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★★★★★ Rating: 3.5 - 72 reviews - Price range: 80 € - 118 €

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The Legend Spreads

Add to Bancroft the many other collections, and it is extraordinary that these legends of white gods existed in such remote areas and among so many unrelated native peoples of Alaska, Canada, the United States and Mexico, along the Central American bridge, and as far south as Chile. Even in the jungles of South America and the far-off islands of the Pacific, similar stories are told of a

culture-hero-god who comes from some distant land to civilize and teach the tribes. Upon departing, he promises he will return. Among the more prominent heroes are:

Yehl, Totem and *Raven* along the Alaskan and British Columbia coast,

Tacoma of the Yakima Indians in Washington,

Michabo and *Ioskeha* of the Algonquians and Iroquois in the N.W.,

Montezuma, a savior-god of the Pueblos in the S.W. United States,

Pahana, a wandering white brother to the Hopi,

Chinigchinich in Southern California,

Quetzalcoatl in Tula and Cholula, Mexico,

Kukulcan and *Itzamnd* of the Maya in Yucatan,
Votan in Chiapas, Mexico,
Wixepecocha in Oaxaca, Mexico,
Gukumatz of the Quiche in Guatemala,
Theobilahe in Nicaragua,
Bochica in Columbia,
Wako and *Shume* in the upper Amazon,
Viracocha of the Inca in Peru, and
Tiki of the Polynesian Islands.⁸

(See map, page 30)

These are only a few of the many bringers of culture who appear in Indian legends. They share similar physical descriptions: fair complexions, beards, long robes and sandals. Unlike the natives who revere them, they also share similar missions to enlighten and Of their people. How many more native tribes had hero tales now lost can only be guessed, but considering the ambitious attempts by some early zealots to minimize or obliterate these legends, it is a wonder they exist at all.

Fair Gods and Feathered Serpents: A Search for Ancient America's Bearded White God (by Terry J. O'Brien)

The self-sacrifice on the tree came to them from a white-bearded god who visited them 2,000 years ago. He is called different names by different tribes:

Tah-comah, Kate-Zahi, Tacopa, Nana-bush, Naapi, Kul-kul, Deganaweda, Ee-see-cotl, Hurukan, Waicomah, and Itzamatul.

Some of these names can be translated to: the Pale Prophet, the bearded god, the Healer, the Lord of Water and Wind, and so forth

<http://www.spiritualjourneys.com/article/diary-entry-a-gift-from-an-indian-spirit/>

Meaning of Tacoma

The name of our city comes from the Native American name for what is now known as Mt. Rainier. According to the sign posted by the replica of Job Carr's house (see below), the name "Tacoma" comes from the [Native American] name..., *Tacopid*, meaning "She who gives us the waters." NationMaster.com gives a similar explanation, *Tacobet*, or "mother of waters." Others have analyzed the original name *Tacoma* or *Tahoma* to mean "snow covered mountain." Still others state matter-of-factly, but without documentation, that *Tahoma* means "the mountain that was god." None of these translations of *Tahoma/Tacoma* are mutually exclusive. A snow-covered mountain is obviously the source or "mother" of waters for the region around it. I've not found hard evidence that natives of the Northwest ever believed Mt. Rainier to have been a god at one time, but if some once held that superstition, it may have been in recognition of the mountain being the source of the local waters that nourished and sustained them.* The name of our city always makes me think of a favorite scripture, John 7.37,38. **Please click on the photo below to magnify it for easier viewing!**

<http://walkingtacoma.blogspot.com/2005/07/meaning-of-tacoma.html>

Tacoma \t(a)-co-ma\ as a boy's name is a variant of Tahoma (Navajo), and the meaning of Tacoma is "snowy mountain peak".

<http://www.babyboyandgirlnames.com/boys/meaning/tacoma/>

Mount Rainier

Coordinates: 46°51′10″N 121°45′37″W﻿ / ﻿﻿ / ﻿

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Mount Rainier (pronounced: /reɪˈniər/ - *ray-NEAR*) is a massive stratovolcano located 54 miles (87 km) southeast of Seattle in the state of Washington, United States. It is the most topographically prominent mountain in the contiguous United States and the Cascade Volcanic Arc, with a summit elevation of 14,411 ft (4,392 m).^{[1][2]} Mt. Rainier is considered one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world, and it is on the Decade Volcano list.^[7] Because of its large amount of glacial ice, Mt. Rainier could potentially produce massive lahars that would threaten the whole Puyallup River valley.^[8]

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Name

Mount Rainier was first known by the Native Americans as Talol, or Tacoma or Tahoma, from the Lushootseed word [təqˈuʔbəʔ] ("mother of waters") spoken by the Puyallup. Another interpretation is that "Tacoma" means "larger than Mount Baker".^[9] This

Mount Rainier



Mount Rainier as viewed from the northeast.

Elevation	14,411 ft (4,392 m) NGVD 29 ^{[1][2]}
Prominence	13,211 ft (4,027 m) ^[3] <div>Ranked 21st^[4]</div>
Listing	U.S. state high point Ultra

Location



Mount Rainier National Park, Pierce County, Washington, U.S.

Range	Cascade Range
Coordinates	46°51′10″N 121°45′37″W﻿ / ﻿﻿ / ﻿ ^[5]
Topo map	USGS Mount Rainier West
	Geology
Type	Stratovolcano
Age of rock	500,000 years
Volcanic arc	Cascade Volcanic Arc
Last eruption	November to December 1894 ^[6]

comes from the Skagit "Ta", larger, plus "Koma (Kulshan)", Mount Baker.^[10] Other names originally used include Tahoma, Tacobeh, and Pooskaus.^[11] The current name was given by George Vancouver, who named it in honor of his friend, Rear Admiral Peter Rainier.^[12] The map of Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-1806 refers to it as "Mt. Regniere".

Climbing	
First ascent	1870 by Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump
Easiest route	rock/ice climb via Disappointment Cleaver

Although "Rainier" had been considered the official name of the mountain, Theodore Winthrop, in his posthumously published 1862 travel book *The Canoe and the Saddle*, referred to the mountain as "Tacoma" and for a time, both names were used interchangeably, although "Mt. Tacoma" was preferred in the city of Tacoma.^{[13][14][15]}

In 1890, the United States Board on Geographic Names declared that the mountain would be known as "Rainier". Following this in 1897, the Pacific Forest Reserve became the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, and the national park was established three years later. Despite this, there was still a movement to change the mountain's name to "Tacoma" and Congress was still considering a resolution to change the name as late as 1924.^[15]

In the excitement leading up to Super Bowl XLVIII John Hickenlooper, Governor of Colorado, named 53 mountains after the 53 members of the Denver Broncos. In response the Washington State Senate passed a resolution on Friday January 31, 2014 temporarily renaming the mountain Mount Seattle Seahawks. The resolution expired on midnight Monday, February 3 2014.^[16]

Geographical setting

Mount Rainier is the highest mountain in Washington and the Cascade Range.^[4] Mount Rainier is ranked third of the 128 ultra-prominent mountain peaks of the United States. Mount Rainier has a topographic prominence of 13,211 ft (4,027 m), which is greater than that of K2, the world's second-tallest mountain, at 13,179 ft (4,017 m).^[3] On clear days it dominates the southeastern horizon in most of the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area to such an extent that locals sometimes refer to it simply as "the Mountain."^[17] On days of exceptional clarity, it can also be seen from as far away as Portland, Oregon and Victoria, British Columbia.^[18]

With 26 major glaciers^[19] and 36 sq mi (93 km²) of permanent snowfields and glaciers,^[20] Mount Rainier is the most heavily glaciated peak in the lower 48 states. The summit is topped by two volcanic craters, each more than 1,000 ft (300 m) in diameter, with the larger east crater overlapping the west crater. Geothermal heat from the volcano keeps areas of both crater rims free of snow and ice, and has formed the world's largest volcanic glacier cave network within the ice-filled craters,^[21] with nearly 2 mi (3.2 km) of passages.^[22] A small crater lake about 130 by 30 ft (39.6 by 9.1 m) in size and 16 ft (5 m) deep, the highest in North America with a surface elevation of 14,203 ft (4,329 m), occupies the lowest portion of the west crater below more than 100 ft (30 m) of ice and is accessible only via the caves.^{[23][24]}

The Carbon, Puyallup, Mowich, Nisqually, and Cowlitz Rivers begin at eponymous glaciers of Mount Rainier. The sources of the White River are Winthrop, Emmons, and Fryingspan Glaciers. The White, Carbon, and Mowich join the Puyallup River, which discharges into Commencement Bay at Tacoma; the Nisqually empties into Puget Sound east of Lacey; and the Cowlitz joins the Columbia River between Kelso and Longview.

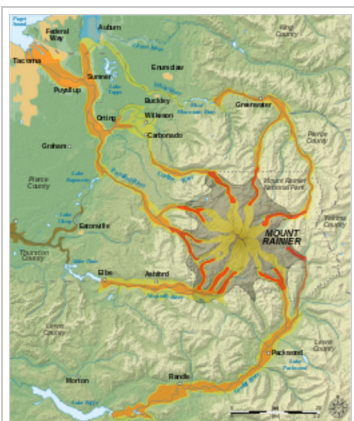


Subsidiary peaks

The broad top of Mount Rainier contains three named summits. The highest is called the Columbia Crest. The second highest summit is Point Success, 14,158 ft (4,315 m), at the southern edge of the summit plateau, atop the ridge known as Success Cleaver. It has a topographic prominence of about 138 ft (42 m), so it is not considered a separate peak. The lowest of the three summits is Liberty Cap, 14,112 ft (4,301 m), at the northwestern edge, which overlooks Liberty Ridge, the Sunset Amphitheater, and the dramatic Willis Wall. Liberty Cap has a prominence of 492 ft (150 m), and so would qualify as a separate peak under most of strictly prominence-based rules. A prominence cutoff of 400 ft (122 m) is commonly used in Washington state.^[25]

High on the eastern flank of Mount Rainier is a peak known as Little Tahoma Peak, 11,138 ft (3,395 m), an eroded remnant of the earlier, much higher, Mount Rainier. It has a prominence of 858 ft (262 m), and it is almost never climbed in direct conjunction with Columbia Crest, so it is usually considered a separate peak. If considered separately from Mt. Rainier, Little Tahoma Peak would be the third highest mountain peak in Washington.^{[26][27]}

Geology



Hazard map

Mount Rainier is a stratovolcano in the Cascade Volcanic Arc. Its early lava deposits are estimated at more than 840,000 years old and are part of the Lily Formation (about 2.9 million to 840,000 years ago). The early deposits formed a "proto-Rainier" or an ancestral cone prior to the present-day cone.^[28] The present cone is more than 500,000 years old.^[29]

The volcano is highly eroded, with glaciers on its slopes, and appears to be made mostly of andesite. Rainier likely once stood even higher than today at about 16,000 ft (4,900 m) before a major debris avalanche and the resulting Osceola Mudflow approximately 5,000 years ago.^[30] In the past, Rainier has had large debris avalanches, and has also produced enormous lahars (volcanic mudflows) due to the large amount of glacial ice present. Its lahars have reached all the way to Puget Sound, a distance of more than 30 mi (48 km). Around 5,000 years ago, a large chunk of the volcano slid away and that debris avalanche helped to

produce the massive Osceola Mudflow, which went all the way to the site of present-day Tacoma and south Seattle.^[31] This massive avalanche of rock and ice removed the top 1,600 ft (500 m) of Rainier, bringing its height down to around 14,100 ft (4,300 m). About 530 to 550 years ago, the Electron Mudflow occurred, although this was not as large-scale as the Osceola Mudflow.^[32]

After the major collapse approximately 5,000 years ago, subsequent eruptions of lava and tephra built up the modern summit cone until about as recently as 1,000 years ago. As many as 11 Holocene tephra layers have been found.^[28]

Modern activity and the current threat

The most recent recorded volcanic eruption was between 1820 and 1854, but many eyewitnesses reported eruptive activity in 1858, 1870, 1879, 1882 and 1894 as well.^[33]

Although Mount Rainier is an active volcano, as of 2010 there was no evidence of an imminent eruption.^[34]

However, an eruption could be devastating for all areas surrounding the volcano.^[35]

Mount Rainier is currently

listed as a Decade Volcano, or one of the 17 volcanoes with the greatest likelihood of causing great loss of life and property if eruptive activity resumes.^[36] If Mt. Rainier were to erupt as powerfully as Mount St. Helens did in its May 18, 1980, eruption, the effect would be cumulatively greater, because of the far more massive amounts of glacial ice locked on the volcano compared to Mount St. Helens^[32] and the vastly more heavily populated areas surrounding Rainier.^[37] Lahars from Rainier pose the most risk to life and property,^[38] as many communities lie atop older lahar deposits. According to USGS, about 150,000 people live on top of old lahar deposits of Rainier.^[8] Not only is there much ice atop the volcano, the volcano is also slowly being weakened by hydrothermal activity. According to Geoff Clayton, a geologist with a Washington State Geology firm, RH2 Engineering, a repeat of the Osceola mudflow would destroy Enumclaw, Orting, Kent, Auburn, Puyallup, Sumner and all of Renton.^[31] Such a mudflow might also reach down the Duwamish estuary and destroy parts of downtown Seattle, and cause tsunamis in Puget Sound and Lake Washington.^[39] Rainier is also capable of producing pyroclastic flows and expelling lava.^[39]

According to K. Scott, a scientist with the USGS:

"A home built in any of the probabilistically defined inundation areas on the new maps is more likely to be damaged or destroyed by a lahar than by fire...For example, a home built in an area that would be inundated every 100 years, on the average, is 27 times more likely to be damaged or destroyed by a flow than by fire. People know the danger of fire, so they buy fire insurance and they have smoke alarms, but most people are not aware of the risks of lahars, and few have applicable flood insurance."^[40]

The volcanic risk is somewhat mitigated by lahar warning sirens and escape route signs in Pierce County.^[41] The more populous King County is also in the Lahar area, but currently has no zoning restrictions due to





One of many emergency evacuation route signs in case of volcanic eruption or lahar around Mt. Rainier

volcanic hazard.^[42] More recently (since 2001) funding from the federal government for lahar protection in the area has dried up, leading local authorities in at-risk cities like Orting to fear a disaster similar to the Armero tragedy.^{[43][44]}

Seismic background

Typically, up to five earthquakes are recorded monthly near the summit. Swarms of five to ten shallow earthquakes over two or three days take place from time to time, predominantly in the region of 13,000 feet (4 km) below the summit. These earthquakes are thought to be caused by the circulation of hot fluids beneath Mount Rainier. Presumably, hot springs and steam vents within Mount Rainier National Park are generated by such fluids.^[45] Seismic swarms (not initiated with a mainshock) are common features at volcanoes, and are rarely associated with eruptive activity. Rainier has had several such swarms; there were days-long swarms in 2002, 2004, and 2007, two of which (2002 and 2004) included M 3.2 earthquakes. A 2009 swarm produced the largest number of events of any swarm at Rainier since seismic monitoring began over two

decades earlier.^[46] Yet another swarm was observed in 2011.^[47]

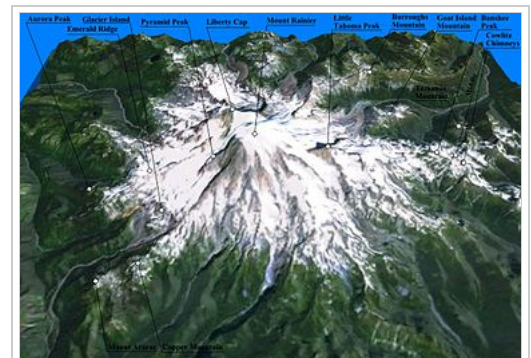
Glaciers

Glaciers are among the most conspicuous and dynamic geologic features on Mount Rainier. They erode the volcanic cone and are important sources of streamflow for several rivers, including some that provide water for hydroelectric power and irrigation. Together with perennial snow patches, the 26 major glaciers cover about 36 square miles (93 km²) of the mountain's surface and have a volume of about 1 cubic mile (4.2 km³).^{[19][20]}

Glaciers flow under the influence of gravity by the combined action of sliding over the rock on which they lie and by deformation, the gradual displacement between and within individual ice crystals. Maximum speeds occur near the surface and along the centerline of the glacier. During May 1970, Nisqually Glacier was measured moving as fast as 29 inches (74 cm) per day. Flow rates are generally greater in summer than in winter, probably due to the presence of large quantities of meltwater at the glacier base.^[20]

The size of glaciers on Mount Rainier has fluctuated significantly in the past. For example, during the last ice age, from about 25,000 to about 15,000 years ago, glaciers covered most of the area now within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park and extended to the perimeter of the present Puget Sound Basin.^[20]

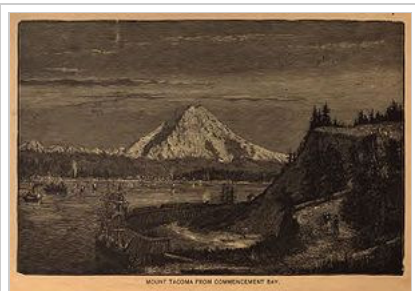
Between the 14th century and 1850, many of the glaciers on Mount Rainier advanced to their farthest extent downvalley since the last ice age. Many advances of this sort occurred worldwide during this time period known to geologists as the Little Ice Age. During the Little Ice Age, the Nisqually Glacier advanced to a position 650 to 800 ft (200 to 240 m) downvalley from the site of the Glacier Bridge, Tahoma and South Tahoma Glaciers merged at the base of Glacier Island, and the terminus of Emmons Glacier reached within 1.2 mi (1.9 km) of the White River Campground.^[20]



Three-dimensional representation of Mount Rainier

Retreat of the Little Ice Age glaciers was slow until about 1920 when retreat became more rapid. Between the height of the Little Ice Age and 1950, Mount Rainier's glaciers lost about one-quarter of their length. Beginning in 1950 and continuing through the early 1980s, however, many of the major glaciers advanced in response to relatively cooler temperatures of the mid-century. The Carbon, Cowlitz, Emmons, and Nisqually Glaciers advanced during the late 1970s and early 1980s as a result of high snowfalls during the 1960s and 1970s. Since the early-1980s, however, many glaciers have been thinning and retreating and some advances have slowed.^[20]

Human history



Artist rendering of Mount Tacoma from Commencement Bay, 1888.^[48]



Viewed from the northwest (Tacoma), Liberty Cap is the apparent summit with Mowich Face below.^[49]

At the time of European contact, the river valleys and other areas near the mountain were inhabited by many Pacific Northwest tribes who hunted and gathered berries in its forests and mountain meadows. These included the Nisqually, Cowlitz, Yakama, Puyallup, and Muckleshoot.

Captain George Vancouver reached Puget Sound in early May 1792 and became the first European to see the mountain.^[12]

In 1833, Dr. William Fraser Tolmie explored the area looking for medicinal plants. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump received a hero's welcome in the streets of Olympia after their successful summit climb in 1870.^{[50][51]} The first female ascent was made in 1890 by Fay Fuller, accompanied by Van Trump and three other teammates.^[52]

John Muir climbed Mount Rainier in 1888, and although he enjoyed the view, he conceded that it was best appreciated from below. Muir was one of many who advocated protecting the mountain. In 1893, the area was set aside as part of the Pacific Forest Reserve in order to protect its physical/economic resources: timber and watersheds.^[53]

Citing the need to also protect scenery and provide for public enjoyment, railroads and local businesses urged the creation of a national park in hopes of increased tourism. On March 2, 1899, President William McKinley established Mount Rainier National Park as America's fifth national park.

Congress dedicated the new park "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people"^[54] and "... for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."^[55]

In 1998, the United States Geological Survey began putting together the Mount Rainier Volcano Lahar Warning System to assist in the emergency evacuation of the Puyallup River valley in the event of a catastrophic debris flow. It is now run by the Pierce County Department of Emergency Management. Tacoma, at the mouth of the Puyallup, is only 37 mi (60 km) west of Rainier, and moderately sized towns such as Puyallup and Orting are only 27 and 20 mi (43 and 32 km) away, respectively.^[56]



The Washington state quarter, which was released on April 11, 2007, features Mount Rainier and a salmon.^{[57][58]}

Climbing and recreation

Mountain climbing on Mount Rainier is difficult, involving traversing the largest glaciers in the U.S. south of Alaska. Most climbers require two to three days to reach the summit. Climbing teams demand experience in glacier travel, self-rescue, and wilderness travel. About 8,000 to 13,000 people attempt the climb each year,^[59] about 90% via routes from Camp Muir on the southeast flank.^[60] Most of the rest ascend Emmons Glacier via Camp Schurman on the northeast. About half of the attempts are successful, with weather and conditioning being the most common reasons for failure. All climbers who plan to climb above high camps, Camp Muir and Camp Schurman, are required by law to purchase a Mount Rainier Climbing Pass and register for their climb.^[61] Additionally, solo climbers must fill out a solo climbing request form and receive written permission from the Superintendent before attempting to climb.^[62]



Climbers on Ingraham Glacier, above Little Tahoma

The worst mountaineering accident on Mount Rainier occurred in 1981, when eleven people lost their lives in an ice fall on the Ingraham Glacier.^[63] This was the largest number of fatalities on Mount Rainier in a single incident since 32 people were killed in a 1946 plane crash on the South Tahoma Glacier.^[64]

More recently, the mountain received media attention in 2012, as one of the park rangers lost his life when several climbers were caught in a storm while trying to ascend the mountain. While trying to help load the climbers into a rescue helicopter, the ranger lost his footing, and slid 3,700 feet (1,100 m) to his death.^{[65][66]}

In one of the worst disasters on the mountain in over thirty years, six climbers—two guides, and four clients—last heard from on May 28, 2014, were presumed dead on May 31, 2014, when low-flying search helicopters pinged the signals from the avalanche beacons worn by the climbers. Officials concluded that there was no possible chance for survival after the climbers fell 3,300 feet while attempting or returning from the summit via the Liberty Ridge climbing route. Searchers found tents and clothes along with rock and ice strewn across a debris field on the Carbon Glacier at 9,500 ft, possible evidence for a slide or avalanche in the vicinity where the team went missing, though the exact cause of the accident is unknown.^[67] The bodies of three of the guest climbers were spotted on August 7, 2014 during a training flight and subsequently recovered on August 19, 2014. The bodies of the fourth guest climber and two guides have not been located.^{[68][69]}

About two mountaineering deaths each year occur because of rock and ice fall, avalanche, falls, and hypothermia associated with severe weather (58 reported since and including the 1981 accident through 2010 per American Alpine Club Accidents in North American Mountaineering and the NPS).

Hiking, backcountry skiing, photography, and camping are popular in the park. Hiking trails, including the Wonderland Trail (a 93-mile or 150-kilometre circumnavigation of the peak), provide access to the backcountry. Mount Rainier is also popular for winter sports, including snowshoeing and cross-country skiing.^[70]

Climate

Climate data for Mount Rainier (14,411 feet)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °F (°C)	7 (−14)	9 (−13)	11 (−12)	17 (−8)	22 (−6)	26 (−3)	33 (1)	32 (0)	28 (−2)	20 (−7)	14 (−10)	8 (−13)	18.9 (−7.2)
Average low °F (°C)	−3 (−19)	−2 (−19)	−2 (−19)	2 (−17)	6 (−14)	10 (−12)	15 (−9)	14 (−10)	12 (−11)	7 (−14)	2 (−17)	−2 (−19)	4.9 (−15)
<i>Source:</i> ^[71]													

See also

- Outline of Washington
- Index of Washington-related articles
- Mountain peaks of North America
 - Most prominent summits of North America (4th)
 - Most isolated major summits of North America (7th)
 - Highest major summits of North America (31st)
 - Mountain peaks of the United States
 - List of highest mountain peaks in Washington
 - List of Ultras of North America
 - List of Ultras of the United States
- List of U.S. states by elevation
- Bailey Willis, USGS geological engineer, played a key role in getting Mount Rainier designated as a national park, Willis Wall is named after him.^[72]

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- "Mount Rainier Volcano Lahar Warning System" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20080119143119/http://>

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- Mt. Rainier Eruption Task Force pdf (http://www.emd.wa.gov/plans/documents/mtrainier_volcanic_hazards_response_plan.pdf)
- Mount Rainier stream drainage (http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Rainier/Maps/map_rainier_drainages.html)
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- Doughton, Sandi (September 26, 2014), *Under Rainier's crater, a natural laboratory like no other* (http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2024638286_rainiercavesxml.html), *The Seattle Times*: contains images and videos of the summit caves

University of Washington Libraries, Digital Collections:

- Lawrence Denny Lindsley Photographs (<http://content.lib.washington.edu/llweb/index.html>), Landscape and nature photography of Lawrence Denny Lindsley, including photographs of scenes around Mount Rainier.
- The Mountaineers Collection (<http://content.lib.washington.edu/mtnweb/index.html>), Photographic albums and text documenting the Mountaineers official annual outings undertaken by club members from 1907–1951, includes 3 Mt. Rainier albums (ca. 1912, 1919, 1924).
- Henry M. Sarvant Photographs (<http://content.lib.washington.edu/sarvantweb/index.html>), photographs by Henry Mason Sarvant depicting his climbing expeditions to Mt. Rainier and scenes of the vicinity from 1892-1912.
- Alvin H. Waite Photographs (<http://content.lib.washington.edu/waiteweb/index.html>) Photographs of Mt. Rainier by Alvin H. Waite, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mount_Rainier&oldid=631522808"

Categories: Stratovolcanoes | Cascade Range | Mountains of Washington (state)

| Volcanoes of Washington (state) | Lakes of Washington (state) | Decade Volcanoes | Subduction volcanoes

| Cascade Volcanoes | Active volcanoes | VEI-4 volcanoes | Crater lakes

| United States National Park high points | Mount Rainier National Park

| Landforms of Pierce County, Washington | Pleistocene volcanoes | Highest points of U.S. states

| North American 4000 m summits

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Lushootseed language

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Lushootseed)

Lushootseed (also *xʷəlšucid*, *dxʷləšúcid*, *Puget Salish*, *Puget Sound Salish*, *Skagit-Nisqually*) is the language or dialect continuum of several Salish Native American tribes of modern-day Washington state. Lushootseed is a member of Coast Salish, one of two main divisions of the Salishan language family.

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Lushootseed

Native to	Canada, United States
Region	Southern British Columbia into northern Washington
Native speakers	unknown (340 cited 1977–2010) ^[1]
Language family	Salishan <ul style="list-style-type: none">Coast Salish <ul style="list-style-type: none">Central <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lushootseed

Language codes

ISO 639-3	Variously: <p>lut (http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/documentation.asp?id=lut) – Lushootseed</p> <p>slh (http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/documentation.asp?id=slh) – Southern Puget Sound Salish</p> <p>ska (http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/documentation.asp?id=ska) – Skagit</p> <p>sno (http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/documentation.asp?id=sno) – Snohomish</p>
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Related languages and current status

Lushootseed, like its neighbour Twana, is in the Southern Coast Salish subgroup of the Salishan family of languages. The language was spoken by many Puget Sound region peoples, including the Duwamish, Steilacoom, Suquamish, Squaxin Island Tribe, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, and Puyallup in the south and the Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Skagit, and Swinomish in the north.

Ethnologue quotes a source published in 1990 (and therefore presumably reflecting the situation in the late 1980s), according to which there were 60 fluent speakers of Lushootseed, evenly divided between the northern and southern dialects.^[2] On the other hand, the Ethnologue's list of United States languages also lists, alongside Lushootseed's 60 speakers, 100 speakers for Skagit, 107 for Southern Puget Sound Salish, and 10 for Snohomish (a dialect on the boundary between the northern and southern varieties).^[3] Some sources given for

these figures, however, go back to the 1970s when the language was less critically endangered. Linguist Marianne Mithun has collected more recent data on the number of speakers of various Native American languages, and could document that there by the end of the 1990s were only a handful of elders left who spoke Lushootseed fluently. The language was extensively documented and studied by linguists with the aid of tribal elder Vi Hilbert, d. 2008, who was the last speaker with a full native command of Lushootseed.^[4] There are efforts at reviving the language, and instructional materials have been published.

Language revitalization

As of 2013, the Tulalip Tribes' Lushootseed Language Department teaches classes in Lushootseed,^{[5][6]} and its website offers a Lushootseed "phrase of the week" with audio.^[7] As of 2013, an annual Lushootseed conference is held at Seattle University.^[8] A course in Lushootseed language and literature has been offered at Evergreen State College.^[9] Lushootseed has also been used as a part of environmental history courses at Pacific Lutheran University.^[4] It has been spoken during the annual two week Tribal Canoe Journey across Puget Sound.^[10]

Subdivisions

Lushootseed consists of two dialect groups which can be further divided into subdialects:

- *Northern Lushootseed*
 - Snohomish (at Tulalip)
 - Stillaguamish
 - Lower Skagit-Swinomish (on Skagit River and on Whidbey Island)
 - Upper Skagit^[11]
 - Sauk-Suiattle (on Sauk River and Suiattle River)
- *Southern Lushootseed* (Whulshootseed)
 - Skykomish
 - Snoqualmie
 - Steilacoom
 - Suquamish
 - Duwamish
 - bəqəlšufucid (Muckleshoot Language) (on Green and White rivers)
 - txʷəlšucid (The Official Language of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians)
 - Nisqually
 - Sahewamish



Bust of Chief Seattle with accompanying text in Lushootseed: *ti šišəgʷi gʷəl al tiʔəʔəxʷ sgʷaʔčəʔ səxʷəstallilčəʔ siʔət dəgʷi gʷəl liiüləxʷ dʔiišəd cəʔulʷulʷ cəʔ ʔəslaχədʷ ti gʷaalapu*

The division into Northern and Southern groups is based on vocabulary and stress patterns. The dialects form a cline.

Alphabet

According to work published by Vi Hilbert and other Lushootseed language specialists, Lushootseed uses a morphophonemic writing system meaning that it is a phonemic alphabet with slight changes occurring periodically, such as when an affix is introduced. The chart below is based on the Lushootseed Dictionary. Typographic variations such as p' and p̣ do not indicate phonemic distinctions.

Letter	Letter Name	IPA	Notes
ʔ	Glottal stop	/ʔ/	
a		/a/	
b		/b/	
bʼ	Glottalized b	/b̚/	Rare sound, does not begin words
c		/t͡s/	
cʼ	Glottalized c	/t͡s̚/	
č	c-wedge	/t͡ʃ̥/	
čʼ	Glottalized c-wedge	/t͡ʃ̥̚/	
d		/d/	
dʒ	d-raised-z	/d͡z/	
ə	Schwa	/ə~ə̃/	
g		/g/	
g ^w	g-raised-w	/g ^w /	
h		/hʼ/	
i		/i~ĩ/	
ǰ	j-wedge	/t͡ɰ̥/	
k		/k/	
kʼ	Glottalized k	/k̚/	
k ^w	k-raised-w	/k ^w /	
kʼ ^w	Glottalized k-raised-w	/k̚ ^w /	
l		/l/	
lʼ	Strictured l	/lʼ/	
ł	Barred-l	/ł/	
λʼ	Glottalized barred-lambda	/t͡ɬ̚/	Alveolar lateral ejective affricate
m		/m/	
mʼ	Strictured m	/m̥ ~ /	Laryngealized bilabial nasal
n		/n/	
nʼ	Strictured n	/n̥ ɿ	Laryngealized alveolar nasal
p		/p/	
pʼ	Glottalized p	/p̚/	
q		/q/	
qʼ	Glottalized q	/q̚/	
q ^w	q-raised-w	/q ^w /	
qʼ ^w	Glottalized q-raised-w	/q̚ ^w /	

s		/s/	
š	s-wedge	/ç~œ/	
t		/t/	
tʰ	Glottalized t	/tʰ/	
u		/u/	
w		/w~v/	
wʰ	Strictured w	/w ɿ	Laryngealized high back rounded glide
x ^w	x-w	/x ^w /	
ǰ	x-wedge	/χ/	
ǰ ^w	Rounded x-wedge	/χ ^w /	
y		/j/	
yʰ	Strictured y	/j ɿ	

Some vocabulary

Southern Lushootseed salmonoid vocabulary

sčədadx^w

a word that covers all Pacific salmon and some species of trout.

sačəb

Chinook or King

cʰuwad

sockeye salmon

sk^wəx^wic

coho salmon

ǰ^wayʰ

chum salmon

hədu

the pink salmon

sk^wawəɫʰ

steelhead

pədk^wəx^wic

coho season

sčayʰayʰ

gills

fičaʔa

nets

fičaʔalik^w

net fishing

ʔalil tiʔit ʔusq̓il

spawning season

skʷəɬ

tailfin

ʔaltəd

fillet knife

sqʷəlus

kippered dried salmon

səlusq̓id

fish heads

qəl̥x̥

dried salmon eggs

ʔəbʔəbqʷ

fresh eggs

stʌʔb

dried chum

sxʷudʔəʔdaliɬəd

fish with a large amount of body fat

xʷšabus

lightly smoked

Northern Lushootseed salmonid vocabulary**sʔuladxʷ**

a word that covers all Pacific salmon and some species of trout.

yubəč

Chinook or King

scəqiʔ

sockeye salmon

ʔxʷayʔ

chum salmon

skʷəxʷic

silver salmon

Northern Lushootseed aquatic vocabulary**qalʔqaləxič**

Blackfish - Killer Whale

čəxʷəluʔ

Grey Whale

sq̓aʔ

otter

suᵖqs

seal

stʰəqxʷ

beaver

sqibkʷ

octopus

?aləšək

Western pond turtle

waᵗwaᵗ

frog

skʷici

sea urchin

təjabac

sea cucumber

qʷəlači?

star fish

bəsqʷ

crab

tʰəᵗiᵗs

Rock Cod

ᵖuaᵗ

flounder

kəlapxʷəlč

jelly fish

sʔaᵗu?

clam

tulqʷ

mussel

λuᵗʷλuᵗʷ

oyster

cᵗbcᵗb

barnacle

sᵗaʔa?

little neck steam clams

xʷčitqs

large native oyster

gʷidəq

geoduck

stxʷub

butter clam

sᵗəᵖab

cockle clam

haʔəc

horse clam

čičəlpəyaqid / puʔps

periwinkle

sćawyʔ

any seashell

ʔukʷs

large chiton

ǰald

small chiton

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External links

- Puyallup Tribal Language Program (<http://www.puyalluptriballanguage.org/>)
- The Tulalip Lushootseed Department's Website (<http://www.tulaliplushootseed.com>)
- History professor helps keep local Native American language alive (<http://www.plu.edu/scene/issue/2003/summer/lifemind.html>) by Drew Brown for *PLU Scene Magazine*
- Lushootseed Peoples of Puget Sound Country (<http://content.lib.washington.edu/aipnw/thrush.html>)
- Lushootseed Research (<http://lushootseed.org/>)
- Dr. David Beck, Salishan Language specialist (<http://www.ualberta.ca/~dbeck/>)
- Developing a corpus for Lushootseed (<http://corpus.byu.edu/aac12008/ppt/87.pdf>)

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| Indigenous languages of the Pacific Northwest Coast | Indigenous languages of Washington (state)

| Native American language revitalization

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Puyallup tribe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Puyallup (tribe))

The **Puyallup** or **S'Puyalupubsh** (“generous and welcoming behavior to all people (friends and strangers) who enter our lands.”) are a federally recognized Coast Salish Native American tribe from western Washington state, U.S.A. They were forcibly relocated onto reservation lands in what is today Tacoma, Washington, in late 1854, after signing the Treaty of Medicine Creek with the United States. Today they have an enrolled population of 4,000, of whom 2500 live on the reservation.

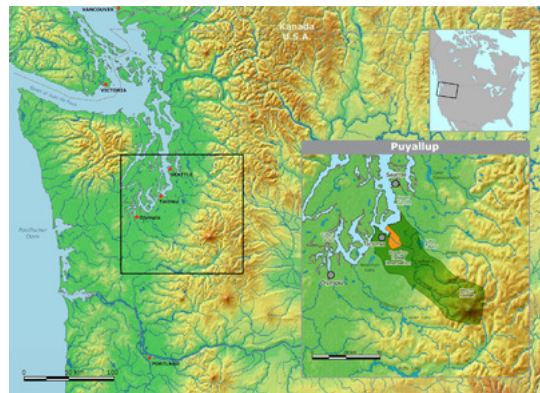
The Puyallup Indian Reservation

(47°14′38″N 122°22′15″W﻿ / ﻿47.24389°N 122.37083°W﻿ / 47.24389; -122.37083) today is one of the most urban Indian reservations in the United States. It is located primarily in northern Pierce County, with a very small part extending north into the city of Federal Way, in King County. Parts of seven communities in the Tacoma metropolitan area extend onto reservation land; in addition the tribe controls off-reservation trust land.

In decreasing order of included population, the communities are Tacoma, Waller, Fife, Milton, Edgewood, Puyallup, and Federal Way. The reservation has a land area of 73.935 km² (28.547 sq mi), and a 2000 census resident population of 41,341 persons. These are predominately non-Native Americans. The tribe has 4,000 enrolled members, of whom 2500 live on the reservation.

According to the census, more than 72 percent of the residents within the reservation boundaries identified as only Caucasian (European-American), and 3.2 percent identify as solely of Native American ancestry. The Puyallup, as with other Native American tribes, have long assimilated other ethnicities through intermarriage and adoption. They have brought up ethnically mixed children to identify with the tribe, both culturally and ethnically.

Puyallup tribe



Total population

4,000 (2500 on the reservation)

Regions with significant populations

United States (Washington)

Languages

English, Lushootseed

Related ethnic groups

other Salishan peoples

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Government
 - 2.1 Tribal Council
 - 2.2 Tribal Court
- 3 Economic development
 - 3.1 Casino history
 - 3.2 Other ventures

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History

The Puyallup tribe originally spoke the Puyallup Nisqually language of the Salishan family of languages, predominant among Northwest Coast indigenous peoples. They share a culture similar to that of other Northwest tribes, with a diet that depended on fishing salmon and other regional fish.

From the mid-nineteenth century, European Americans began to enter the area in greater numbers. The United States wanted to enable development of lands and settlement by these people. They arranged with the Puyallup and several other tribes, under the Treaty of Medicine Creek (1854), for the tribes to cede land to the US and go to the more restricted area of a reservation. This was initially designated for residence only by tribal members. The Puyallup and United States representatives had such different conceptions of property that they did not fully understand each other's position. While the tribe lost most of its historic territory, it retained rights for fishing, hunting and gathering on that land.

With a land area of 73.935 km² (28.547 sq mi), its reservation is one of the largest in the Northwest. Due to land sales at a time when land was distributed to householders and other developments, neighboring jurisdictions have territory within the reservation. The total population within the reservation is predominately non-Native and not tribal members, according to the 2000 census.

Government

In 1936 the Tribal Government was formed under the Wheeler Howard Act (also known as the Indian Reorganization Act), authorizing Native American tribes to re-establish their governments. The tribe wrote a constitution creating an elected government of representation at the Tribal Council, supported by a Tribal Court for certain level of issues among its tribal members.

Tribal Council

The tribal council is an elected body of seven people who oversee the operation of all the tribal programs. programs that the tribe manages. The Tribal Council is vested with power to govern by the Constitution. The Council acts as both the legislative and administrative bodies of the government. Members are elected by the general membership for three-year terms.

The tribe operates numerous programs that are open to the public beyond enrolled members. The current council members and their profiles are found at "Tribal Council (<http://www.puyallup-tribe.com/government/tribal-council/>). Among its programs, the tribe operates the Chief Leschi School for tribal children.

The tribe at large also elects a chairman, who works directly with the Council. In 20xx, the chairman of the Puyallup Tribe is Herman Dillon.^[1]

Tribal Court

The Tribal Court and Children's Court (hereinafter "Court") were established by the Puyallup Tribe's

Constitution. The court's mission is to apply the written laws of its legislature, while recognizing the inherent customs and traditions of its people. The Court is devoted to protecting people's due process rights. The tribe explicitly works to protect children and elders, "who are considered sacred". The Court's Chief Justice is Darwin Long Fox. The schedule and makeup of the Tribal Court can be found at this website: "Tribal Court" (<http://www.puyallup-tribe.com/government/tribal-court/>), Puyallup Tribe.

Economic development

Initially the federal government wanted Native Americans to develop the family farms then typical of European Americans. This was not a concept that the Puyallup were comfortable adopting. They remained deeply involved in fishing, which constituted such an important part of their culture that it is surrounded by ritual and spirituality.

With economic and social changes in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the tribe needed to develop other sources of employment and income than farming for its people. In the twentieth century, the tribe generated income through cigarette sales; they could sell them at a lower price and tax-free to non-Natives, as their reservation is sovereign territory and they do not need to pay state taxes from their businesses. In recent years, the tribe signed an agreement with the State of Washington to sell cigarettes with taxes paid. The tribe and the state have a sharing of tax revenue collected from sales of cigarettes.

Casino history

Since the late twentieth century, numerous states have used gambling, based on lotteries and other methods, as a source of revenue to support programs wanted by taxpayers. Changes in federal law and negotiations with such states have enabled federally recognized tribes on many reservations to establish bingo and other gambling facilities to generate revenue.

Searching for new revenues and employment for its people, the Puyallup opened the Emerald Queen Casino in 1996 on a paddlewheel riverboat, the *Emerald Queen*, which it berthed in the Port of Tacoma. In 2004, as part of an agreement with the Port to accommodate further commercial development of the waterway, the tribe closed the operation on the boat and its shore-side property. The *Emerald Queen* riverboat is still located at the site but is closed indefinitely.

The tribe has developed related gaming and entertainment facilities in two other locations, keeping the name Emerald Queen Casino for its overall operation. In the 21st century, a majority of the tribe's income is generated from the gambling casinos and related restaurant, retail and hotel facilities.

In total area, the casino is one of the largest in Washington state. It has locations in both Tacoma and Fife. The Tacoma location, also known as the Interstate 5 (I-5) location, includes the casino, a restaurant and buffet, a nightclub, and an entertainment venue. A majority of the casino is located in a large tent structure. Originally intended as a temporary facility, the tent has continued to be used pending other development. The permanent structure of the casino is located in the old Puyallup Bingo Hall. The I-5 location opened originally in 2001, and the tent addition was opened in 2004.

The Fife location includes a casino and a 140-room hotel. The tribe adapted a Best Western hotel for these purposes after purchasing the building in 2004. After renovation, the casino was opened in early 2005. The tribe undertook a major expansion in summer 2007, building two parking garages, a pool, a spa, new administrative towers, a ballroom, and a larger gaming area. The casino's restaurant, formerly named the Pacific Rim, was moved to the south tower and renamed the Tatoosh Grill. What is now the Pacific Rim Buffet is located on the ground floor of the tower.

Other ventures

The Puyallup Tribe has used its economic development branch, Marine View Ventures, to expand into operating several gas stations on the reservation. In the early 21st century, it was using gambling revenues to invest in a partnership for a large container facility at the Port of Tacoma. When completed, it will be the largest such facility in the Northwest and will connect the tribe to the shipping trade.^[2]

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External links

- Puyallup Tribe of Indians (<http://www.puyallup-tribe.com>), official website
- Emerald Queen Casino Website (<http://www.emeraldqueen.com>)
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