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# Ancient History: Trip to Mount Rainier in 20's

By Bryon Fish

April 9, 1965

The April issue of Howdy's Happenings, published by the Good Outdoor Manners Association, comments on the fact that Mount Rainier National Park is 66 years old. It was established in March, 1899, as the fifth national park.

The first visitors left Tacoma by interurban, switched to a horse drawn stagecoach that went past Lake Kapowsin, and stayed overnight in Eatonville.

It took most of the next day for the stage to get to Longmire, where the Inn was operated by the Longmire family. The climb to Paradise Valley was on foot or horseback.

Automobiles were allowed to enter the park in 1907, but until 1915 the end of the line for them was at Nisqually Glacier. Then a one-way road was opened to Paradise. Park attendance doubled to 35,166.

It all sounded like a historical item until I started recalling our family's first trip to Mount Rainier.

It doesn't make any difference how old you are, Ancient History is that period before you were born, or at the latest, before your first experience with the subject. To a 19-year-old the Second World War was fought in ancient times.

So, going to Mount Rainier National Park by stagecoach, as described in Howdy's Happenings, might be ancient history, but a trip in the early 1920's - well, that was just "when we were kids."

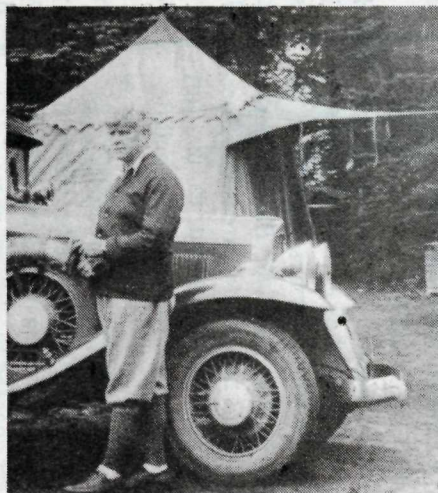
Of course, it also is "a long time ago," when nobody thought of buzzing there and back in a day. They did not think of it because it would have been virtually impossible.

It was a minimum two-day trip, which meant packing the automobile with camping gear and food. Two families enjoyed a safer feeling if they traveled together, in case one car broke down.

Since we lived out north of Seattle, we had to leave by 8 o'clock in the morning to be reasonably sure of arriving at Longmire in time to make camp and cook dinner.

The passage south through the city must have been out Rainier Avenue. There was no Highway 99 (or Inter-State 5), and the main route to Tacoma was by the West Valley Highway - Renton, Tukwila, Orillia and along the foot of the ridge west of Kent and Auburn.

Somewhere in there the road turned the corner, probably through Milton to Tacoma. From Tacoma, the route led south through Spanaway and the prairie east of Fort Lewis. By that time it was noon and we stopped in a school yard for lunch.



We went chugging on, into the afternoon. Everybody said "Ahh!" at the scenic grandeur encountered when the Ohop Valley came into sight. A restaurant, Ohop Bob's was the most famous one on the whole road because of its view.

No doubt the road jogged over to Eatonville before it went south to pick up the Nisqually River. At Ashford, the sense of adventure became acute. One had reached the last outpost, the final shopping center, before plunging on into the wilderness.

What with the stop to register and buy a windshield sticker at the gate it was 5 o'clock or later before a campsite was reached at Longmire.

Most of the next day was allotted for the round trip to Paradise Valley. Everybody stopped to look at the snout of Nisqually Glacier, which was then only 100 yards or so from the bridge crossing the river.

Besides, cars had to make the steep climb from there in groups. The winding road was one-way for the next four miles. The last driver in the descending group passed a flag to the traffic watchman, who gave it to the last motorist in the upbound convoy.

There were some pull-out spots for cars that burst into steam, trying to make the grade. The four miles took quite a spell. But after that, one could relax and go "Ooh!" at Narada Falls.

It was at least midafternoon when one returned to base camp at Longmire, and too late to go home. Some did jam a Mount Rainier trip into a week-end, but the standard time was three days.





## GOLDEN ACCESS PASSPORT

All citizens or persons domiciled in the United States, who are medically determined to be blind or permanently disabled for the purpose of receiving benefits under Federal law are entitled to the Golden Access Passport. This passport is issued without charge, and shall entitle the permittee and persons accompanying them entry to any National Park or other Federal entrance fee areas. The permittee is also entitled to use any designated recreation sites, facilities, equipment, or services provided at any Federal outdoor recreation area at 50% of the established recreation fees. This passport does not cover fees charged by concessioners or contractors.

The Golden Access Passport cards are available at all visitor centers, the Carbon River Entrance, and Park Headquarters.

## WILDERNESS MUSIC

Mount Rainier is filled with songs and sounds of the wilderness which are missing from our daily lives.

## HANDICAPPED FACILITIES

1981 has been designated by the United Nations as the "International Year of Disabled Persons." The Golden Access Passport is an example of the National Park Service's efforts to make access and services available to all persons, with special attention to disabled and handicapped persons.

The visitor centers and restrooms at Longmire, Paradise, Ohanapeosh, and Sunrise are fully accessible and designed to accommodate visitors in wheelchairs. New interpretive exhibits in the Sunrise Visitor Center are at wheelchair eye level. Relief models of Mount Rainier may be touched and felt in the Ohanapeosh and Sunrise Visitor Centers.

Many features of the park may be viewed by car. New colorful wayside interpretive exhibits are located at roadside viewpoints through the park and they provide easily read information on the park story.

A few fully accessible guest rooms are available in the Paradise Inn.

## Radio Rainier

For information on Mount Rainier National Park, tune your AM radio to 1610KHz, in the area of the park headquarters at Ashford and the Nisqually entrance. Also, you may dial 569-2343 for up-to-date information on park roads, trails, facilities, and weather, 24 hours a day.

## BOOKS and MAPS

The Mount Rainier branch of the Pacific Natural History Association offers books, maps and color slides at all visitor centers throughout the park.

Trip Planning Guides for Mount Rainier are an excellent buy at 75¢ each, and good trail guides for the first time or seasoned hikers.

U.S.G.S. topographic maps are a must for backpackers and climbers, and are sold at all visitor centers and hiker information centers, priced from \$1.25 to \$2.00.

"Pictorial Relief Map", by DEE MOLENAAR, is a full-color lithographic map in shaded relief showing ridges, glaciers, lakes, trails and roads. Map is suitable for framing, at \$4.50

"A Year on the Mountain," record album by GEOFFREY POISTER is a collection of wilderness-inspired music. The songs are both a celebration of wilderness beauty as well as a lament of its fragile, diminishing status.

The record album is available at the Natural History Association sales outlets in all park visitor centers.

The Pacific Northwest Natural History Association is a non-profit organization providing these publications to help you better understand and enjoy Mount Rainier National Park.

## LONGMIRE HIKERS CENTER

If you are planning a backpacking trip, use our trip planning table and maps, or browse the display of 30 hike descriptions. Check the Backcountry Camp Status Board for campsite availability, then present your itinerary to the ranger and s/he will be happy to issue a backcountry permit and answer your questions.

The Hikers Center Backcountry Reservation Desk accepts reservations up to 90 days in advance for Camp Muir, Camp Shurman, and group sites at trailside camps. For information on reservations write: Backcountry Desk, Mount Rainier National Park, Star Route, Tahoma Woods, Ashford, Washington, 98304, or call (206)569-2211 and ask for the Backcountry Reservation Desk.

**DRINKING THE WATER** can make you ill! The streams and lakes of Mount Rainier may not be as crystalline pure as they look. Low winter snowfall makes for less ground water to fill streams and lakes. This low water, together with human and wildlife contamination make all surface water suspected of harboring sufficient organisms that can make you ill.

All unpiped waters should be treated by boiling for one minute or treating with Iodine Crystals. Be safe, don't take home something that will make you sick

## Mount Rainier Hospitality Service

### Paradise Inn

569-2291

Rooms

Dining Room

Snack Bar

Gift Shop

### Longmire Inn

569-2565

Rooms

Cafeteria

Country Store

(gifts & groceries)

Gas

### Sunrise Lodge

663-2424

Snack Bar

Gift Shop

Camper Supplies

Gas



## INTER-DENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN SERVICES

(Sponsored by a Christian Ministry in the National Parks)

### COUGAR ROCK CAMPGROUND

Amphitheater 9:00AM  
7:30PM

### PARADISE

Paradise Inn Lobby 9:00AM  
Paradise Visitor Center 9:30PM

### OHANAPECOSH

Amphitheater 9:00AM  
7:30PM

### WHITE RIVER CAMPGROUND

Campfire circle 9:00AM

### ROMAN CATHOLIC MASS

### EATONVILLE

Our Lady of Good Counsel 10:00AM

### MORTON

Sacred Heart 10:30AM

### PACKWOOD (Saturday)

Presbyterian Church 5:00PM

## ICE CAVES ARE OPEN

Yes! After being buried by snow for several years the Paradise Ice Caves have melted open.

Ice caves are the product of air and water flowing under old bodies of ice, such as the Paradise and Stevens glaciers.

As the ice melts, sunlight passing through it gives the ice a beautiful blue color. Remember, the melting ice becomes weaker and can be dangerous to walk on or under.

The ice caves can be hazardous, and great care should be taken, especially late in the summer, when entering the caves. Heed the warning signs, as cave conditions will change daily.

If you venture into the ice caves, you will need; rain gear, waterproof boots, flashlight, and extra batteries. The caves are cold, wet, dark and footing is often slippery.

## GLACIERS OF MOUNT RAINIER

There are 25 named glaciers and some 50 small, unnamed glaciers and ice patches on the slopes of Mount Rainier. These ice masses range in size from less than 0.04 to 4 square miles. The total volume of ice on Mount Rainier has been estimated at 2 cubic miles. This year the U.S. Geological survey is measuring the thickness of each major glacier to determine the ice volume more accurately.

Glacier variations are sensitive indicators of climate change, and have long been studied with this in mind. Annual measurements of the position of the terminus (snout) of Nisqually Glacier began in 1918; the longest observational record on any glacier in the Western Hemisphere. Even more important than terminus variation, in terms of glacier dynamics and climate, is the record of changing thickness of the glacier. Annual thickness-change measurements at profiles, and mapping of the glacier at 5-year intervals were begun in 1931; 1981 marks the 50th anniversary of this unique and important undertaking.

The advance or retreat of a glacier represents adjustment to climatic conditions. Snow accumulation and ablation (melting) are dependent on yearly weather patterns as well as the location of the glacier on a mountain. In a given year, the balance between these processes is defined as positive or negative and describes the glacier's "net mass balance."

America's National Park System is a contract with all the unborn generations thousands and thousands of years from now; that we will deliver to them samples of what their country was like when their ancestors first saw it.

Most glaciers on Mount Rainier reached their maximum downvalley limit in the 1750's or 1850's. Moraines deposited far downvalley from present termini outline the limits of these advances. Trimlines, the district boundaries between older and younger forest; or forests and younger vegetation, suggest limits of the once greater extent of ice in the valleys. Scratches in bedrock, now far from glacial ice, also suggest the extent of ice cover during earlier advances.

Retreat from the last major glacial advance was slow until about 1920, when a rapid retreat of the ice began. Since 1950 a general advance of the larger glaciers has occurred. Until 1950, total retreat of the glaciers averaged about one-quarter of their length, but some, like the Paradise glacier, retreated drastically, and others, like the Winthrop and Carbon Glaciers showed very little change. In 1980, the smaller glaciers at Mount Rainier continued to retreat while most of the larger glaciers were still advancing.

This condition reflects the periods of the 1960's and early 1970's when greater volumes of snow were added to the glaciers than lost. The effect of low snowfall years in the mid to late 1970's will be seen in the glacial movements in coming years.



# Resource Management !

## ELK - MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

During the summer of 1962 a U.S. Forest Service Biologist, while conducting an aerial elk census along the Cascade Crest, counted over 300 elk in the vicinity of Shriners Peak. This observation generated concern about the impact of this large introduced ungulate on the sub-alpine meadows of Mount Rainier National Park.

Observations by park personnel indicated that elk inhabited Mount Rainier National Park only during the summer months and migrate to lower range outside the park during the winter. This fact limited the amount of direct control the National Park Service had over the situation and brought other land management agencies into the picture.

In 1967 the Mount Rainier Deer and Elk Management Coordinating Committee was formed with representatives from: U.S. Forest Service, the Washington State Game Department, and the National Park Service. Later, representatives from the Washington State Sportsman's Council and the Weyerhaeuser Company were invited to participate. The committee agreed it needed to know more about the elk's affects upon native vegetation, and their seasonal migrations in and out of the park. Therefore it was necessary to research the following

1. What was the total population and characteristics of the herd.
2. Was the population a resident herd or did it migrate outside the park during winter.
3. What was the elk impact on sub-alpine environment.
4. What areas of the park were most intensively utilized.

Part of the concern lies in the differing management objectives of the agencies involved. The Washington State Game Department and the U.S. Forest Service have differing responsibilities but both are actively involved in the management of habitat to promote the enhancement of big game populations. What the National Park Service see as elk "abuse" is viewed by the other agencies as elk "use".

The sub-alpine environments of Mount Rainier National Park might actually support a denser elk population than now exists based upon standing biomass of available vegetation. The concerns that elk impact within Mount Rainier National Park would result in the sub-alpine meadow system washing down the sides of the mountain are incorrect. Because the management objectives of the Park Service, as mandated by Congress, are quite different from the other two agencies, the National Park Service is responsible for

conserving and preserving the integrity of an ecologically unique sub-alpine meadow system. The National Park Service is not in the business of managing Mount Rainier's meadow system as elk summer range. We must preserve this unique ecological entity as part of the natural heritage of millions of Americans.

The National Park Service may have to accept elk within these sub-alpine meadows, as there are many points of re-introduction around the park boundary. However, a final solution to the elk problem will come through cooperation between all affected agencies and increased understanding of each agencies management objectives and philosophies. Further monitoring of the elk herds will advance this cooperation and understanding.

Elk are now a part of Mount Rainier's ecosystem. Further data gathered by continuous monitoring of the herds and their impacts upon vegetation will aid in developing a draft environmental assessment, and management action plan for public review. Regardless of the direction to be taken in the elk management in Mount Rainier National Park, success is dependent upon the continued cooperation of the Washington State Game Department and the U.S. Forest Service.



## PETS, PEOPLE AND PARKS

PETS ARE WELCOME in the park as long as you observe park regulations for the protection of the park resources.

Remember, some people come to the park to be alone, and consider the presence of pets as nuisances.

Keep pets on a leash or in your vehicle at all times. Pets are NOT welcome on trails or in the backcountry.

One experience of visiting a National Park is to see wildlife in their natural habitat. Dogs or other pets chasing or otherwise disturbing wildlife destroys this experience. Disregard of pet regulations can result in a fine, or possible injury to your pet.

## HUMAN WASTE

The proper disposal of human waste is important. For the benefit of those persons who follow, you must leave no evidence that you were there, and you must not contaminate the waters. This is especially important for regularly visited backcountry areas.

Hikers at trailside campsites should use outhouses provided, but these cannot become garbage cans. Hikers in the cross-country zones should apply the minimum impact ethic. Fortunately, nature has provided a system of very efficient biological "disposers" to decompose fallen leaves, branches, dead animals, and animal droppings in the top 6 to 8 inches of soil. If every hiker cooperates, there will be no backcountry sanitation problems. Cross-country hikers should use the individual "Cat Method" practiced by experienced backpackers.

The "Cat Method" includes the following steps:

1. Carry a light digging tool, such as an aluminum or garden trowel.
2. Select a screened spot 100 to 300 feet from the nearest water.
3. Dig a hole 6 to 8 inches deep. Remove sod (if any) in one piece.
4. Burning toilet paper is preferable to burying since it does not decompose quickly.
5. Fill the hole with loose soil after being used, and tramp in the sod. Nature will do the rest in a few days.

Climbers high on the mountain should select a safe location away from the climbing route and camping sites. Human waste in the climbing zone can be an unsightly problem and a potential hazard to water supplies for other climbers.

Limited research has been conducted on the impact of human waste on backcountry water sources, but we do know that for a margin of safety, all unpiped water should be boiled for one minute before using.

## FOREST SOILS!

The soils of Mount Rainier and the Cascade Mountains are the product of volcanic ash deposits from; Mount Rainier, Mount Mazama, Mount St Helens, and other volcanic peaks. There is a 10 inch deposit of Mount St Helens ash in the park from 3500 years ago. The ash deposited from Mount St Helens on May 18, 1980 is another part of the soil building process.

## VEGETATION

Spectacular sub-alpine meadows and flower fields have contributed to Mount Rainier National Park's world-wide reputation. The meadows generally occur between 5,000 and 6,500 feet, and the panoramas of mountain flowers combine to make this the most popular region in the park. Because the meadows are fragile, maintaining a balance between their preservation and use is extremely difficult.

Mount Rainier's alpine zone is unique in the Pacific Northwest. This zone begins at about 6,000 feet and extends to nearly 11,000 feet, nearly 3000 feet higher than alpine vegetation found elsewhere in Washington. Extreme growing conditions here, limit the growing season from 1/10 to 1/100 of that found in agricultural areas. High elevation plants cannot compete with other species in the lowlands.

Replacement of lost soils may take hundreds or thousands of years. High winds, heavy rains, and snowmelt runoff can quickly remove soil once the vegetation is lost.

Dr Edwards also points out that climbers, during a five year period, constructed 22 new campsites between Panorama Point and Camp Muir. The smoothed, rock-free campsites are, in effect, small deserts, resulting in no plant reproduction.

Some disturbances in alpine plant communities are caused by man. These disturbances include trampling and the wearing-in of trails, as well as campsite construction in alpine zones. Dr. Ola Edwards points out in her studies, that most alpine plant seedlings become established adjacent to stones. Where there are no stones or where they have been removed there is no plant reproduction.

Alpine plant species have extremely slow growth rates. Red heather meadows may be 7,000 years old. Revegetation of these alpine areas is difficult because of severe weather conditions, and the slow growth of the alpine plants.

It is easier to prevent damage to the alpine zone than to repair it. The best resource protection tool appears to be the management of human use to minimize damage to vegetation, and to preserve those plants that grow in the alpine environment. Although only the Camp Muir corridor and Camp Curtis are currently experiencing long-term impact, there is potential for damage to alpine plants in several other areas.

Each climbing route traverses the alpine zone, presenting a potential hazard to this zone. The construction of new campsites on the fellfields and other alpine areas is discouraged, while reasonable alternatives of camping on the snow or using designated campsites is encouraged.





## St. Helens



March 1980, Mount St. Helens awakened from its 123 year sleep, with a series of earthquakes. On May 18, 1980 the Pacific Northwest was made aware that the Cascade volcanoes are alive.

The story of Mount St. Helens' eruption has been told many times, and is available in print from sales outlets in the park and through out the Northwest. *Fire and Ice*, by STEPHEN L. HARRIS provides an excellent account of the mountain's history up to the May 18 eruption. The publications *Holocaust* and *Volcano* both describe the May 18 eruption.

### VIEW POINTS

Mount St. Helens **cannot** be seen from any park roads. Volcano viewpoints in the park require a walk of  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles one way. Remember, that Mount St. Helens has lost 1200 feet of its top, and will not have the same snow covered shape of the past.

The best viewing of Mount St. Helens is early in the day or late in the afternoon. Pick a clear day, as low clouds can obscure your view. Look to the southwest for a jagged ash-

covered shape, steam plumes and blowing ash may help to locate Mount St. Helens. The large snow covered peak to the southeast (left) is Mount Adams. Binoculars will help greatly to give you a better view.

**PARADISE:**  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile walk from parking lot to Alta Vista. Other views from Skyline trail.

**PINNACLE PEAK:** 1 mile from Reflection Lakes parking area to saddle on westside of peak.

**VAN TRUMP PARK:**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from trailhead.

For non-hikers there are viewpoints west and south of the park.

**COPPER CREEK:** Viewpoint is 6 miles from State Hwy 706 on Forest Road 159. Road 159 starts 3 miles west of the park in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Excellent view of Mount St. Helens and its crater.

**HOPKINS HILL:** Viewpoint is 4 miles west of Morton, Washington, off State Hwy 12. Turn right on Hopkins Hill Rd (now called Short Rd) and drive  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles on gravel road to view.

## MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK - HISTORY

March 2, 1899 marks the date Mount Rainier became a National Park, the fifth in the world. Today there are 330 different areas administered by the U.S. National Park Service. Mount Rainier is not only important for the features it preserves, but also it is one of the earliest National Parks. The first two National Park Service Directors visited Mount Rainier, and were closely involved in the planning and development of Yakima Park (Sunrise) in the northeast part of the park.

National Park Service history was shaped by the early parks, and the men and women who managed them.

A small log building located to the south of the Nisqually entrance is the oldest government building in the park. Known as the Oscar Brown cabin, since its construction in 1908 it has served as an entrance checking station, ranger office, and living quarters. During the past year the park's maintenance staff and YACC enrollees have worked to restore the beauty of this old building, and improve its livability.

Longmire was the Park Headquarters until 1979 when administrative offices were moved to Ashford. Longmire is still a hub of activity and if you are interested in history, take a self-guiding walking tour of the Longmire area. Stop at the historic Longmire Museum, for your copy of the map and guide.

	Sunrise	Sunset
July	4 5:16	9:11
	11 5:20	9:08
	18 5:29	9:00
	25 5:36	8:54
Aug	1 5:45	8:45
	8 5:55	8:34
	15 6:05	8:30
	22 6:15	8:07
Sep	29 6:21	7:58
	5 6:30	7:45
	12 6:42	7:27
	19 6:50	7:18
Oct	26 7:00	7:00
	3 7:10	6:46
	10 7:20	6:28
	17 7:31	6:16

## RAIN, SNOW, SLEET & HAIL

Mark Twain said, "Everybody talks about the weather, but no one does anything about it!" That's just about the way the Northwest weather is, a lot of talk about it, but not much you can do about it.

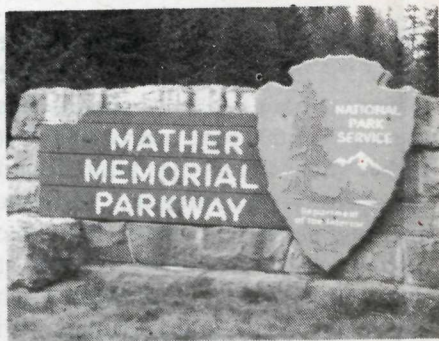
Paradise Ranger Station, 5400 feet above sea level, has recorded the greatest 12 month snowfall of any known place on earth. During the winter of 1971-72 a record 1122 inches of snow fell at Paradise. Three other years recorded snowfalls of over 1000 inches; 55-56, 71-72 and 74-75. The winter of 1980-81 had a total of 460 inches. In 1976 the Pacific Northwest experienced a year of very low snowfall, with only 409 inches. Low snow years also have occurred in the 20's, 30's, and 40's. These changes in snowfall are a part of the weather cycles recorded in the advance and retreat of glaciers on Mount Rainier.

### FULL MOON

July 16  
August 15  
September 13  
October 13

## MATHER MEMORIAL PARKWAY

The Mather Memorial Parkway stretches 60 miles along Hwy 410 through the Cascade Mountains. Parkway administration by the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service protects the old growth forest along the highway.



In the 1800's the first trail was built along the White River from Enumclaw to Glacier Basin. The trail later became a road and in the 1920's the dream of a direct link between Seattle and Yakima, through the Cascade Mountains east of Mount Rainier, became reality. Since this new road would increase visitor use and interest in the northeastern part of the park, Mount Rainier National Park began planning for the development of Yakima Park in 1929.

The parkway was conceived by and is named for Stephen T. Mather, the first director of the National Park

Service. Mather had a life long interest in the outdoors and was an important and respected conservationist of his time. Having made his fortune in industry, he turned his interests to government - National Parks. As his last field project and a spectacular memorial to this man of vision, the development of Yakima Park and the preservation of old growth forest along Mather Memorial Parkway remain for today's visitors.

Commercial vehicles are excluded from the park section of the Mather Memorial Parkway to enhance the recreational values of the highway.

Take the time to linger and enjoy the beauty of the forest and the scenic views along the Mather Memorial Parkway, an important recreational link between the east and west side of the Cascade Mountains.

Auto campgrounds are available in the Snoqualmie-Mount Baker National Forest north of the park, and in the Wenatchee National Forest east of the park. The White River Campground is 6 miles from the parkway on the road to Sunrise.

Tipsoo Lake, located between Cayuse and Chinook Passes, is a very popular, scenic stop along the parkway. Sub-alpine forest, flower meadows and lakes; with a panorama view of Mount Rainier for a backdrop enhance its setting. Hiking trails to Dewey Lakes, Naches Peak Loop, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail all began at Tipsoo Lake.

## PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

The 2500 mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail stretches from Canada to Mexico, along the summit of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges. Several miles of this Wilderness trail pass through Mount Rainier National Park, along the east park boundary, between Chinook and White Passes. This section of trail offers especially good views of Mount Rainier to the west.



"DON'T BE A VICTIM," says Park Ranger Bill Larson. Vacationers generally are in a relaxed frame of mind, and don't practice the same precautions against thievery as they might in the city. Unfortunately, thieves visit Mount Rainier along with the good folks.

Rangers urge locking everything of value in the car's trunk, or putting it out of sight, and locking all doors and windows. Purses, billfolds, cameras and other valuables can be prizes for a thief.

Report all suspicious persons in campgrounds or parking areas, and any thievery to a Park Ranger.

RAINIER MOUNTAINEERING, INC.



Climbing School  
Summit Climbs  
Ice Climbing






equipment  
sales &  
rentals

Paradise Guide House  
569-2227



# Schedule of Activities

LOCATION	TIME	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
LONGMIRE								
Hikers Center	7 - 7	•	•	•	•	•		
	7 - 9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Museum	8 - 6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Historic Walking Tour	1:00PM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Beaver Walk	7:00PM	•						
COUGAR ROCK CAMPGROUND								
Children's Program	10:00AM	•						
	2:00PM	•						
Campfire Program	9:00PM*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PARADISE								
Visitor Center	9 - 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Alta Vista Walk	10:00AM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Flower Walk	11:00AM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Meadow Walk	2:00PM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Nisqually Vista Walk	2:30PM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Afternoon Program	1:30PM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Evening Program	6:00PM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Evening Walk	7:30PM	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Night Walk	9:15PM						•	•
PARADISE INN								
Evening Program	9:15PM	•	•	•	•	•		
OHANAPECOSH								
Visitor Center	9 - 9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Grove of the Patriarchs walk	10:00AM	•						
Silver Falls Walk	2:00PM					•	•	•
Children's Program	10:00AM							•
Campfire Program	9:00PM*	•	•			•	•	•
WHITE RIVER CAMPGROUND								
Glacier Walk	10:00AM	•						
Campfire Program	8:00PM**	•				•	•	•
Night Walk	9:30PM							
SUNRISE								
Visitor Center	9:30 - 6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mini-walks (on the hour & ½ hour	1:00PM	•	•			•	•	•
IPSUT CREEK CAMPGROUND								
Glacier Walk	9:00AM							•
Campfire Program	9:00PM**						•	•

\* programs start ½ hour earlier August 1st.

\*\* programs start 1 hour earlier August 1st