



Patriot's home saved



Henry Apodaca (left) and Jerry Karr, Denver Service Center architects.

By Art Miller
Public Affairs Officer, MARO

The house once occupied by Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish military engineer who helped American patriots build their fortifications, was dedicated as a national memorial in February. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Af-

fairs Committee, and more than 200 guests and visitors attended the dedication ceremony.

The restoration of the Kosciuszko House is one of 10 major construction, reconstruction or renovation projects added to Independence National Historical Park for America's Bicentennial.

The Colonial townhouse at Third and Pine Streets has been carefully restored to its appearance when

Kosciuszko lived there in 1797. National Park Service historic structures personnel carried out a year of research and architectural investigation before bids were let for the restoration.

Both land and structures were donated to the government by Edward J. Piszek, a Philadelphia businessman who has a strong interest in history. Congress authorized \$590,000 to restore the historic site.



Edward J. Piezek (second from right) presents deed to property to Dr. Ernest A. Connally, associate director, Professional Services, as Senator Henry M. Jackson (left), and others look on.

Both townhouses have been restored to their appearance in 1797. A Park Service team directed the removal of a 19th-century storefront and its replacement with 18th-century doorways, windows and brick walls. The original wood cornice and garret windows were preserved, as were the structure's second and third-floor walls.

Inside, the entire floor structure was strengthened to support the expected large numbers of visitors. The room where Kosciuszko lived was carefully restored in exact detail.

Visitors to the house will find on the first floor, exhibits, graphics and audio-visuals depicting the life and contributions of this Polish patriot who supervised the erection of fortifications to protect Philadelphia.

The adjacent house, whose interior is connected to the Kosciuszko House, will offer visitors a 6-minute slide presentation of the life of Kosciuszko and exhibits dealing with his military exploits in Europe.

Kosciuszko, a Polish military hero of the Revolutionary War, was one of the famous military men who like Baron Friedrich von Steuben and the Marquis de Lafayette lent their talents to the struggling American army.

He built the fortifications at West Point and directed the construction of rugged wooden barriers across the Delaware River to prevent British warships from reaching Philadelphia. He assisted

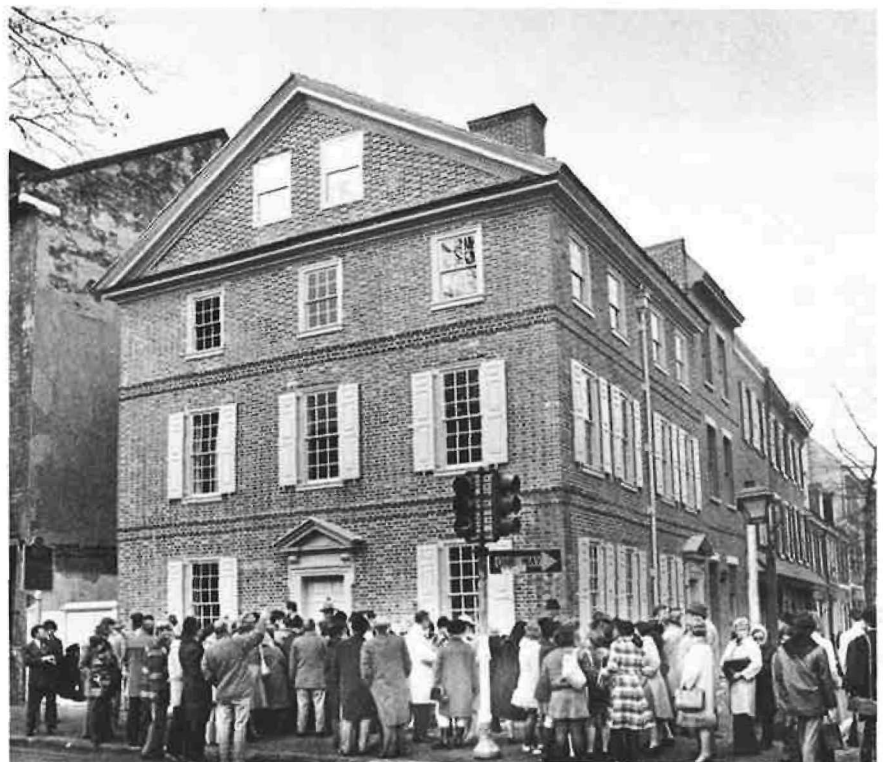
in locating the fortifications at Saratoga that contributed significantly to the winning of an important victory.

In 1784, he returned to Paris and then to Poland where he led a small army against the Russians, who had occupied his native land. He was defeated and captured in 1794. After an imprisonment of two years, he was released by Czar Paul I.

Kosciuszko came back to the United States in August 1797 to renew acquaintances with his old comrades-in-arms and to petition Congress for compensation for his services. He lived in the house at 301 Pine Street until May 1798.



Staff curator Robert Giannini (right) talks with visitor.



Eager visitors await opening of Kosciuszko National Memorial, Feb. 4.

Innovative wainwright



Wagon restored by artisan at Hopewell Village NHS, Ohio.

By Lea Murray
Public Information Specialist, MARO

Kenneth Reitz, a skilled carpenter at Hopewell Village National Historic Site, now knows what it's like to be an 18th-century wainwright.

When the park needed to restore its deteriorated Conestoga wagon, believed to be about 200 years old, Ken volunteered for the job. Moreover, he decided to renovate it using only the tools an 18th century wainwright would have used, such as spoke enders and corner chisels.

"I just wanted to do it the way it would have had to be done then," Reitz smiled. "It was a challenge, and I like challenges."

He did some brush-up reading by Eric Sloan, an authority on early Americana and an excellent painter. Among the

things he learned was that the Conestoga wagon is an American adaptation of a European farm wagon. So, equipped with helpful background material and his woodworking skill, Reitz began the restoration in mid-April. He worked in his spare-time and completed the wagon in December.

He duplicated the few existing wooden parts of the old wagon and fabricated new ones when necessary. Metal parts, such as iron tires and hub bands, had survived years of exposure and were retained.

"It was like Ken was living again in the 18th century," Larry Masters, chief of interpretation at the park, says admiringly. "It was a labor of love." Reitz does museum quality carpentry and repairs artifacts at the park. He has custom built numerous wooden items such as a radio system cabinet and a turntable

for the television monitor.

"The wagon looks like it just came from the factory," Masters said. The restored wagon, an open hauling vehicle of the type once used at Hopewell Village to haul iron products to distant markets, will be displayed under the connecting shed near the bridgehouse at the park.

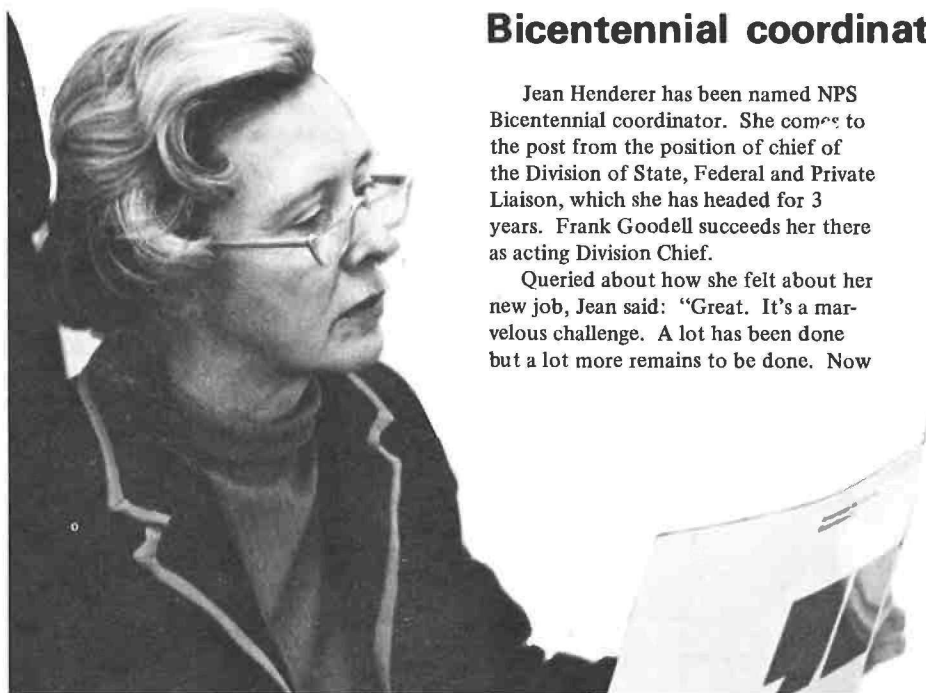
Talented Ken Reitz not only displays skill at woodworking, but at painting as well. A weekend painter, he does early American scenes and has exhibited at a number of Pennsylvania art shows.

Four of his works will be on exhibit at a Pottstown Art Guild Show in March. He has been a member of the guild for the past 2 years.

"I paint for pleasure, not for exposure," Reitz says. "At my last showing in Boyertown I was permitted to exhibit as many paintings as I wished. Usually exhibitors are limited to just a few."

Last December, when expert carpentry was needed to reconstruct the Thaddeus Kosciuszko House at Independence National Historical Park, Reitz was called in. It was at the Kosciuszko House at Third and Pine Streets in Philadelphia where the famous Polish patriot lived after he helped America win its independence.

Reitz is modest about his accomplishments. He says, "The reconstruction of the wagon, my painting, and the special assignment at the Kosciuszko House show me how important it is to strive for perfection—something I'm not satisfied I've reached." Only a true artisan could feel that way.



Bicentennial coordinator named

Jean Henderer has been named NPS Bicentennial coordinator. She comes to the post from the position of chief of the Division of State, Federal and Private Liaison, which she has headed for 3 years. Frank Goodell succeeds her there as acting Division Chief.

Queried about how she felt about her new job, Jean said: "Great. It's a marvelous challenge. A lot has been done but a lot more remains to be done. Now

it's a matter of pulling things together and letting everyone know what's going on 'Bicentennially,' both in and outside the Service."

During 1972, Jean served as director of public awareness for the National Parks Centennial. She came to NPS in March 1967 after a short stint with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Her first NPS job was in the Information Office as a special events coordinator. Later she was acting head of the Travel Division.

Before joining the Government, Jean worked for 18 years in Tucson, Arizona, in advertising and public relations. She attended Bethany College in West Virginia and graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with a degree in Sociology and English. Pittsburgh is Jean's hometown.

Jean has a son, Rhodes, 31, and a daughter, Cynthia, 30.

Longfellow House makes children feel at home

By James Carroll
Public Information Specialist, WASO

Children amused themselves even before television.

In fact, even before radio and the phonograph, children found alternatives to Superman and Sesame Street.

Instead of "Monopoly," with its emphasis on the profit motive, youngsters before the turn of the century played "Mansion of Happiness," a board game that stressed temperance.

They played "Dr. Busby," a card

game, which was a forerunner to the game "Authors" still being produced today.

At Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Mass., elementary-age children of the Nation's Bicentennial year have found the perfect setting to learn about the games and other past-times of youngsters who lived a century ago.

They are participating in a program called the "Children's Hour," named after a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow inspired by his own children (he had two sons and three daughters).



Jayne Gordon, seated right, and Cambridge youngsters prepare for production of "Evangeline" at the Longfellow House.



Longfellow House NHS, Mass.

The house on Brattle Street, Longfellow's home from 1837 until his death in 1882, echoed frequently with the laughter and bustle of the famed author's own children and their friends at play.

During this time, Longfellow was producing some of the world's great literature, but he was not too busy to join in the merriment and cultural activity of the youngsters.

On Longfellow's 72nd birthday, in 1879, the schoolchildren of Cambridge gave Longfellow a chair made from the wood of the "spreading chestnut-tree," which the poet made famous in the "Village Blacksmith": *"Under the spreading chestnut-tree the village smithy stands; The smith a mighty man is he with large and sinewy hands."*

The youngsters of New England now sing the "Village Blacksmith" poem to the flute accompaniment by Jayne Gordon (Longfellow also played the flute),

the young lady who has organized the "Children's Hour" program at the National Park Service historical site.

In addition to working as an interpreter at Longfellow House, Jayne is director of Orchard House, a private historical site in Concord, Mass., which was the home of Louisa May Alcott, author of "Little Women." Jayne, a 1970 graduate of the University of North Carolina, is pursuing a Master's degree in museum education at Boston University.

"The Children's Hour" is a diverse one, and always lasts more than hour. Children do more than play games and sing songs. Using replicas of Victorian stages, the youngsters perform plays adapted from three of Longfellow's works: "Evangeline," "Paul Revere's Ride," and "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

Jayne greets her young visitors wearing a long, chocolate-colored dress, trimmed with yellowing tea lace and

The Children's Hour

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence:
Yet I know by their merry eyes
They are plotting and planning together
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall!
By three doors left unguarded
They enter my castle wall!

They climb up into my turret
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape, they surround me;
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me entwine,
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen
In his Mouse Tower on the Rhine!

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old mustache as I am
Is not a match for you all!

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But put you down into the dungeon
In the round-tower of my heart.

And there I will keep you forever,
Yes, forever and a day,
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,
And moulder in dust away!

Written in The Longfellow House,
Cambridge—Longfellow

November 2, 1859.

blue velvet, a copy of a 19th-century dress.

Everyone soon has a feeling for this earlier period of American history. One young girl exclaimed: "I'm sure glad I didn't have to live back then and wear a dress all the time."

Soon the children, who may be individuals or members of a school class or organized group such as the Blue Birds or Cub Scouts, are all on a first-name basis. By the end of the program they feel pretty close to the Longfellows.

Jayne overheard one youngster say that Longfellow would have made a "great father." "I'd have all those toys and a dad who would write poems about me," he said.

Longfellow probably would have loved all the children that come to visit his home, and there have been more than 1,000 of them who have participated in "Children's Hour" in its first 2 years.

The program is scheduled from January through March when the normal visitation load at Longfellow House is light.

"We think this program is making a contribution to the community," Jayne says. Indeed it is, especially in this Bicentennial year when much of the country's heritage is being recalled. Longfellow himself would have been proud.

NPS/FS "get it together"

By Art Hathaway
Interpretive Specialist
Spokane Field Office

"SPOOF" (the Spokane Field Office in Wash.) was set up about 6 years ago in the population and economic center of a four-State region named "Inland Empire." A two-person staff is supervised by Bill Burgen, superintendent of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington. Bill is also State coordinator for eastern Washington. Information Receptionist Betty Hart handles the bulk of the year-round telephone calls, letters, and drop-in visitors, who ask for information about national, State, county and city parks, as well as other government agencies. Betty keeps the visitor reception area well stocked with free information folders, and runs the cooperating association sales outlet for the Pacific Northwest National Parks Association. The parks most frequently asked about are Glacier National Park (Mont.); Yellowstone National Park (Wyo.); and the North Cascades (Complex) National Park (Wash.). She also finds it convenient to keep on hand a variety of special use folders on these parks, as well as information on Grand Teton National Park (Wyo.); Mount Rainier National Park; Olympic National Park; and Coulee Dam National Recreation Area (Wash.).

Betty maintains an up-to-date information log on all sorts of specific questions about opening and closing dates, availability of Park Service and concessioner facilities, backcountry and fishing regulations, and such. If a visitor has an unfriendly encounter with a park ranger, Betty hears all about it when the visitor returns home. She also does a booming business issuing Golden Age Passports.

The interpretive activities of SPOOF are primarily in connection with cooperative public programs in the Spokane area. We have several "in-house" programs for the American Revolution Bicentennial, including special exhibits, art shows, and plays. The success of these ventures is largely dependent upon the cooperation of public libraries and schools, private businesses and institutions, and other agencies in providing strategically located space and personnel assistance. We also participate in local outdoor recreation groups, and work with the local news media.



Betty handles "SPOOF" information requests.

SPOOF is committed to environmental education, playing an active role in the establishment of the Center for Environmental Understanding in Spokane; and working with an outstanding environmental education specialist in the Pacific Northwest Regional office in presenting teacher-workshops on the STRANDS concept wherever and whenever local schools and colleges want them. One of the most noteworthy results has been the incorporation of the STRANDS concepts into the curriculum of Whitworth College's Ragged Ridge Center for Outdoor Educational Opportunities.

Almost a year ago, we merged our

information function with the Forest Service and our world hasn't been the same since. We have learned Forest Service organization and policies, features and facilities in two regions, and all about wood-cutting permits and Christmas-tree cutting permits. (If the number of wood-cutting permits issued indicates anything specific—the Pacific Northwest is in for a long, cold winter!)

A most important point to remember is that the Spokane Field Office is in a position to influence the attitudes and actions of a large number of potential park visitors. And that is what the Spokane Field Office is all about.

Uncle Sam needs you!

The Department of Interior's 1976 Savings Bonds sales program took place in March, and a Savings Bonds representative probably contacted you during that period to explain the advantages of purchasing U.S. Savings Bonds through the payroll deduction plan. But it still is not too late. You can sign up anytime.

In designating March as Savings Bonds Month, Secretary Kleppe emphasized the importance of savings bonds to our Nation's strength. He said that current holdings of bonds account for about 20% of the privately held portion of the Federal debt. If bonds had not been sold that much more money would have had to be raised and there would be even greater inflationary pressure than we have now. Advantages to individuals who hold Savings Bonds are:

- The interest earned on Savings Bonds is not subject to State and local income tax. Further, payment of Federal tax can be deferred until a time of lower taxable income such as retirement.
- Bonds can be purchased in a child's name, thereby assuring the child of a cash fund when college time comes around.
- Savings Bonds are an automatic savings plan that provides ready cash in an emergency.
- Savings Bonds are a safe investment. Principal and interest are fully guaranteed and Savings Bonds are replaced free if lost, stolen, or destroyed.



Diary of the Revolution March 1776

3—Congress votes to send Silas Deane to Europe to purchase war goods.

17—British evacuate Boston, ending city's siege.



NPS misses Carl

Carl Hardy, supervisory personnel staffing specialist, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, died Jan. 30, 11 days after undergoing open-heart surgery. He was 40 years old.

He served as a classification specialist in the Washington Office from 1968 through 1971, and then returned to the Western Regional Office. He transferred to RMRO in 1974.

"Carl was well known throughout the Service for his valuable contributions to the seasonal employment task force and he served in various parks including Zion (National Park, Utah), and Death Valley, (National Monument, Calif.-Nev.)," said Acting Chief of NPS Personnel Gerald B. McDaniel.

A memorial service was held for Mr. Hardy at the Mormon Church in Denver Feb. 1, where approximately 300 persons, NPSers, friends and family and fellow church members came to pay their respects. Funeral services were held Feb. 2 in Springdale, Utah, and interment was at St. George, Utah.

He is survived by his wife Lou Ann, and five children ranging in ages from 6 to 18 years. Messages of condolence may be sent to the family at 34 Flora Way, Golden, Colo. 80401. The family requests that memorial contributions be made to the NPS Employees & Alumni Association Education Aid Fund. Checks, made out to the fund, may be sent to Ed Hummel, treasurer, E&AA, Box 804, Springfield, Va. 22150.

Big land buy

Last December, the Boise Cascade Corporation completed sale of 25,000 acres of its land within Voyageurs National Park in northern Minnesota to the National Park Service; and has agreed on a sale price for its remaining land within the designated park boundaries. The Park Service now has jurisdiction over 87,000 of the 140,000 acres of land and all of the 80,000 acres of water in the park.

Civil Service law amended

President Ford recently signed laws amending Title 5 of the U.S. Code on Civil Service.

Public Law 94-166 was signed by the President on December 23, 1975, "To provide for allotment or assignment of payments from Civil Service annuities, and for other purposes."

Heretofore, when a person became eligible for a Civil Service annuity benefit, payroll deductions for such items as health insurance, savings accounts, life insurance, union dues, and savings bonds were discontinued. Such items could not be allocated from the annuity check to be paid out as an accommodation to the annuitant. The Civil Service Commission has recently acquired computer capability to handle such allotments and assignments. The new law permits deductions to be paid from the annuity check, at the request of the employee, in a manner similar to payroll deductions.

Public Law 94-172 was signed by the President on December 31, 1975. This law pertains to the accumulation of annual leave in excess of 30 days. Under the annual leave provisions, no employee may currently accumulate more than 30 days of annual leave. However, an exception was enacted in 1973, under which annual leave provisions were amended to permit the restoration of annual leave, in excess of 30 days, wherever leave was lost as a result of administrative error or because the employee could not use the leave due to exigencies of the public business or the employee's illness. Such additional leave is maintained in a separate leave account and used in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations.

The Civil Service law is now further amended to permit accumulation of leave beyond 30 days to a Federal employee or to a former employee's account, who is restored to duty following an unjustified or unwarranted personnel action. Under the Back Pay Act of 1966, the employee is entitled to a complete restoration of his accrued back leave, even though not Federally employed during the retroactive period. The restored leave will be held in a separate account and would be available for use within a reasonable time under Civil Service Commission regulations.

Public Law 94-183 was signed by the President on December 13, 1975. This law establishes a statute of limitations to determine a final date for filing for benefits under the Civil Service retirement law.



Jack Ford records NPS safety spots

More than 6,000 radio and 700 television stations throughout the country have received NPS public service announcements.

These announcements, during the Bicentennial, cover a number of subjects designed to enhance visits to parks by an estimated 250 million persons this year.

The announcements include promotion of the NPS booklet "Doorway to Adventure," listing 132 "lesser used parks" being sold through GPO as well as an information fact sheet available through the WASO public inquiries office with a number of tips for people planning their vacations ahead in 1976. The radio messages include three safety spots recorded by Jack Ford, a 1975 seasonal ranger in Yellowstone National Park. Roy Clark, the country-western singer and performer, also made television and radio spots at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev. Other spots include messages on NPS bicentennial programs and interpretation.

The announcements were produced by the WASO office of public affairs and Ads Audio Visual, Inc. of Falls Church, Va.

*PEOPLE ON THE MOVE will
appear in the next issue
of the NPS Newsletter.*

Letter

From the Office of
J. Audubon Woodlore
Seasonal Park Ranger

Superintendent

Dear Sir:

Please excuse this form letter. This is necessitated because of the large volume of offers for employment Mr. Woodlore receives each summer.

This acknowledges receipt of your acknowledgment of receipt of Mr. Woodlore's application for a seasonal position on your staff.

You are hereby notified that your park has been rated as being eligible for addition to Mr. Woodlore's list of acceptable choices of areas in which to work. However, **THIS IS NOT A FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF AN OFFER FOR EMPLOYMENT**. His selection of a summer employment location will be made sometime in March. If you do not receive an acceptance for an offer by April 1st, you may assume that your park was not selected as the one in which Mr. Woodlore will work. Notices of non-acceptance of offers for employment will not be sent.

I regret having to sound so discouraging, but Mr. Woodlore receives many more offers for employment than he is able to accept. Because of this, your chances of obtaining his services are very slim.

I wish you success in your efforts to fill summer seasonal positions at your park. Your interest in J. Audubon Woodlore is appreciated.

Sincerely,

James L. Knurdlinger,
Employment Agent for
Mr. Woodlore



U.S. Department of the Interior
Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe
National Park Service
Director Gary Everhardt



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