National Park Service

Newsletter

Vol. 11 No. 9 July 7, 1976

Dunes homestead restored

Bailly Homestead Restoration. (Photos from the Vidette-Messenger, Valparaiso, Ind.)

The first settler to northwestern Indiana was Joseph Baille (later spelled Bailly) a French-Canadian who built a trading post near the Little Calumet River in 1822. Bailly was married to an Ottawa woman and dealt with the Indians on a basis of mutual respect.

The trading post is now part of Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Several buildings are preserved, although somewhat altered, and the National Park Service has undertaken exterior restoration of five of them, including the residence, a family chapel, and a storage building, a two-story brick structure and a two-story log building. Also, a cemetery will be restored in accordance with a newly completed Historic Structures Report prepared by the Denver Service Center.

Visitors will reach the site by trail from a parking lot, a fourth-of-a-mile away.

Project supervisor for NPS is Henry Apodaca, who has worked on historic restorations for 3 years. His first such assignment was at Fort Vancouver, Wash., where he directed restoration of a bakery to its 1845 appearance. Since then he has coordinated restoration efforts at Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, Pa., and the visitor center and Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site at Independence National Historical Park, Pa.

The Service had expected to replace about half the timbers of the Bailly structures, but Henry found interior rotting of the logs, which made it necessary to replace almost all of them. (The residence had deteriorated to the point that it would be unsafe structurally for visitors.) New timber has been specially selected to match as closely as possible the original and is stained to resemble its appearance.

As the buildings are disassembled, the components are set along the ground in an order identical to their positions on the structures. Each piece is numbered and a record kept to permit reassembly true to the original design.

Due to extensive and unrecorded alteration of the structures, and lack of information on the 1822-35 period, it will not be possible to restore the homestead as it was in the fur-trade period. Instead, NPS will undertake "partial and adaptive restoration" to the year 1917, when the property passed from family ownership.

The structures will serve as a backdrop for several interpretive themes including the late fur-trade, the last years of Indian habitation of the Calumet area, the Bailly family's impact on the region, and the region's evolution from

Jim Williams uses special adze to trim log to shape.

wilderness to industrial metropolis.

The site will reflect the life and activities of three generations of the Bailly-Howe descendency and encompass nearly a century (ca. 1822 to 1917) of the history of that piece of ground.

The construction drawings and specifications for this preservation and partial reconstruction were based on an Historic Structures Report written by Harry W. Pfanz, now chief historian, Park Historic Preservation, WASO; and Russell Jones, preservation architect,DSC. Subsequent research, measuring and preparation of contract documents was accomplished by DSC Preservation Architects Alan Reynolds, Ken Bennett, and Tony Crosby, during the blustery winter of '75.

In the spring of this year, work was started by a contractor–most of whose craftsmen are members of the Mennonite sect, with a Swiss tradition of both efficiency and craftsmanship.

Conservators preserve historic artifacts

In a recent talk, Art Allen, chief of the division of Museum Services, Harpers Ferry Center, said that the Park Service has approximately 3½ million separate historic objects in museums in the parks throughout the System. Because in most parks the interpreters are responsible for the care of these priceless objects and cannot all be trained conservators, the Harpers Ferry Center has developed an information program to assist them by publishing "Conserve-o-Grams." These single sheets, which have been punched so that they can be included in a loose-leaf binder, give instructions on how to clean baskets, examine textiles, dust paintings, treat iron objects, and so forth. They are prepared by skilled conservators and are printed at Harpers Ferry Center, and are available through the Regional Offices.

A conservator is a person who is trained and skilled at performing the tasks necessary to prolong the physical and esthetic life of objects of artistic, historical, and cultural importance.

Historically, the person was called a restorer. But as the scientific knowledge of materials and their behavior increased, the restorer's job changed. The importance of a controlled environment for the objects and careful selection of materials used in treating the objects became apparent. The use of "reversible" materials–materials which can be removed without harming the object–became an important factor. Scientific methods of treatment and analysis were developed. The restorer changed from artisan to artisan/scientist, and the word conservator was used to better describe the skills required.

Today, the traditional apprenticeship method of training conservators is being replaced by academic training with internships. New York University started such a program in 1960, when they offered a diploma to students who had completed a 4-year program. In 1970, Oberlin College in Ohio and Cooperstown, N.Y., followed with a 2-year program leading to a masters degree in conservation. Conservators are having to specialize, i.e., in paintings, paper, textiles, etc., to keep abreast in their field. Paper conservators have taken the first step in "licensing," and must pass an exam and have 5 years experience in their field to qualify.

At Harpers Ferry Center, conservators are employed with specialities in paintings, paper, metals, furniture, ethnological materials, textiles, and archeological and excavated materials. The trained staff are there to help care for and maintain the various collections throughout the System and perform work on those items needing it.

Conservators at Harpers Ferry perform two types of treatment on objects. First, they "stabilize" an object. That is, they perform any tasks necessary to maintain it and prolong its life. If the object is to be used in a study collection, they stop there. Second, if the item is to go on exhibit, they perform any tasks necessary to restore the appearance of the object, using carefully selected "reversible" materials. Restoration is not done routinely because it is time consuming and does not necessarily benefit the object. Careful records and photographs are made so a historian studying the object will know original areas from restored.

NPS employees may receive training in the care, handling, and storage of collections through the Curatorial Methods course offered each fall at Mather Training Center. It is also possible for a limited number of employees to come to the center with some of their objects and work along with a conservator.

Museum Services conservator Fonda Randell has said, "We don't expect to turn you all into conservators, we are having enough trouble keeping abreast ourselves and it is our full-time job. We do hope we can increase your awareness so you will be able to judge what you can do and when to come to us for help. Preserving our historic artifacts is our legal responsibility under many statutes, including the National Museum Act of 1962, and it is also our moral responsibility to future generations."

Metal Conservator Bart Rogers.

NPS artifacts sent to Harpers Ferry Center museum lab for restoration.

Walter J. Nitkiewicz restores a painting.

Associations thrive, set contest date

Helen Douglas, business manager, Coastal Parks Assn. and Henry Berrey, managing editor, Yosemite National History Assn. congratulate each other on their awards.

By James Murfin
Cooperating Associations Coordinator
Harpers Ferry Center

National Park Service Cooperating Associations are those organizations that sell interpretive literature in park visitor centers. Unfortunately, even for many of us in the Service, that's all they have been noted for. The fact that they have been responsible for nearly 5 million dollars in aid to the National Park Service gets buried in various programs and files and is seldom seen except in small segments of park interpretation. They remain rather anonymous, receive little publicity, and, more often than not, are still that "little outfit that sells slides and postcards over in the corner."

The 55 cooperating associations, operating in 230 sites, are a major force in park interpretation, particularly in the form of publishing. Most of the park trail, bird, tree, and wildflower guides you see are association produced, as well as a wide assortment of other interpretive publications, from major scientific studies to posters. But even these efforts receive little fanfare and are seldom noted, particularly where it counts.

All of this is changing now. The first Cooperating Association Publications Competition was held in 1974 and for the first time in nearly 20 years, association publications received their just recognition. What started as a small, unprofitable attempt to augment the early inadequacies of the official NPS publications program, has now developed into a catalog of several hundred books, booklets, folders, and leaflets of all sizes, shapes, and shades of interpretive value. What began as a ranger's design on a mimeograph machine has now evolved into a sophisticated program of publishing with quality art, photographs, design and printing. To be sure, there are still mimeographs cranking out trail guides and there are book designs that leave much to be desired. But this is changing too, and the competition is playing a major role.

The 1974 Publications Competition (on a biennial basis) was immensely successful. Ten categories were established to cover every phase of association publishing; books in one to four colors, park guides, folders, posters, and so forth. Seventeen associations submitted a total of 67 publications produced in the 1973-74 fiscal years. The subject matter and design concepts were as varied as the parks involved, calling for a panel of judges to match. Seven persons experienced in the fields of art, photography, design, writing, printing and publishing were invited to serve as judges. All were non-NPS; Theodore S. Amussen, editor-in-chief, National Gallery of Art; Tom Engeman, designer; Michael Frome, conservationist; Robert C. Lautman, photographer; Howard E. Paine, chief of editorial layout, National Geographic Magazine; David S. Sparks, historian and Dean for Graduate Studies, University of Maryland; and Kurt Wiener, president, Museum Press.

The judges spent 2 weeks individually reviewing all of the entries and then met together for the purpose of selecting the Director's Award (best of show) and discussing their choices for the various categories. Eight winners were selected (no entries in one category and none selected in another category) after a lively and most constructive discussion on the merits of association publishing.

The competition was specifically designed to coincide with the 1974 Cooperating Associations Conference held in Denver, where the awards were presented in the presence of representatives from all associations.

Now it is time for the 1976 competition and considerable excitement has been generated in the field. With the first go-around as incentive, the associations have entered into a new phase of publishing. According to a preview of some items to be entered this year, more attention is being given photography, color, design, editorial content, and printing. And many associations who did not enter in 1974 have plans for "sweeping the board this time." The 1974 awards went to the Yosemite Natural History Association, Bryce Canyon Natural History Association, Death Valley Natural History Association, Southwest Parks & Monuments Association, Coastal Parks Association, Glacier Natural History Association, and Sequoia Natural History Association.

The 1976 rules and judges are the same. Deadline for entries is October 1 Awards will be presented on November 10 at the Cooperating Associations Conference in Albuquerque.

Winners in the 1974 Cooperating Association Publications Competition.

Bicentennial "happening" at Guilford Courthouse

President Ford dedicates new visitor center.

President Gerald R. Ford helped the Park Service dedicate the new visitor center at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, N.C., on March 12. The President's entourage and the approximately 7,000 people who flocked to see him created a major "happening" for Superintendent Willard Danielson and his staff at the 220-acrea area. Director Gary Everhardt, Southeast Regional Director David D. Thompson, Jr., and U.S. Representative Richardson Preyer also participated in the program on the eve of the 195th anniversary of the engagement between British and American troops. Historians say that the battle near Greensboro, N.C., played a major role in America's winning its independence.

The new visitor center is part of a $1.5 million Bicentennial improvements program at Guilford Courthouse that has included restoration of significant sites in the park and the addition of some visitor service facilities.

The Guilford County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission played a lead role in staging the dedication program. Forty members of the NPS Special Events Team assisted the Secret Service, and employees of the Public Affairs Office of the Southeast Region helped the White House staff serve more than 200 reporters and photographers—many of whom had never before heard of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

Ted Swem retires

Theodor R. Swem, Chairman of the Alaska Planning Group, retired on Feb. 28. Ted has had a remarkable career, and few of us in the Park Service have not been influenced by his outstanding contributions to the System. When he received the Department's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, the description of his accomplishments covered eight pages. So we do not have space here to review everything he has done. One thing struck our attention, though. From 1964 to 1969, while Ted was assistant director with responsibilities for park planning, 50 new areas were added to the System by Congress. Some of those are: Redwood, North Cascades, Canyonlands, and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks; Assateague Island and Fire Island National Seashores; Delaware Water Gap and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Areas; Indiana Dunes and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores; Biscayne and Marble Canyon National Monuments; Ozark National Scenic Riverways; Eisenhower, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and Herbert Hoover National Historic Sites; Appalachian National Scenic Trail; Wolf Trap Farm Park; and Roosevelt Campobello International Park. During this period, the Service showed the greatest growth in its history.

The Secretary of the Interior's proposals in Alaska, which were coordinated by the Alaska Planning Group, would double the size of the National Park System. The group also proposed doubling the acreage of the National Wildlife Refuge System and adding 20 rivers to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

People who worked closely with Swem say that one reason for his amazing success is that he is flexible enough to adjust to the difficult planning problems of modern America. The approach taken by Ted and his co-workers was to look hard at the resource and the socioeconomic situation, and to then develop the plan necessary to make the best possible park.

Plans for the 11 areas in Alaska demonstrate Swem's innovative approach.

(Editor's Note: In view of Ted Swem's role in Alaska, and its interest to NPS, we asked him to reflect on its significance for the NPS Newsletter.*)*

North Cascades NP, Wash.

Canyonlands, NP, Utah.

Redwood NP, Calif.

Ozark NSR, Mo.

The significa

By Theodor R. Swem

The NPS has been in Alaska from the very beginnings of the Service, although we haven't had the chance to consolidate all our work there until now. Recently, when I cleared out my files, I had the chance to look over the string of Alaska reports and studies the Service produced over the years. Among their authors are some of the truly great names of the service.

To name one, Connie Wirth was working on the 1940s study of the Al-Can Highway; years later, he's still working hard on Alaska, this time on the study of the Bering Land Bridge to Asia. Thinking about Connie reminded me that an earlier Director, Horace Albright, sat down with Gilbert Grosvenor over at the Cosmos Club in Washington and drafted Woodrow Wilson's Katmai Proclamation. In the 50 years since, careful studies by people such as Ben Thompson, Roger Allin, Bob Luntey, Sig Olson, and George Collins unveiled Alaska's unsurpassed grandeur, and prepared the way for the new park proposals. George Hartzog, while he was Director, knew that most of Alaska's wilderness was as yet uncommitted to specific land use, and that great parks of sufficient scope were still possible there. His conviction was later reflected in the legislation that brought about the 11 proposals for Alaska parklands.

It took keen vision over the years to see the tremendous promise of Alaska. It's easier to see the way ahead now, although we have much work yet to do. Still, we can be confident since Alaska seems to extract our best work and will always teach us something new. If we listen.

By now, a commonplace observation is that the experience of the Service in the Lower 49 is receiving its highest expression in Alaska. There is considerable truth in this cliché. It was personally refreshing to work with so many men and women for whom problems and complications were seen instead as opportunities. Take the Native subsistence situation, for example. Traditionally, subsistence hunting and gathering spanned enormous areas, well beyond the boundaries envisioned for parks or other land uses. Many Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians still draw physical and cultural sustenance from the land. Instead of seeing the subsistence issue as a hopeless, political morass and wishing that parks existed in vacuums, the Service was optimistic and excited. We got interested in Native peoples and their history. We initiated archeological and anthropological studies. We are accumulating the solid information we need to properly manage the new areas. We developed a richer, more sophisticated perception of the meaning of the Native cultures. We learned that parks can do more than memorialize a people; parks can also enable a living cultural tradition to continue. In the end, what we learned from Native Alaskans allowed us to plan better parks.

In issue after issue in Alaska, this positive approach opened new doors. Experiences such as the watershed problem in the Everglades focused our attention upon the need to preserve ecosystems. This led to the need for regional planning, cooperation, and sometimes, for joint management.

ıce of Alaska

Regional planning around the proposed enlarged Mount McKinley National Park was initiated in cooperation with the region's landowners and managers. If we work at it, results could include less impact on the park and well-planned development for the region. Also, visitors to the region in the future could take part in many different kinds of recreation. These are some of the advantages of preventative–rather than curative–planning and management.

Working with others is not simple. But if the plans grow out of the needs and the spirit of the resources, cooperative activities will always lead to better, more manageable parks. Former Secretary Morton said, all in all, that Alaska gives us the chance to "do it right the first time." He's right, of course.

Yet Alaska is different from the other States. We must consider its size, its history, its small population, the number of people still living off the land, its range of climates, its explosive change. All our hard-learned lessons of the past cannot always be applied here. Continual innovation, continual challenge will be necessary within the Service if we are to continue to do our best. A Government agency is designed by Congress to be responsible to the needs of society. It works as part of an evolutionary process: If you freeze it, you kill it. If you read over Ronnie Lee's *The Family Tree of the National Park System*, you'll see this evolution. Gradually we became responsible for monuments, battlefields, the parks of the Capital, parkways, seashores, rivers, urban areas. Each new challenge was met with a creative response, and the entire System was rewarded with new life and sophistication. Alaska is such a challenge. If we meet this challenge in ways which reflect our best tradition, every area in the System will feel a new relevance and vibrance.

Native Alaskan of Kobuk Valley.

Sea Lion Rookery, Kenai Fjords.

Caldera wall, Aniakchak-Caldera proposal.

Scouts adopt American Heritage merit badge

Aided by the WASO Division of History and other historical organizations, the Boy Scouts of America have developed a new American Heritage merit badge program.

To earn the American Heritage badge, Boy Scouts will explore the history of their local communities, learn about historic preservation and the National Register of Historic Places, investigate the meaning of national symbols, and study historic places, persons, and events. A Scout may gain credit for the badge by discussing a historic site he has visited, by discovering and describing National Register properties in his area, and by consulting and assisting NPS or other historical organization personnel.

This program will offer parks new opportunity to further the interest of boys in history and historic preservation. Regional offices and parks wishing to take full advantage of this opportunity may obtain more information on the program and its requirements by obtaining the American Heritage merit badge pamphlet. Copies are available for 55 cents (44 cents in multiples of 50) from Boy Scouts of America, Supply Division, North Brunswick, N.J. 08902.

Notes from International Affairs

Jerry J. Rogers, acting director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, WASO, will head a team of three historic preservation specialists on a trip to Russia this month. The team will lecture on the cultural properties in the U.S. Park System and the Federal historic preservation programs in the United States. Other members of the team are John Poppeliers, chief, Historic American Buildings Survey, and T. Allan Comp, historian, Historic American Engineering Record.

* * * * *

Chief International Affairs Rob Milne sent in some statistics to the *Newsletter* on visitation to Japan's national parks: Fuji-Hakone-Izu (122,309 hectares)–82,400,000; The Seto Inland Sea (56,924.9 hectares)–51,510,000; and Joshinetsu Heights Park (188,915 hectares)– 28,720,000. Rob adds a note regarding these fantastic numbers, "We think we have visitor management problems!" (1 hectare equals 2.45 acres.)

Letters

To the Editor:

When it was announced that the NPS personnel ceiling was raised by 400 positions, I was delighted. I was also naive enough to think that all of us career, subject-to-furlough types backed by permanent positions who have been told we could be converted to permanent status "when the freeze lifts" would actually have a chance at conversion. Instead, those regions with a gain in positions are hiring permanent people straight off the intake register. I'm not quibbling with the distribution of these 400 positions (though it does boggle the mind that PNR "got" 18 new positions but end up abolishing 77). And I'm genuinely pleased for those who got permanent positions (though it's demoralizing to be a GS-9 STF and see one of your park's seasonals land a permanent position while the one backing your job is abolished). But surely those whose sole career has been NPS, whose constant desire has been to be permanent and who have shown good faith and dedication in waiting for the situation to ease for 5 or more years, should have had the first chance at those new positions. The Service is always talking about morale and *esprit de corps*, but such actions badly undermine these intangible qualities so necessary to giving an organization that extra spark.

In addition to the extreme unfairness of the situation, is the inefficiency of hiring inexperienced people when there is an abundance of experienced and trained people in the no-man's-land of subject-to-furlough status.

Sincerely,

Roberta V. Seibel
Park Interpreter
Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Wash.

Dear Roberta:

I will attempt to reply to your letter involving a very complicated subject, within the limited space available. There has been considerable misinterpretation of this matter throughout the National Park Service. First, there needs to be a separation between the actions that precipitated the ten additional position *ceilings* (you referred to 18 in your letter) authorized the Pacific Northwest Region in December and the 77 *positions* that were abolished in February. The difference is simply that the ten positions authorized can be filled (within the total end-of-year employment ceiling) and the 77 positions cannot be filled as they are above the EOY employment ceiling. So, in effect, the allocation of permanent positions, Region-by-Region throughout the Service, was an effort to establish a more realistic position management program based on the actual number of positions which we are permitted to fill. It makes little sense to try to manage a gross number of "authorized positions" which, due to the ceiling limitation, cannot be filled.

When our permanent employment ceiling was increased by 400 positions, each Regional Director was authorized to fill, up to that number, those positions which each of them had determined previously to be their highest priority needs from whatever source, conversion or otherwise, deemed necessary and appropriate in each instance. The only restrictions on which positions we were authorized to fill were approximately 100, mandated by the Congress to be for specific jobs in designated park areas. Servicewide, approximately 200 identified top priority permanent positions were or will be filled by the conversion of permanent less than full-time employees. The remainder were or will be filled by the reassignment of permanent employees from within the Service and the employment of some new employees. The lion's share of the new jobs were maintenance-type positions. Throughout the whole Pacific Northwest Region, the only position selected for conversion was a water-treatment-plant-operator's job at Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.

There are essentially three types of employment in the National Park Service:

1. *Permanent Full-time*–These employees fill positions which are required to be manned on a full-time basis year-round.
2. *Permanent Other than Full-time*–These employees fill positions which are permanent in nature, but the work can be accomplished on less than a yearly basis or by working less than a full week each week of the year–usually these employees work full-time for 9-10 months each year or about 37 hours per week year-round. The justification for filling these type positions must be on the basis that a full-time employee is not required for the particular work to be performed.
3. *Seasonal*–These are the employees who work during the heavy visitation period in the various park areas–usually approximately 3 months during the summer season.

When workload or other circumstance occurs which requires additional staffing, temporary employees may be employed for a period not to exceed one year.

There are opportunities for other than permanent full-time employees to acquire full-time status through the BEE system. Those who wish to do so should complete the Forms 10-180 series, communicating their career goals and objectives and then they will be considered for permanent full-time vacancies, within ceiling restrictions, as they occur throughout the Service. As requests for "Certs" to fill permanent jobs at the GS-9 level and above are received in BEES, permanent less than full-time employees whose papers are on file receive equal consideration in competition with all others.

I hope this brief explanation of a somewhat complex subject helps you to better understand the Service's position management practices.

Sincerely,

Charles L. Mangers
Deputy Associate Director
Administration, WASO

People on the move

New Faces:

BAUMEL, William, Electronics Mechanic, Independence NHP
BENDER, Irvin R., Carpenter, Independence NHP
BURKE, Lawrence A., Park Tech, Div Interp Recreation & Resource Mgmt
DALEY, Robert E., Motor Vehicle Operator, Turkey Run Farm, NCP, to Golden Gate NRA
HOOK, Sherry L., Clerk-Typist, Finance, PNRO
JOHNSON, Lafayette D. Jr., Operating Accountant, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO
NEW, Daniel E., Carpenter Helper, Independence NHP
NEWSOME, Jessie R., Painter, Golden Gate NRA
RAUSCH, Robert O., Clerk, Mgmt Appraisal, MWRO
RYAN, John L., Gardener, Golden Gate NRA
SITES, George L., Supv Park Ranger, Gateway NRA
SNYDER, Henry M., Maintenance Worker, Golden Gate NRA
SUTTON, Bryan D., Park Tech, Independence NHP
TIBBETTS, Deborah A., Clerk-Typist, Katmai NM
TOWNLEY, Jack R., Forestry Worker, Sequoia NP

New Places:

ALIRE, Duane L., Park Ranger, Glen Canyon NRA, to Supv Park Ranger, Glen Canyon NRA
DANTON, Thomas R., Park Tech, Rocky Mountain NP, to Same, George Washington Birthplace
EASON, Nicholas J., Supv Park Ranger, Natchez Trace Pkwy, to Park Mgr, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS
ERSKINE, Douglas D., Supv Park Ranger, Glacier NP, to Same, Yosemite NP
GIESECKE, Mary M., Clerk-Steno, Mammoth Cave NP, to Admin Serv Assist, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NM
HOVIG, Suan E., Clerk-Steno, Cape Cod NS, to Sec, Boston NHP
KING, Kerry C., Engineering Equipm't Oper, Gateway NRA, to Maintenance Mechanic, Vicksburg NMP
KING, Robert H., Park Tech, Guadalupe Mountains NP, to Same, Saguaro NM
LOPER, Betty J., Admin Ofc, Isle Royale NP, to Personnel Mgmt Spec, Personnel, MWRO
LOSEKE, Leroy O., Admin Ofc, Badlands NM, to Same, Delaware Water Gap NRA
LOVELESS, Andrew M., Park Mgr, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, to Same, Kings Mountain NMP
MARTIN, James L., Personnel Staffing Spec, Branch Employ & Placem't, NCP, to Position Classification Spec, Branch Class & Compensation, NCP
MESSINGER, Norman G., Supv Park Ranger, Cape Hatteras NS, to Park Mgr, Jefferson NEM NHS
OZANICH, John M., Program Analyst, Programming & Budget Div, WASO, to Admin Ofc, Grand Canyon NP
RAINBOLT, Kenneth D., Realty Spec, Buffalo River Land Acquisition Ofc, to Same, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Prof Serv, SERO
THOMLINSON, Elizabeth R., Procurm't Clerk, Lake Mead NRA, to Inventory Mgmt Spec, Contract & Prop Mgmt, WRO
UPCHURCH, Christine H., Program Tech, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO, to Admin Ofc, Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta
VAUGHN, Sam W., Park Ranger, Kennesaw Mountain NBP, to Same, Fort Vancouver NHS
WALTERS, James E., Supv Park Ranger, Canyonlands NP, to Park Ranger, Grand Canyon NP
WILCOX, Robert A., Park Ranger, Olympic NP, to Same, Mesa Verde NP
WILCOX, William T., Park Ranger, Fort Washington & Piscataway Park, to Same, Booker T. Washington NM

Out of the Traces:

CASTEEL, Richard W., Archeologist, Interag Archaeological Services--San Francisco
CAZA, Milo F., Contract Spec, Harpers Ferry Center
CONDON, Theresa A., Personnel Mgmt Spec, Branch Labor Relations, WASO
DILLAHUNTY, Albert, Park Ranger, Assoc Reg Dir Park System Mgmt, MARO
EMERSON, Jon A., Horse Handler, Point Reyes NS
FOLEY, Stella C., Sec, Contract & Prop Mgmt Div, WASO
GOODIER, Grace E., Private, US Park Police
HERRERA, Calvin B., Park Tech, Bighorn Canyon NRA
HUGGINS, Judith Darleen, Supv Park Tech, Grand Teton NP
KELLY, Denise A., Admin Clerk, Gateway NRA
LEACH, Hayward N., Motor Vehicle Operator, Allegheny District, NCP
LONG, Linda L., Park Tech, Glen Canyon NRA
LOVETT, Walter, Auto Mechanic, Branch Transportation, NCP
MILLER, William E., Computer Spec, Systems Design Div, WASO
MINAH, Cheryl J., Park Tech, Yosemite NP
MORRIS, Lewis D., Tree Worker, Zion NP
SUND, William R., Admin Ofc, Assoc Reg Dir Admin, PNRO
TARLETON, Elaine S., Computer Operator, Imm Off Assoc Reg Dir Admin, SERO
WILCOX, David, Motor Vehicle Operator, Tree Group, NCP

Conservator adds life to artifacts

Museum Technician Edward J. Dowling of Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, N.Y., recently put a new parchment head on Frederick Vanderbilt's five-string Vega banjo. The roots of the five string fretless banjo can be traced directly to Africa, the instrument having been brought to this continent by slaves.

Mr. Dowling is one of the few onsite museum technicians in the entire region entrusted with carrying out curatorial and audio-visual repairs over and above normal servicing. During his service with the national historic sites, Mr. Dowling has received several awards, and his 30-year Service Emblem.

U.S. Department of the Interior

Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe

National Park Service
Director Gary Everhardt
Deputy Director William J. Briggle

Issued monthly for Service employees through the Office of the Director. Edited and published by the Office of Public Affairs.

Tom Wilson, Acting Assistant to the Director, Public Affairs
Grant W. Midgley, Chief, Publications and Public Inquiries

Naomi L. Hunt, Editor
Daniel S. Hughes, Assistant Editor
Ronnie Spiewak, Staff Writer
Glenn Snyder, Art Editor

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wash., D.C. 20240
Room 3416, Interior Bldg. Tel. (202) 343-4481

Park pix

At George Washington Carver National Monument near Joplin, southwestern Missouri, the home in which the famed black agricultural scientist and educator lived as a youth will be the scene of living history demonstrations throughout the summer.

The new Constitution Gardens, D.C., at right, as seen from the Washington Monument. The free-form lake already has attracted wild mallard ducks.

The work of Charles Fracè, the celebrated naturalist-artist was recently exhibited at Great Falls Park, Va. Works of seven other artists were also shown.

Over 1.5 million visitors last year entered Yosemite National Park during the months of June, July, and August. From Memorial Day through Labor Day, overnight accommodations in Yosemite Valley are often full.

Ranger Technician Jerry Price in the Great Hall at Ellis Island. New York Harbor's gateway to the New World for more than 12 million American immigrants opened to the public for the first time in 22 years May 29.

At Ozark National Scenic Riverways in south-central Missouri, the area's Indian and white settler past is revived through stories told by an interpreter in the role of Henry Schoolcraft, who lived in the area around 1818.