing general information about issues affecting Mount Rainier National Park in furtherance of the goals of the Mount Rainier National Park Associates - To Maintain, Restore, Nurture, Protect, and Appreciate the natural values of Mt. Rainier National Park.

The opinions expressed in the MRNPA News are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the MRNPA.

Letters and articles from members and readers are welcomed. We reserve the right to edit for length, grammar or libel. Articles and comments can be sent to:

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19801 SE 123rd
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range name should be changed to the "President's Range." T. J. Farnham, in 1843 picked up on this idea, modified the plan to change the name of Mount Baker to Mount Tyler, and Mount Rainier to Mount William Henry Harrison. Fortunately this plan never got far, due to lack of maps and confusion over all the other mountains and their names. Along a similar vein, members of the Grand Army of the Republic wanted to call it Mount Lincoln.

The debate over the name of the great Mountain raged on for over fifty years. In Seattle it was called Mount Rainier, and in Tacoma, the Northern Pacific Railroad was behind the drive to change the name to (Mount) Tacoma, or as many people spelled it, "Takhoma." It was a bitter battle that went all the way to the U. S. Congress.

In 1894, a man named Kirk Munroe suggested a compromise. Perhaps, he suggested, it could be called "Taconier" or "Raicoma." In 1924, the Thurston County Pioneer and Historical Society published a book called *The Great Myth - Mount Tacoma* in which they make a convincing case that "Tacoma" is not an Indian word.

A RAINIER COMES TO THE MOUNTAIN

Our mountain's namesake, Peter Rainier, never even set foot in America, let alone on the mountain. But July 21, 1935 one of his relatives finally did make it to Peter's moniker bearer. John Loudon Rainier, 74, "the great grandson of Old Peter's brother" stood at Paradise, and declared the majestic peak "magnificent beyond words!" He explained the he was about the best the Rainier family could deliver, since old Peter had never married, and thus left no descendents. He did point out one apropos fact that got lost in history. He stressed that his surname should be pronounced "Rain-i-e-r, as in rainy-er weather."

THE NAME NISQUALLY

If Tacoma/Tahoma and its variant spellings were the most common names a hundred years ago, Nisqually and its variants had to be a close second. The name derived from the Nisqually Indians and the region bordering the Nisqually River. Variations of the name included Nasqually, Naskwalli, N'skwali, Nesqually, Nesquallie, Nisqualli, Askwalli, Squally-o-bish, Squalliamish, Si-qwal-it-chie and Qualliamish. Squalli was the name of the prairie grass that grew along the lower river banks. Rather than grass, some Indians (of the Nisqually Tribe) said the word referred specifically to the tops and flowers of the roots and herbs which grew quite thick, and moved in a wavy motion when the wind blew. Still another old manuscript said the name is Sqwalia'bsh, the people of the Tu sqwa'le, meaning "tops of wild carrots." The early settlers solved the name problem by calling the glacier, river, and tribe - "Nisqually".

INDIAN NAMES OF THE MOUNTAIN

Each local tribe had a slightly different designation for the mountain. Among their titles were: "breast of milk-white waters," "mother of waters," "snow-covered mountain," "great white

mountain," or "near the sky." There were many variations in spelling of Tacoma, among them: Tah-ho-mah, Tacoman, Ta-Y-Ma, Tahoma, Tahobah, Tahome, Takhoma, Tak-ho'ma, Takhobah, or Ta-ho'ma, Takoma, Tacob, Tacobe, Tacobud, Takob, Takobet, Takobed, Takkobad, Tahkobed, Takom, T'koma, Tkomma, Takober, Tacope, T'kope, Tkohph (white), Tacopa, Takeman, Tu-Ah-Ku, Tuwouk, Tah-Ho-Mah, Kobah, Dahkobeed, Duk-hwahk, Duhhwahk, Puak-coke and Takhoma Wynatchie. Dr. William Tolmie said that one tribe called it "Puskehouse," while another said it was "Tiswauk." In 1881, twenty elderly Indians were invited to the Tacoma office of Elwood Evan, a historian and writer, for the purpose of gleaning their knowledge of the name of the mountain and its meanings. The number two Indian gave him the same combination of syllables to describe the mountain, no two of the others agreed on the pronunciation (thus all the variant spellings). To the Puyallups it was "Takkobad", to the Nisquallys - "Tacobud", "Tahoma" to the Klickitats, "Takhobah" to the Samish, and "Duh-Hwahk" to the Lummis. They did however, all agree that the mountain was the source of nourishment from the many streams coming from the slopes. (TNT 3/14/79).

Among settlers, there was little agreement on what to call the big peak too. Old history books show it referred to as Mount Wynatchie, Mount Seattle, Mount Tahoma, Mount Tacoma, Mount Puyallup, Mount Orting, "The Mountain that was God," "Old He," Mount "Big Snow," "The Great Snow," Snow Peak, "Mountain in the air" and "the Great Pyramid of the United States." Old S. F. Emmons, second to climb the peak, called it "Tachoma." For years, the only point of agreement, was that to everyone, it was "THE Mountain!"

MOUNT RAINIER NAMESAKES

Not only are countless Washington businesses and real estate entities named for Mount Rainier, the mountain also has two towns which bear the name. The first, the tiny hamlet of Rainier is situated in Thurston County on the Tenalquot Prairie on the south side of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation. It's a former sawmill town that was given its name in 1884 by the Northern Pacific Railroad. (The town) Rainier's zip code is 98576, but if you want your letter to be delivered at Mount Rainier, (Longmire) better mark it 98397.

The second is the town of Mount Rainier, Maryland. This seemingly misnamed town truly is named after our mountain. It was so named in 1902 by a survey party from Washington state who had fond recollections of the big volcano. (*Mount Rainier, Maryland 75th Anniversary Commemorative Book*)

A section of the U.S. Military Reservation at Fort Lewis is called the "Rainier Training Area." It was established during World War II and named for Mount Rainier, and has an eye-popping view of its namesake from the area.

Two areas in south Seattle also bear the name. The former Rainier Avenue (now Martin Luther King Way) runs the length of Rainier Valley through the Rainier District to Rainier Beach. All of the above have knockout views of their namesake. Back when telephone prefixes had letters instead of numbers, the prefix for this area was RA for Rainier. Interestingly, the former Rainier Avenue sits atop a major earthquake fault.

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Giant-volcano envying Oregonians also named a town Rainier. It sits just across the Columbia River from Longview, Washington. Minnesota wanted one too, but misspelled theirs, and it came out Ranier. California didn't want to be accused of copying, so they named their town Tahoma. We can forgive Hawaii for naming a town Volcano, since they have one of their own.

MOUNT TAHOMA NAMESAKES

As Seattleites of old were busy naming everything in sight after Mount Rainier, Tacomans were just as busy naming everything Mount Tahoma. Mount Tahoma is a Tacoma neighborhood which lies south of South Tacoma Way, and east of Orchard Street (between South 56th and South 64th Streets. Mount Tahoma High School, which is part of the Tacoma School District, lies within the area. The name Tahoma/Tacoma graces dozens of Tacoma businesses, churches and buildings, as does "Mountain View" and Alta Vista and even an occasional "Rainier View."

CHOOSING MOUNT RAINIER PLACE NAMES

By the time the white man came to the Mountain, the many features around the mountain had been known by name to the Indians for centuries. Bailey Willis was the first non-Indian to bestow names on features of the mountain as he explored the northwest corner of what is now the Park. He is credited with naming Crescent Creek, Crescent Lake, Crescent Mountain, Crater Creek, Crater (Mowich) Lake, Liberty Cap, Meadow Creek, Mountain Meadows, Spray Falls, Spray Park and Crater Lake (1893). Upon realizing his mistake (that Mowich Lake was not a crater), he wrote, "The amphitheatres which the young geologist mistook for craters are now known to be glacier basins eroded by ice." In 1883, he had also named Tolmie Lake, but because it was not noted properly on the maps, it was renamed Eunice Lake to honor Mrs. W. H. Gilstrap of Tacoma, a frequent visitor to the "Crater Lake" region. Willis Wall, the great 3,600' high vertical cliff on the northern face of the mountain, was named in honor of Willis, on account of his ensive explorations in 1883.

Many of the other early explorers left their names or names of their choosing on features on the mountain. Stevens Canyon, Stevens Creek, Stevens Glacier and Stevens Peak were all named after Hazard Stevens, the son of the first territorial governor of Washington. In addition to having a number of features named for themselves, he and P.B. Van Trump named a number of features around the mountain: Cowlitz Glacier, Crater Peak (Columbia Crest), Glacier Creek (Paradise River), Little Nisqually Glacier (Paradise Glacier), Nisqually Glacier, Peak Success and Sluiskin Falls. Christine Falls were named after Van Trump's daughter, Christine Louise, by a friend - John Hayes, of Yelm.

Another early explorer who named many features, was Major Edward S. Ingraham, who named Bee Hive, Camp Comfort, Camp Misery, Camp Muir, Elysian Fields (1888), Gibraltar Rock, Inter Glacier, Saint Elmo Pass, Seattle Rock (Echo Rock) and Summerland.

The name Columbia Crest was suggested by H. E. Holmes of the Ingraham party in 1891. They spent two nights in the crater, and

before leaving, voted on it as name for the highest part of the summit.

J. B. Flett (after whom Flett glacier was named) was an early ranger from 1913 to 1921. He was a biology teacher in Tacoma Public Schools. He in turn named Basaltic Falls, Mystic Lake, Needle Rock (because to him it bore a resemblance to Cleopatra's Needle), Silvan Island and Ptarmigan Ridge.

A. H. Barnes named Garda Falls (in honor of Miss Garda Fogg of Tacoma, also Pearl Falls and Pearl Creek since the sunlight on the mist appeared to him as pearls.

Lakes James, Eleanor, Marjorie, Oliver and Adelaide were named for the children of Thomas O'Farrell, one of the first rangers in the Park. They lived in Buckley. Lake Tom was named for O'Farrell himself. He in turn named Klickitat Creek and Knapsack Pass.

Mount Ruth was named for Ruth Knapp, whose father was a prospector up on the mountain which bears her name.

There are two sources credited with naming Mount Beljica, just outside the Nisqually Entrance. The first story has it named by James Longmire, using the first letter of the names of each of his kids. Meany, however, claims the peak was named for a party of nine young people who visited it in July 1897. B was for Burgon D. Mesler, the e for any one of three -Elizabeth Drabe, Elizabeth Sharp and Elizabeth Mesler, the l for Lucy K. LaWall, the J for Jessie K. LaWall, the i for Isabel Mesler, the c for Clara Mesler, and the a for Alexander Mesler.

The Longmires were among the more prolific place namers. Names credited to the various Longmires are: Mount Ararat, Bear Prairie, Devils Dream Creek, Denman Falls, Fishers Hornpipe Creek, Martha Falls named for the deceased wife of Elcaine Longmire -(info supplied by Meany), Paradise (Glacier, River and Valley), and Pigeon Springs.

Fryingpan Glacier, Ingraham Glacier, Moraine Park, Steamboat Prow and The Wedge were all named by geologist Israel C. Russell before the turn of the century. Jules Stampfer, early day guide, named Cowlitz Rocks, Edith Creek and Myrtle Falls.

Mazama Ridge. Mazama is the Spanish word for "mountain goat." It is also the name of the climbing club in Portland.

The name "Cascades" derives from the Great Falls of the Columbia, which have long since been drowned by Bonneville Dam. The Cascade Range runs from northern California to southern Canada. (Reader's Digest, May 1967).

RECORDING AND STANDARDIZING THE NAMES

In 1916 U. W. history professor Edmund S. Meany began a massive effort to record all known area place names. Seven years later he produced the classic "Origin of Washington Geographic Names".

In 1919 Park Superintendent Roger Toll made the first effort to standardize and organize the matter of park names. He wrote: "The Park Service is interested in having names applied to the various scenic points that are now unnamed. The most desirable names are the original Indian names, or if these are too long or

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unpronounceable, their English equivalents are often very good.

"If no original name can be found, and a name is to be supplied, the Indian names may be drawn upon with advantage, but this should be done by an expert. Descriptive names are very good. The only thing most difficult to avoid is the indiscriminate naming of scenic features after persons."

By the 1920's, the United States Geographic Board was publishing name decisions of features within Mount Rainier National Park. The state name board is the State Board of Geographic Names, Dept. of Natural Resources, Olympia, WA 98504.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED NAMES PRIOR TO 1931

Existing place names within the Park which were Board Decisions prior to June 30, 1932 were:

Anvil Rock, Beehive Pinnacle, Camp Muir, Carbon Glacier, Carbon River, Carter Falls, Castle Peak, Cataract Creek, Cathedral Rocks, Chenuis Creek and Chenuis Mountain, Christine Lake, Chutla Peak, Colonnade Cliff, Columbia Crest, Cowlitz Chimneys and Cleaver, Cowlitz Glacier and Park, Cushman Crest, Eagle Cliff and Peak, Echo Cliffs and Rock, Edmunds Glacier, Elysian Fields, Emmons Glacier, Elysian Fields, Emmons Glacier, Eunice Lake, Fay Peak, Flett Glacier, Fryingpan Creek and Glacier, Glacier Island, Gibraltar Rock, Grand Park, Huckleberry Basin and Creek, Indian Henrys Hunting Ground, Ingraham Glacier, Inter Fork, White River, Inter Glacier, Ipsut Creek and Pass, Kautz Creek and Glacier, Lane Peak, Liberty Cap, Little Tahoma Peak, Madcap Falls, Mazama Ridge, McClure Rock, Meadow Creek, Meadow Creek, Middle Fork, Cowlitz River, Moraine Park, Mother Mountain, Mount Rainier, Mount Wow, Mowich Lake and River, Nahunta Falls, Narada Falls, Needle Rock, Nisqually River, North Mowich River and Glacier, Observan Rock, Ohanapecosh Glacier and River, Paradise Glacier and River, Paradise Valley, Pearl Creek and Falls, Pinnacle Peak, Plummer Peak, Point Success, Ptarmigan Ridge, Puyallup Glacier and Cleaver, Pyramid Creek, Glacier and Peak, Reflection Lakes, Ricksecker Point, Russel Glacier, Saint Andrews Park and Rock, Saint Elmo Pass, Sluiskin Falls and Mountain, South Mowich Glacier and River, South Tahoma Glacier, Spray Creek, Falls and Park, Spunkwush Creek, Stevens Creek, Glacier, Peak and Ridge, Success Cleaver, Divide and Glacier, Tahoma Creek and Glacier, Tatoosh Creek and Range, Tolmie Creek and Peak, Tumtum Peak, Unicorn Peak, Van Horn Creek, Glacier and Park, Washington Cascade, West Fork, White River, White River, White River Park, Willis Wall, Williwakas Creek and Glacier and Wilson Glacier.

DECISIONS of the United States Geographic Board, No. 29, June 30, 1932

SOME 1932 FEDERAL MRNP NAME DECISIONS

Location names which became federally "official" in 1932 (without note of the origin of the name) were: Ada Creek, Adelaide Lake, Affi Falls, Alice Falls, Alki Crest, Allen Lake, Arthur Peak, August Peak, Baker Point, Bald Rock, Barrier Peak, Basalt Creek, Basaltic Falls, Bear Park, Bee Flat, Bench Lake, "The Bench", Berkeley Park, Berry Peak, Boulder Creek, Boundary Creek, Boundary Peak, Brown Peak, Buell Peak, Burnt Peak, Burroughs Mountain, Butter Creek, Canyon Ridge, The Castle, Cataract Falls, Chenuis Falls, Chenuis Lakes and Mountain, Chinook Creek, Cliff Lake, Clover, Cold Basin, Comet Falls, Cougar Falls, Cowlitz Divide, Cowlitz Rocks, Crater Creek, Crescent Creek, Lake and Mountain, Cress Falls, Crystal Lake, Deadwood Creek, Dege Peak, Devils Dream Creek, Dick Creek, Division Rock, Doe Creek, Double Peak,

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MRNPA T-SHIRT DESIGN CONTEST

It hardly seems possible, but it has been more than ten years since MRNPA was founded early in 1985. To help celebrate our tenth anniversary, the board of directors is going to sponsor a T-shirt design contest with the winner receiving a free T-shirt.

The winning design will be used on T-Shirts available for purchase by members, family and friends. Members of all ages are encouraged to participate in the contest. (any wording should be consistent with our statement of purpose).

Some suggested design criteria are:

- The design should have a tenth anniversary theme.
- A two or three color design is preferable.
- The final product of the design should be a camera-ready original.

The MRNPA logo may be used but doesn't have to be. Please send all entries to:

Jeff Goulden
4710 - 129th Avenue East
Sumner, WA 98390

The deadline for entries is April 15, 1996. The Winning entry will be selected by the board.

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Eleanor Lake, Elizabeth Ridge, Emerald Ridge, Ethania Falls, Ethel Lake, Fairy Falls, Falls Creek, Fan Lake, Fir Lake, Fish Creek, Fishers Hornpipe, Florence Peak, Forest Lake, Mount Fremont, Frozeake, Garda Falls, Lake George, Giant Falls, Glacier Basin, Goat Island, (2 -mountain and cleaver rock), Golden Lakes, Gove Peak, Governors Ridge, Granite Creek, Grant Creek, Green Lake and Park, Hayden Creek, Hidden Lake, Howard Peak, Independence Ridge, Indian Bar, Iron Mountain, James Lake, Jeanette Heights, Josephine Creek, June Creek, Klapatche Park and Ridge, Klickitat Creek, Knapsack Pass, Kotsuck Creek, Larrupin Falls, Laughingwater Creek, Lee Creek, Liberty Cleaver, Limpid Creek, Lost Creek, Maple Creek and Falls, Marcus Peak, Margaret Falls, Marie Falls, Marjorie Lakes, Marmot Creek, Marsh Lakes, Martin Peak, Mildred Point, Mineral Mountain, Mirror Lakes, Mist Park, Moraine Creek, Mosquito Flat, Natural Bridge, Needle Creek, Nickel Creek, Northern Crags, North Puyallup, Ohanapecosh Park, Olallie Creek, Old Desolate, Pacific Point, The Palisades, Panhandle Gap, Panorama Point, Panther Creek, Paul Peak, Pigeon Peak, Pinnacle Glacier, Mount Pleasant, Prospector Creek, Pyramid Park and Peak, Ranger Cre, Redstone Peak, Round Pass, Rushingwater Creek, Rust (not Rush) Ridge, St. Andrews Creek, St. Jacobs Lake, St. Johns Falls, Sarvent Glaciers, Satulick Mountain, Scarface Mountain, Shadow Lake, Shaw Creek, Shriner Lake, Silver Falls, Skyscraper Mountain, Slide Mountain, Snow Lake, Sourdough mountains, South Puyallup River, Squaw Lake, Steamboat Prow, Sunbeam Falls, Sunrise Creek, Ridge and Amphitheater, Sunset Park, Sweet Peak, Sylvia Falls, Tamanos Mountain, Tato Falls, Tenas Creek, Tillicum Point, Tipsoo Lake, Tizah Peak, Tokaloo Rock, Tom Lake, Trixie Falls, Twin Falls (falls and creek), Tyee Peak, Unicorn Creek and Glacier, Vernal Park, Virginia Peak, Wahpenayo Peak, Wallace Peak, Wauhaukaupauken Falls, Windy Gap, Winthrop Creek, Wright Creek and Yellowstone Cliffs.

Notations in the 1932 Geographic Board Decisions regarding name origins were as follows:

Allen Lake: named for O. D. Allen, professor of Botany at Yale.

Alta Vista: named by John P. Hartman party, 1889.

Crescent Mountain: named by Bailey Willis, geologist, 1883.

Ethania Falls: the lower of three closely associated waterfalls on St. Andrews Creek.

Hessong Rock: named for a photographer who lived at Lake Kapowsin.

Larrupin Falls: the middle of three closely associated waterfalls on St. Andrews Creek.

Lodi Creek: named for miners.

Mary Belle Falls: named for a daughter of E. S. Hall, former superintendent of park.

Mystic Lake: named by Prof. J. B. Flett and H. H. Garretson, who saw a mysterious temporary whirlpool near the outlet.

Owyhigh Lakes: named for Great Yakima war chief.

Russel (one "I" according to the U.S. Geographic Board) Cliff: named by the Mountaineers for Prof. I. C. Russell.

Ruth Mountain: named for a daughter of prospector who built

Knapp's Cabin, tourist landmark in Glacier Basin.

Sarvent Glaciers: named in honor of H. M. Sarvent, engineer, who made first detailed map of the mountain.

Seattle Park: named for the city of Seattle.

Trixie Falls: named for a daughter of Supt. E. S. Hall.

Van Horn Creek: named for Rev. F. J. Van Horn, member of the Mountaineers Party, 1909.

Van Trump Canyon: named for P. V. Van Trump, who with Gen. Hazard Stevens, made the first ascent of the mountain in 1870.

Wapowety Cleaver: named for Indian guide of Lieut A. V. Kautz in attempted ascent of mountain in 1857.

Wedge, The: named by Prof. I. C. Russell and party, 1896.

Whitman Crest: named in honor of Dr. Marcus Whitman, missionary to the Indians, who with his wife and 12 others, were murdered by them in 1817.

MORE MEANY MEANINGS

In his 1923 "Origin of Washington Place Names" Edmund Meany gives more insight into the naming of more of the park's features, and those who named them:

Burroughs Mountain: was originally called John Burroughs Mountain, since it was named for the early naturalist.

Cowlitz River: The name appeared as early as the Lewis and Clark reports, 1805-1806, where it was spelled Coweliskee. It appeared in the writings of all subsequent explorers.

Cowlitz Rocks were named by guide Jules Stampfer, to satisfy the curiosity of his companies of tourists who wanted to know the name of the interesting formations.

Cushman Crest: was named in honor of Congressman F. W. Cushman.

Denman Falls: named by Ben Longmire in honor of his friend A. H. Denman of Tacoma, an enthusiastic mountaineer and photographer.

Echo Rock was originally named Seattle Rock by Major E. S. Ingraham, because it may be seen from that city. He did not know who changed the name to Echo Rock.

Edith Creek: was another Jules Stampfer name, after a member of one of his parties.

Edmunds Glacier: In 1883, the glaciers were visited by Vice President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and U.S. Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont. His name was bestowed on the glacier.

Faye Peak: was named in honor of Miss Fay Fuller of Tacoma, the first female to climb Mount Rainier.

Governors Ridge: was named by early Park Superintendent Ethan Allen.

Indian Henrys Hunting Ground: About 1870, a Cowlitz Indian hunted mountain goats in that region. Henry Winsor, a pioneer mail

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carrier, asked the man his name and got an unpronounceable answer. "That's no name," said Winsor, "Your name is Indian Henry." His insult stuck. On an early map, the word "Indian" was omitted, but the United States Geographic Board voted to restore it. P. B. Van Trump said the Indian's name was Sotolick. -Meany.

Lake Allen: was originally called Lake O. D. Allen, in honor of the veteran Yale botanist who loved the mountain.

Liberty Ridge: was named by engineers of the U.S.G.S. in 1914 when they made the first official map of the Park. The name was suggested by John H. Williams, author of "The Mountain That Was God."

Margaret Falls and Mary Belle Falls: were both named in honor of daughters of E. S. Hall, an early Superintendent of the Park.

Mother Mountain: is so named because the figure of a matronly woman can be seen silhouetted against the sky by those traveling on the Carbon River Trail.

Observation Rock: was named in 1885 by Prof. L. F. Henderson, because of the extensive view of western Washington which can be had from its 8,364' top.

Plummer Peak: was named by Supt. Ethan Allen in honor of the late Fred G. Plummer, Geographer of the United States Forest Service. Supt. Allen also named Tato Falls near the foot of Nisqually Glacier.

Ricksecker Point: was named in honor of Eugene Ricksecker, who built the first government road in the Park.

St. Andrews Park: was named by some of the first campers in the region, a group of choir boys from St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church of Seattle. They also named St. Andrews Creek and St. Andrews Rock, at the entrance to Sunset Amphitheater.

St. Elmo Pass: was named by Major E. S. Ingraham, who said: "In 1887, I camped on the ridge with my party. During the night a great thunderstorm arose, and we could hear the peals of thunder below. A couple of boys who were with the party were sleeping above us. Suddenly they called out that the storm was over because they could see the stars. I, too, saw stars, but I did not think they were real. I got up and began to investigate. What they boys thought were stars was St. Elmo fire which had settled on their alpenstocks. Even the cooking utensils were aflame with it, and our heads shone. I explained the phenomenon and the place was called St. Elmo Pass."

Sylvia Falls: Ben Longmire is quoted as saying, "Bill Stafford named some falls Sylvia Falls, after his sweetheart, and she has not spoken to him since."

Wapowety Cleaver: was named in honor of Wapowety, the Indian guide of Lt. A. V. Kautz during his attempted ascent of 1857.

Weer Rock: was named in honor of J. H. Weer, of Tacoma, who was the leader of The Mountaineers 1915 expedition, the first large party to encircle the mountain at snowline.

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CUT OUT AND PLACE IN YOUR DAY PLANNER FOR THOSE TIMES
WHEN YOU WANT TO REGISTER YOUR CONCERNS NOW!

(Continued from page 7)

Winthrop Glacier, Creek, etc.: were named in honor of Theodore Winthrop, an early journalist who passed close by the mountain in 1853, and recorded his observations in his book entitled, *"The Canoe and the Saddle."*

(all the above from Mt. Rainier, by Meany)

OUR GLACIERS BY ANY OTHER NAME

"Seven Great Glaciers Wiped Off Map, In Name, By Ignorant Government Clerks," read the 1910 Tacoma headline. Students of Mount Rainier geography had a collective case of apoplexy when a shipment of new government maps showed up with the glaciers renamed. Engineer Ricksecker's data was ignored in producing the new map, and the Winthrop Glacier had become the "White" Glacier.

Other changes were:

North Mowich Glacier was changed to "Willis."

South Mowich Glacier was changed to "Edmunds."

White River Glacier was changed to "Emmons."

North Tahoma Glacier was changed to "Tahoma."

South Tahoma Glacier was changed to "Wilson."

Little Cowlitz Glacier was changed to "Williwakas."

Park engineers Chittenden and Ricksecker were rightfully upset over the changes, which they attributed to the "arbitrary action" of clerks in Washington. Charges also surfaced that in one or two instances, the clerks had used their own names with the intention of giving themselves a fame that was otherwise unattainable. The guilty clerk never was identified, but eventually most of the name changes were reversed, and the proper names restored. (News, 8/6/10).

NAME PRONUNCIATIONS

There's an old homily in Washington that once newcomers learn to pronounce Puyallup without stumbling, they're entitled to call themselves Washingtonians. (It's Pew-al-up).

Cayuse (Ky-use) Nisqually (Nis-kwally)

Chinook (Shin-nook)

Steilacoom (Still-a-come)

Mowich (Mow-witch)

Tatoosh (Tat-two-sh)

PLACES NAMED BY THE MOUNTAINEERS

The earliest recreational users of the Park, Seattle Mountaineers (club) also left a legacy of names. Following their famed 1909 outing, new names graced many park features: Avalanche Camp, Camp Curtis, (in honor of early photographer Asahel Curtis. Curtis was outing leader that year), Camp Hazard (in honor of Joe Hazard, chief guide early this century), Flett Glacier, Lake Ethel, Lake

James, Meany Crest, Russell Cliff, Seymour Peak (named for mountaineer W. W. Seymour, who was also ex-mayor of Tacoma.), Van Horn Creek and Weer Rock. Van Horn Creek (and Falls) was named in honor of Rev. F. J. Van Horn, a member of the Mountaineers' party of 1909.

BIBLICAL ALLUSIONS

Even biblical names found their way into mountain nomenclature in the form of (Mount) Ararat, (Frog) Heaven, Paradise, St. Andrews, St. Elmos, St. Pauls.

CRITTER PLACE NAMES WITHIN THE PARK

Antler Peak, Bear Park, Bear Prairie, Bee Flat, Beehive Rock, Buck Creek, Cayuse (Chinook for "horse") Pass, Cougar Falls, Cougar Rock, Crow Creek, Deer Creek, Doe Creek, Eagle Peak, Eagle Cliff, Eagle's Roost, Fawn Ridge, Fish Creek, Frog Heaven, Goat Creek, Goat Island, Goat Lake, Goat Mountain, Henskin Pass, Horse Creek, Marmot Creek, Mosquito Flat, Panther Creek, Pigeon Peak, Ptarmigan Ridge, Sheep Lake, Sheepskull Gap, Unicorn Peak.

MINERAL AND MINING NAMES AROUND THE MOUNTAIN

The prospectors also named features for minerals they found and hoped to find: Basalt Creek, Basaltic Falls, Carbon Glacier, Carbon River, Carbonado, Copper Creek, Copper Mountain, Crystal Mountain, Crystal Peak, Emerald Ridge, Gold Hill, Golden Lakes, Iron Mountain, Nickel Creek, Pearl Falls, Silver Creek, Silver Falls, and Silver Forest.

The old prospectors also left us some intangible souvenirs in the names they bestowed on features around the mountain. Among them Anvil Rock, Copper Mountain, Fryingpan Glacier, Grindstone Trail, Iron Mountain, Knapsack Pass, Lodi Creek, Lodi Valley, Mineral Mountain, Packtrain Ridge, Panhandle Gap, Pickhandle Point (outside the Park), Prospector Creek, Sourdough Mountains and Starbo Camp.

INDIAN PLACE NAMES

One Indian legacy left at Mount Rainier is the names of many of the prominent places.

Alki (soon, by and by) Crest.

Cayuse (name derived from a war-like Indian Tribe inhabiting the Inland Empire) Pass.

Chenius (thought to be an Indian tribal leader chin-chin-no-wah) Chinook (distortion of the original name of the Indian tribe 'Chenoke' who lived by the mouth of the Columbia River.) Chutla (Nisqually Indian term meaning "rock") Peak Cowlitz (originally 'Coweliskee' an ancestor of Chief Seattle, also an Indian Tribe.) Eagle Peak was renamed from 'Simlayshe' Peak

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(meaning "eagle".) Indian Bar - hunting place of Indian Henry's Hunting Ground (named for a Cowlitz Indian goat hunter whose real name was "Satulick").

Ipsut ("hidden place") Creek & Pass. The Indians pronounced it "Ipsoot."

Klapatche (a beloved Puyallup Chief) Park.

Klickitat ("beyond" - for the tribe that lived beyond the mountains) Mount Wow ("wow" was the Indian name for mountain goat and Mount Wow had lots of them.).

Mowich ("deer") Lake.

Nahunta (means "tall trees or timber". Name is from the Tuscanora Indians of North Carolina).

Nisqually (Indian tribe name).

Olallie ("little or berries - referring specifically to the salmonberry") The name was originally from the Bellebella language.) Creek Ohanapecosh ("look down on something beautiful") Alternate meanings were "deep blue stream", "deep blue holes" or "clear stream." Ohanapecosh waters are the clearest of the large streams in the park because of the absence of glacier flour. Len Longmire, son of James Longmire, one of the early pioneers in the Park, said the name was pronounced "Who-hanna-bagosh". Mr. W. P. Bonney, of the Washington State Historical Society, stated that the name originated when a young, good looking and exceedingly vain Indian who was fishing along the stream, noted his reflection in the clear blue waters, and exclaimed, "O-hanna-bagosh!" -- meaning "Oh handsome man." (Encyclopedia of Information).

Owyhigh Lakes ("Owhi" - the name of a famous Yakama Chief and outstanding fighter).

Puyallup ("generous people, or people who added more") Glacier and River.

Satulick Mountain ("a hunter").

Seattle Park (a chief on Puget Sound).

Sluiskin (Guide to Stevens and Van Trump) Falls and Mountain Spunkwash/Spukwash ("many small streams") Creek Squaw Lake at Indian Henry's (where Henry's wife camped while he hunted.) Taidnapam ("people of the Upper Cowlitz").

Tamanos ("spirit or evil spirits, taboo") Mountain.

Tatoosh ("nourishing breast") Range.

Tenas ("little") Creek.

Tillicum ("people") Point.

Tipsoo ("grassy") Lake.

Tumtum ("heart") Peak.

Tyee ("chief, head man") Peak.

Uphascap (the Carbon River).

Wahpenayo Peak (one of Indian Henry's father in laws).

Wapowety Cleaver: (Kautz's Guide).

Wauhaukaupauken ("spouting water") Falls.

Whulge (the salt water of lower Puget Sound).

Yelm (from the Salish chelm or schelm) ("heat waves") It referred specifically to the radiation seen when looking across a flat surface. To the Indians, this was a visible manifestation of the Invisible Power (Great Spirit) in the sky.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Unbeknownst to many, at least fourteen monuments and memorials are scattered around the park. They are:

Camp Schurman - Originally known as the Camp Schurman Memorial Shelter, there is a bronze plaque commemorating Clark E. Schurman, a beloved chief guide at the mountain.

Elevation Commemorative Plaque - Following the verification of the 1989 Satellite measurement of the mountain, a plaque with the new height of 14,411.1" was placed in Paradise Inn.

Marine Memorial - Commemorating the December 10, 1946 loss of a Marine Transport plane carrying 32 U.S. Marines which crashed on the upper slopes of the South Tahoma Glacier. There were no survivors and the Marine's bodies remain entombed in the glacial ice of Mt. Rainier. The plaque is at Round Point. Relatives of the victims meet at the mountain each year and place flowers on the plaque. (TNT 6/19/82).

Mather Memorial - by the Administration Building at Longmire.

This plaque was unveiled July 2, 1932 at Chinook Pass, under the direction of Asahel Curtis, Chairman of the Rainier National Park Advisory Board, Governor Roland Hartley, and Doctor Edmund S. Meany of the University of Washington.

McClure Monument - "The Turtle" monument on Burroughs Mountain.

Meany Memorial - On Burroughs Mountain out of Sunrise, this memorial stone bench was erected and dedicated in 1936 to honor historian and Mountaineers president Edmund S. Meany, who died in 1935.

Mountain Troops Memorial - This plaque honoring the 10th Mountain Division is in the Paradise Flower Fields (on "Theosophy Ridge" beside the trail to Alta Vista,) where the troops held maneuvers in 1942.

Professor Russell Cairn - by the former terminus of the North Mowich Glacier near Division Rock. The glacier has receded a mile back since this marker was put in.

Stevens-Van Trump Historical Monument - a stone and concrete bench near Sluiskin Falls 1.5 miles NE of Paradise at an elevation of 5,900 feet, on the Skyline Trail to the old Paradise Ice Caves. Constructed in 1920 on the fiftieth anniversary of the pioneer's climb, this is also called "the 1870 Climbing Memorial," "The Monument" and "The Sluiskin Monument" which a 1920's Guide lists as the place where Chief Sluiskin waited for the return of the first summit climbers. It was co-built by the Mountaineers and the Mazamas.

T-33 Accident Memorial - A plaque dedicated to the memory of two McChord pilots killed in an aircraft accident on the mountain. It read: In memory of Col. Wilfred B. Crutchfield and Major Ivan E. O'Dell, USAF, April 15, 1968." It was placed on the East Wall of Paradise Inn.

Tolmie Monument - near Mowich entrance, commemorated the 1833 arrival here of Dr. William Tolmie, the first white man to explore the area. This monument was dedicated September 2, 1933, 100 years after he came to the area, in the presence of

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Tolmie's son, Simon Fraser Tolmie, then Prime Minister of British Columbia. The small bronze plaque was mounted on a pylon of logs. It is now gone.

1981 Climbing Disaster Memorial - A plaque on the wall of the Paradise Visitor Center memorializes the eleven climbers who were killed in the 1981 icefall. A beautiful picture of the mountain on the plaque was made from film found in the camera of one of the dead climbers, Jonathan Laitone, 27, of Ann Arbor, MI. (TNT June 26, 1982).

World War II Memorial - An unusual Memorial Day observance was held in 1948 when a contingent of 10th Mountain Division veterans and friends made an early season climb to place a wreath on the summit in memory of all mountaineers killed in World War II. The party also used the event to spearhead a drive by the Mountain Cabin Memorial Association, led by Ome Daiber, to build cabins throughout the state as memorials to mountaineer servicemen. (TNT 5/26/48).

Wright Memorial. This plaque is on Aurora Peak near Klapatche Park. It is a bronze plate in memory of George E. Wright, and was dedicated by Mountaineers President Edmond Meany. The plaque reads "George E. Wright, 1867 - 1923, Citizen Mountaineer Friend Climbed Here On His Last Visit To the Hills. This Memorial Placed By The Mountaineers 1924.

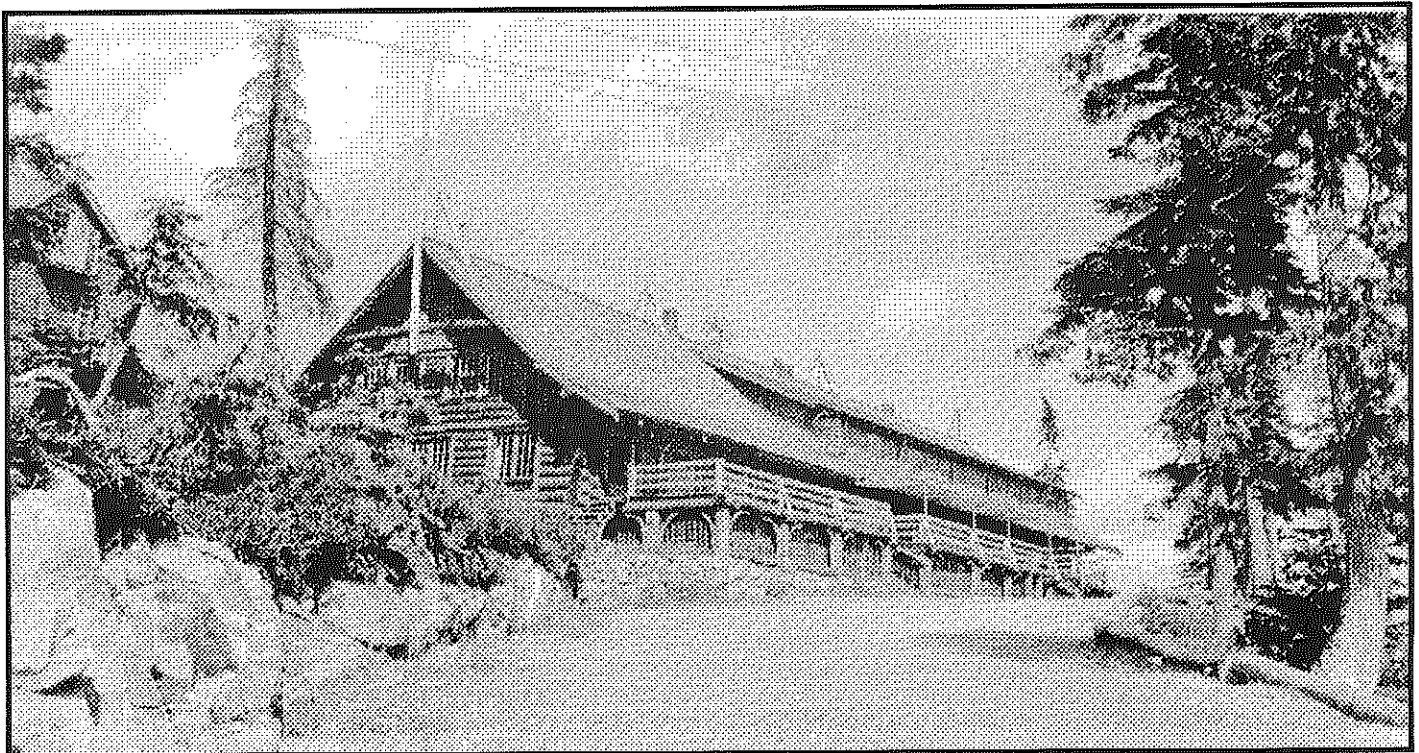
Forum/Opinion

Mount Rainier Resort at Park Junction

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on this Master Plan Resort is about to be issued from Pierce County Planning & Land Service. A 30 day public response period follows. Paradise Chapter, R-CAUSE (Rural Citizens Against Urban Sprawl) stand in opposition to this project for a variety of reasons. To "rezone a 400 acre site from General-Rural to C-2PDD for construction of an (eventual) 18 hole championship golf course, 300 room lodge, 400 vacation/recreation homesites and condominiums, a 150 room Executive Inn, 200 employee housing units, 100 units of cabins and clustered housing, a 300 unit R-V Park, a 70,000 sq. ft. retail center, forest interpretive center and train station, in 5 phases over a 10 year period," seems ludicrous to many residents of these rural communities.

Some wonder if the fact that we live in a "volcanic hazard zone" is being addressed. Pierce Counties' Title 21, "Geologically Hazardous Areas, Chapter 21.14 (21.14.020 AA) defines, "volcanic hazard areas means those areas subject to pyroclastic flows, mudflows, or related flooding resulting from geologic or volcanic events on Mount Rainier." Since it's likely the area of the resort would be a "geologically hazardous area" which prohibits or restricts certain types of development, (ie: schools, hospitals, etc.) should not this project be scrutinized carefully? In a "devils advocate" setting, it was pointed out to me, that I, as an individual, can live in this area relatively unrestricted. Thus as "private

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Recognize this former Mt. Rainier lodge?

The picture was taken in 1922 by A. M. Colquhoun, a student of Ansel Adams

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property owners" should not the proponents of this huge resort have the same right? NO. New words to my vocabulary are, "interjurisdictional consistency", which means "one community's plan does not adversely affect another community." These private property owners intend to drop a city into our very rural mi! This affects us! We make an independent choice to live here, knowing it is potentially hazardous. Will resort proponents be permitted to bring large numbers of patrons/tourists to their destination facility without making them aware? Without an emergency preparedness plan (we have none—one of our fire commissioners is one of the resorts proponents.) Without an evacuation plan? The Fire-Commissioner proponent mentioned an "alarm system." At whose expense? Most likely, not theirs exclusively since the entire area consists of this "geologically Hazardous area." It's my understanding, alarm systems, also, leave room for human error!

According to papers prepared by the USGS, landslides and debris flows, even currently without a volcanic event, present concern. These papers state, that large debris flows can reach more than 110 mi. (177 km) per hr. on the volcano's steep flanks. Velocities of small flows like those on Tahoma Creek commonly range 10-20 mi. (16-34 km) per hr; these flows typically have steep, bouldery snouts—up to 30-60 feet (9-18 m) high in constricted parts of a stream valley.

Proponents of this Master Plan Resort need to consider the impact and overall affect a geological event would have upon their neighbors, who would become responsible for resort patrons in such an event, and the fact that, as of yet, they have failed to address this particular part of the resort issue.

Jo Lowe
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(used with permission of Volcano Quarterly)

Hey, Look us over... MRNPA and the information Superhighway

by Jeff Goulden

MRNPA, along with other conservation organizations, has entered the "Information Superhighway." At this time, we are well up the on-ramp and starting to accelerate. Before long, we should be up to cruising speed.

The Information Superhighway, for those who haven't kept up with recent developments, is a worldwide network of computers officially called the Internet. Originally, the Internet was a government project mostly used by scientists to share research.

Today, many companies, organizations and individuals are taking advantage of what the Internet has to offer. This network will be advantageous to MRNPA in two areas, electronic mail (E-mail) and the World Wide Web (Web).

E-mail has the potential to improve communications among our Board of Directors, membership and government officials. We are now in the process of updating our member database with E-mail addresses. If you use E-mail at home or work, please let us know your address. Please send all responses to Jeff Goulden at the E-mail address - GouldenJA@aol.com

The Web is the graphical segment of the Internet that allows businesses and organizations to market their products and services electronically. Each organization using the Web has its own 'home page'. The 'home page' uses text and graphics to convey the organization's message to the viewer. MRNPA will use the Web to increase the organization's exposure to the public. If you have a chance, please visit our Web site at <http://www.halcyon.com/rdpayne/mrnpa.html> Our home page provides a variety of content, e.g., a statement of purpose, membership application, park information, calendar of events, copies of our newsletter, etc.

Participation in the Internet should prove to be an exciting project for MRNPA. Stay on board as we pick up speed on the Information Superhighway.

1996 Work Parties!

Work party volunteers, mark your calendars! Work parties for the coming season are tentatively scheduled for the following dates:

Saturday, May 18

Saturday & Sunday August 15-16

Saturday, September 14

The locations for the work parties have not yet been determined, but as in the past, we expect the May 18 event to be in the Carbon river area and the September 14 event to be assisting in planting wildflowers along the trails above paradise.

If you are not yet a work party volunteer and would like to be one or have been a volunteer in the past and think you have been dropped from the list, contact Dick Baker, MRNPA Work Party Coordinator at (206) 282-1064. Dick will add your name to the list of volunteers to be sent specific information about 1996 work parties.

With its lofty summit pushing up into the sky and its massive glaciers carving its flanks, Mount Rainier dominates the Pacific Northwest. Recognizing the scenic splendor of this magnificent mountain and of the high meadowed ridges and the virgin forests that surrounded it, in 1899 Congress "dedicated and set (it) apart as a public park, to be known and designated as Mount Rainier National Park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people". Mount Rainier National Park became the nation's fifth national park.

The world has changed in many ways since 1899. No longer is Mount Rainier National Park an outpost requiring several days of serious travel to reach. No longer are the Park's boundaries surrounded by seemingly endless forest. Today's Mount Rainier National Park is an island of wilderness in a sea of clear cuts, visited by more than two million people each year.

In 1985 a group of citizens concerned about the future of Mount Rainier National Park joined together to form Mount Rainier National Park Associates (MRNPA) to preserve and protect the natural state of the Park and to promote wise stewardship of its resources. Today MRNPA continues to work toward those original goals. Acting as an independent watchdog and advocate for protection of the Park, we monitor and comment on activities both inside and outside Park boundaries.

MRNPA representatives have testified before Congress on Park issues. We have worked vigorously to oppose projects that we feel negatively impact the Park, such as the proposal to widen Highway US 410 within Park boundaries. We perform volunteer work inside the Park at least three times each year. The work of preserving and protecting the Park needs to be done at all levels and the work continues.

If you share with us a passion for Mount Rainier National Park, concern about its future, and a vision that it should always remain a wild and natural place, we invite you to join MRNPA. As a member you will receive the MRNPA newsletter, occasional special mailings on issues impacting the Park, and invitations to donate your labor during the MRNPA trail maintenance and meadow revegetation work parties. More importantly, you will be supporting an organization that is working to preserve the wilderness beauty and splendor of Mount Rainier National Park "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" of present and future generations. To become a member, mail your name, address, and \$10 for your first year's dues to:

Treasurer, Mount Rainier National Park Associates
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Seattle, WA 98115-3802