

Yes We Have No Cat Pies



"In playing my role I am given an excellent opportunity to emphasize a fact that is too often overlooked — the fact that during the Civil War Black Americans made significant contributions to American history," says Kermit Dance, right. He is joined here by another "sutler," Howard Cooley.

By Kermit Dance

"If there was any class of men disliked more than any other, that class was the Civil War Sutlers."

This statement by historian Francis Lord accurately described the sentiments of civilian and military sectors alike.

These traveling merchants were commissioned by the Federal government to supply the soldiers with "luxury items"—tobacco, extra clothing, writing kits, "cure-all" medicines, and anything else that would supplement the bare essentials issued to the soldier by the army.

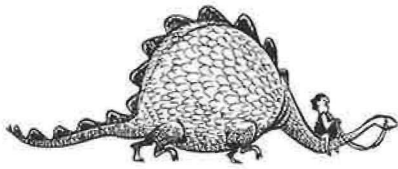
The officers in the field, however, were so busy fighting the war and maintaining troop discipline that strict regulation of the sutlers' practices were all but impossible. These "civil servants" became nothing more than penny-pinching crooks—exploiters who sold extremely low-quality items at prices ranging from 300 to 1,000 percent above the actual prices.

After the war, the need and desire to continue this forerunner of today's P.X. was exhausted, and the occupation itself became extinct, or did it? No, not quite.

At Stop 3 on the Petersburg (Virginia) Battlefield tour, the visitor is likely to discover a small band of sutlers busily carrying on the tradition of their nineteenth-century counterparts.

Everything is exactly as it was during the siege. From an authentically reproduced log cabin store, the visitor can purchase old-fashioned jars of candies, honeys, jellies, and preserves; in the barrel on the side he will find candles, candleholders, and old tin cups, and

(See SUTLERS, page 8)



on TV*

Early morning at Dinosaur National Monument provides a peaceful, quiet interlude as the TV cameraman sets up his equipment before the first visitors arrive for the day. He is getting ready to film Dinosaur's award-winning visitor center, one of the most original, most attractive and clearly functional of any in the National Park Service.

Entrance is by a curving ramp to an upper balcony which faces the quarry cliff. Visitors can see a museum technician at work removing hard rock from ancient reptilian fossils being exposed in their natural site.

Dinosaur's two museum technicians, "Tobe" Wilkins and Jim Adams, have been trained in paleontology by Dr. Theodore White, the National Park Service paleontologist. Tobe is shown on the far right of the picture below as he explains his job to the TV director, soundman and cameraman who are filming his unusual occupation.

This unique exhibit is the only one of its kind operated by the National Park Service. The job of the technicians is to create an in-



place exhibit by removing the hard rock from the fossils.

While the work is in progress an interpreter explains why there are so many individual bones and carcasses in one place. This area which contains brachiosaurus, apatosaurus, camarasaurus and diplodocus was once the bottom of an

ancient stream bed which was later tipped on its side some 70 million years ago.

The technicians answer questions and act as interpreters during much of the year when there are no seasons on duty. Jim Adams comments, "Tobe and I are the only 'legitimate' chiselers on the Federal payroll!"

When the nation-wide TV program is shown next spring, it is hoped that viewers all over the country will be able to experience some of the thrill that is felt by visitors to Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah.

The close-up feeling of sharing in the excitement of a "dig" is one that lingers in a visitor's mind.



* Dinosaur was one stop for the crew of the TV special, People of the National Park Service. Future NEWSLETTER will feature other areas filmed.

DIGGING AT FORT STANWIX

The National Park Service, is completing its second year of archeological excavations at Fort Stanwix, Rome, New York.

By Lee Hanson

Present plans call for the eventual restoration of the Fort on its original site.

Fort Stanwix was first constructed in 1758 and destroyed by fire and flood in 1781 after serving as a bastion of defense for the Mohawk Valley, first against the French and later, during the American Revolution, against the English. Several important Indian treaties were also signed at Fort Stanwix.

House foundations, wells, privies, water and gas lines, and landscaping activities over the past 150 years have destroyed much of the Fort. Archeological digging has concentrated on those areas which are least disturbed.

The outline of the earthen Fort has been uncovered and a portion of the encircling ditch cleaned out. One barracks building built against the north wall of the Fort has been painstakingly exposed with shovel, trowel, and whiskbroom revealing its timber construction and five fireplaces used by the soldiers for heating and cooking.

Also uncovered was a bakehouse which probably dates to the last days of the Fort's use.

Artifacts

Many artifacts related to the occupation of the fort have been found. Musket balls, gunflints, buckles, cannonballs, coins, axes, fragments of dishes, and animal bones give tantalizing clues to life at the Fort.

Many objects related to the 19th century town of Rome have been found on top of the Fort and form one of the best collections of 19th century artifacts in America. This collection will provide scholars with years of research material.

Cooperating in the work is the City of Rome which is donating the land to the Federal government.

When completed, the reconstructed fort will become the focal point for Fort Stanwix National Monument

Lee Hanson is supervisory archeologist at Fort Stanwix.



Photo by David Wertheimer

Excavating with shovel and trowel.



Photo by Dick Ping Hsu

Recording the location of post stumps from a palisade line in the ditch at Fort Stanwix.

NPS BIOLOGISTS

Bison, Crocodiles or Wolves—Park Biologists Help Them

By John Vosburgh

Biologist Mary Meagher skis after winter bison herds in the Wyoming hills of Yellowstone National Park. A "tree elevator" lifts Ronald Stecker to the upper branches of a 270-foot giant sequoia tree in Sequoia National Park, Calif.

John Ogden operates a "nursery" for baby crocodiles at Everglades National Park, Fla. Gary Clemons discovers an almost invisible worm, previously unknown, destroying the roots of sycamore trees in Washington, D.C.

These people are all biologists of the National Park Service or are among the 400 university scientists engaged in research throughout the National Park System.

The scientists are trying to prevent the extinction of rare or threatened species—the bald eagle, timber wolf, brown pelican, black-footed ferret, American crocodile, wolverine, Atlantic salmon and many others.

They are studying mountain sheep on the slopes of Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska, and aquatic life on the floor of the Caribbean Sea in Virgin Islands National Park. They are devising ways to protect wildflowers from the trampling of visitors in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. and they are investigating early leafing strains of American elms that show resistance to Dutch elm disease.

Here are a few close-ups of some representative natural science projects:

Yellowstone

Petite Mary Meagher began her study of the bison six years ago as a University of California graduate student. For her Ph.D. in biology, received in 1970, she wrote her dissertation on "The Bison of Yellowstone National Park."

The primary purpose of her study as a National Park Service biologist, however, was to improve the management of the buffalo as a unique natural resource.

Dr. Meagher reported that the



Dr. Mary Meagher keeps a close eye on the bison at Yellowstone National Park. She received her Ph.D. in 1970 after studying the once nearly-extinct buffalo for six years.

Yellowstone bison—which she often follows around the park on skis—is a descendant of the mountain bison which had been nearly exterminated by 1901.

A remnant herd survived and began interbreeding about 1902 with plains bison. The population increase, however, is very slow because of the high death rate from winter cold and storms, Dr. Meagher found.

The park's hot springs and other thermal areas help many bison survive the winter but heavy spring snows sometimes kill off much of the new calf population.

Sequoia—Kings Canyon

By means of a hoist which lifted them nearly 200 feet above the ground into the limbs of a giant sequoia tree, biologists Ron Stecker,

of San Jose State College, and Howard Shellhammer critically examined the cones of the 2,000-year-old tree.

They were studying the factors which affect the reproduction and growth of *Sequoiadendron Giganteum*, the largest—and one of the oldest—of living things.

Stecker found—after examining 3,000 sequoia cones collected in his tree top laboratory—that a very small beetle (*Phymatodes nitidus*) plays an essential role in the sequoia reproductive cycle.

The beetle feeds on cones which have matured for at least five years, causing them to turn brown and drop their seeds. Thus may begin a new sequoia life lasting possibly thousands of years.

Shellhammer found that the beetle has an ally in the chickaree or Douglas squirrel, which feeds on the younger cones and in the process scatters many of the seeds on the ground.

National Capital Parks

Less than six months after he became an NPS research biologist, young Dr. Gary Clemons discovered a nematode, an almost microscopic worm, eating at the roots of sycamore trees in National Capital Parks, Washington, D.C.

Clemons and a University of Maryland nematologist isolated the worm, identifying it as a member of the *Meloidgyne* genus, a new species of nematode.

"Sycamore scorch"—a premature browning of the leaves—has marred the appearance of this attractive species in National Capital Parks. By identifying the nematode as the probable cause of "sycamore scorch," Clemons has taken the first step toward possible treatment and prevention of the disease.

Everglades

By hatching and raising crocodiles Biologist John Ogden is slowly restocking the small crocodile popu-

lation in Everglades National Park.

He transfers eggs from endangered crocodile nests outside the park to his park "nursery." To learn the temperature, moisture and other factors necessary for incubation, Dr. Ogden placed instruments in real crocodile nests.

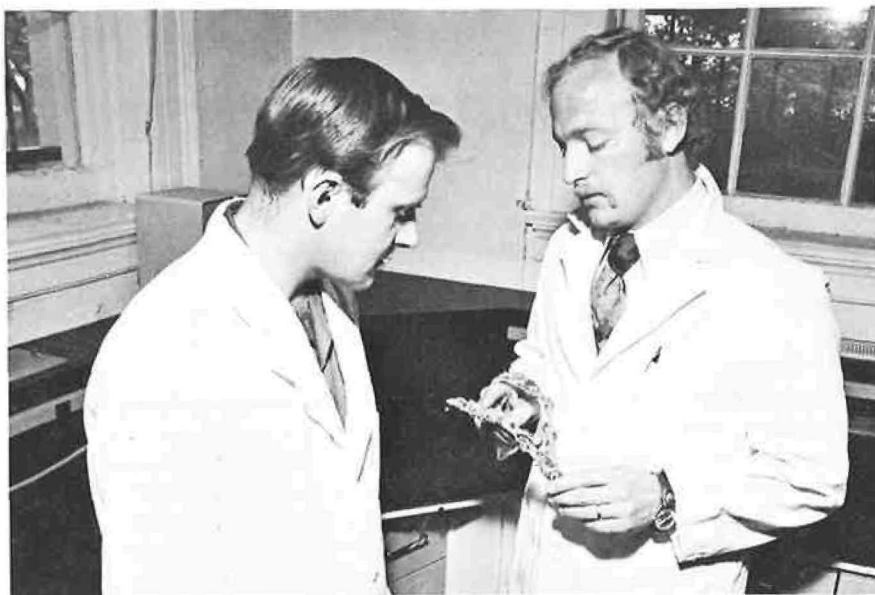
Ten of the first 20 eggs in the park nursery produced healthy young. When they are at least seven months old, Odgen releases the young crocodiles into park waters.

Grand Canyon

Hundreds of dead trees stand along the South Rim of the Grand Canyon—remnants of a ponderosa pine-oak forest killed in 1967 by dwarf mistletoe, a parasitic plant.

In a less ecologically enlightened era, the trees would have been logged and sold.

Recently, however, superintendent, Bob Lovegren, asked Peter S. Bennett, an NPS biologist, to



Dr. Gary Clemons (right) examines a diseased sycamore root on which he discovered a worm previously unknown to science. With the NPS biologist in his Ecological Services Laboratory, Washington, D.C., is a colleague, Dr. Clyde Hurst.



To increase the population of the rare American crocodile, NPS biologist Dr. John C. Ogden, places crocodile eggs in an artificial nest at Everglades National Park. Most of the eggs, taken from a nest in the wilds, were successfully hatched.

determine whether it would be ecologically advisable to log the 297,000 board feet of dead trees scattered over 221 acres.

Bennett determined that it would take 350 years to replace the valuable forest soils that would be lost if the trees were logged and sold. No logging was allowed.

Other Programs

Other biological programs under way in the National Park System include studies at Isle Royale National Park, Mich., on the relationship of timber wolves and moose; at Wind Cave National Park, S.D., on the ecological factors necessary to prevent the extinction of the black-footed ferret.

Also at Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif., to improve water "guzzlers" for the parched park's desert bighorn sheep; at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park to note how animal life returns to lava flow areas; and at Saguaro National Monument, Ariz., to save the giant saguaro cactus from extinction.

John Vosburgh is chief of the Branch of Features, Office of Information, WASO.

Under our hat

Photo by Cecil Stoughton

SYMPOSIUM SET

A National Symposium on the future direction of the National Park System in its second century of service to the Nation will be a highlight of the Centennial celebration next year.

efforts in managing the NPS system.

The final product will be the development of a statement of philosophy and long range objectives and goals, along with implementation recommendations to guide the ad-



Discussing Centennial matters are Assistant Secretary Nathaniel P. Reed, Centennial Director William Briggie, Director George Hartzog, Centennial Commission Chairman Laurence William Lane, Jr., and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

Conducted by the Conservation Foundation, under contract to the National Parks Centennial Commission, the initial effort will be to identify the basic problems confronting NPS today and those anticipated in the future, as well as opportunities for furthering the sustained betterment of parks, mankind and the global environment through

ministration of the NPS system into the Second Century of Parks.

In a memorandum to all employees, Director Hartzog has asked that everyone in the Service co-operate fully with the various task forces established by the Symposium's advisory committee, including **completely** free access to all the Service's resources.

FIRST NEEL SITES: Secretary Morton has designated the first eleven sites in the National Environmental Education Landmark program which started over a year ago. NEEL status is given to outstanding national environmental study areas (NESAs) nominated by the Secretary

of the Interior's Advisory Board on Parks. These sites may be on lands owned or controlled by any public or private organizations or individual. The September NPS COURIER lists the eleven new landmarks. For further information contact your regional environmental specialist.

OPEN SEASON: There will be an Open Season for Health Benefits November 15-30, 1971. New brochures are being prepared for all plans to reflect benefits and premium rates. When the new brochures are received in the Personnel Office, distribution of the "Open Season Instructions" will be made to every employee eligible to participate in the Federal Health Benefits Program. Only the new brochure of the plan in which an employee is enrolled will be distributed to each enrolled employee of that plan. If you do not receive a copy of the brochure for the plan in which you are enrolled please contact your Personnel Office.

SHENANDOAH NP WOMEN'S CLUB

invites all Park Service women to attend their fall luncheon, Thursday, Oct. 14, 11 a.m., Shenandoah residential area. Women will attend from several nearby states. Each driver is requested to send a card telling how many will come: Shenandoah Park Women's Club, Luray, Va. 22835. (Luncheon cost, \$1.00.) In case of rain luncheon will be the 15th. If doubtful about weather call: Thelma Warnock 703-599-2201 or Sybil Lowe 703-599-2261.



Stanley Davis

Most exciting event at the luncheon—**QUILT DRAWING.** The colorful prize quilt, "Birds of Shenandoah," designed by Stanley Davis (wife of Park Naturalist, John Davis), was stitched by club members. One dollar donations (chances) may be purchased from the club which will donate all proceeds to the Employees and Alumni Association NPS Education Fund.

HONORARY CITIZEN AWARDS: The NPS Incentive Awards Program boasts two new awards effective July 1.

1) The **Honorary Park Ranger Award** (NPS equivalent of the Interior Department's Conservation Service Award) is granted for major contributions in support of NPS programs. Director Hartzog presented the first award in this category on August 16 to Mrs. Richard Nixon, at the formal ceremony turning over 230 acres of underused land to the Service. Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton was the second recipient of this award.

2) The **National Park Service Appreciation Award** is granted to

private citizens or organizations who have made a sustained effort in support of NPS goals and objectives. First recipient of this award was Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, founder and director of programs, National Folk Festival Association. NPS benefited from her efforts when it entered into an agreement with the Association to present folk culture programs in parks throughout the country.

A COLORFUL SUCCESS: The coloring book, "Park Ranger!" is one of the season's biggest success stories among park publications, according to reports from Bill Dunmire, chief naturalist at Yellowstone and one of

the authors of the book. (He wrote the text; Keith Hoofnagle made the drawings). Sales have already topped 50,000 copies Servicewide (60,000 were printed), and Bill is making plans to print a new, slightly revised edition. "The ranger with the gun bothered some people," he explains. "We're substituting a ranger studying an ecology book."

Bill is now looking for orders so that he will have an idea of what volume to run in the new edition. Published by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, the book retails for 50 cents. Orders below 500 are given a 40 percent discount; over 500 receive a 50 percent discount.



Discrimination: Having What It Takes

Dear Editor:

In response to Ernest Scott's letter in your August 23 issue, I think we have to remember that discrimination never used to be a problem when it was blacks who were being discriminated against. Now that whites are being discriminated against, it has suddenly become unfair.

Making amends for previous discrimination by hiring blacks and veterans probably is not much more irrelevant to job achievement than the kind of academic qualifications we have always used.

The fact that a man understands the kind of work we do and wants to be part of it is about nine-tenths of what he has to have to succeed. The fact that he can qualify for the Black Panthers or the Dean's List is not all that important.

Job experience requirements are used to select one applicant from many. In practice, the chances are quite high that all of the applicants

have what it takes, and that the differences between them only matter within narrow tolerances.

Our record in hiring has produced a mixed bag: some employees are good, some are not, but all met the qualifications. Now we are adding a couple of qualifications, and the results from the point of view of the Service, will be the same. Some employees will be good; some will not.

William T. Ingersoll
Interpretive Planner
Office of Environmental Planning &
Design
Western Service Center

Moving South

Dear Editor:

It's true. You do telephone Tucson, Arizona during winter months for next summer's accommodations at Glacier National Park (See NEWSLETTER, Sept. 6.)

Those lucky concessioners! When it gets cold they just move the whole office south.

So—The NPS Directory has the correct information, strange as it may appear. "It's a fact, not fiction!"

Bob Dellacasa
"Keeper of the Directory"
Chief, Branch of General Services
WASO

Keeping Seasonals Informed

Dear Editor:

In an effort to improve our communications with our staff of seasonal park naturalists, we have periodically mailed them printed materials of interest. We always did this during their period of employment; the difference is that we are now doing it all year for those who return to work each season.

Yosemite presently receives 134 copies of the very fine NPS Newsletter. If the number sent could be increased to 160 copies, we would have enough to mail our seasonal interpreters. They, the public they serve, and the national park idea will all benefit.

William R. Jones
Staff Park Naturalist
Yosemite National Park

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We think that Bill's idea of parks sending copies of the NEWSLETTER to seasonal interpreters is a good one. We'll be happy to increase the distribution for other parks that would like to do the same thing. Certainly our seasonals are the "backbone of the Service," and should be as well informed as permanent employees.)

SUTLERS (From page 1)

for only two bits the visitor can quench his thirst with a cold "sasparrilly."

In fact, the only things missing are the crookedness of the sutlers, the outrageousness of the prices, and the low quality of the goods (sorry, no cat pies for sale).

The sutler roles are portrayed by Howard Cooley, a freshman at Union University, and Ed Crews, a senior

at Hopewell High School. Each has read assigned material and conducted personal research, and each is able to interpret his role with utmost accuracy.

"The sutler's store is a very appropriate addition to the park," says Howard. "It provides an excellent opportunity to establish personal contacts with the visitors and to be creative in presenting different

phases of the Civil War."

Ed agrees, adding, "Not only does the store supply the visitor with an illustration of Civil War life, but it also has been the most educational experience of my life."

A junior at the College of William and Mary, Kermit Dance is "chief sutler" at Petersburg National Battlefield Park.

WORKING OFF A DOUBLE MARTINI (and other things)

By Bill Wendt

Naming the 34th Session of "Introduction to Park Operations" the Fred C. Fagergren Session was not accidental; we felt that his untimely death made it most fitting that the session in which we began to try to do something about health should bear his name.



Our program thrust comes about with the assistance of Mr. Harvey T. Anderson, a national figure in health programs, particularly in fire departments.

Harvey is 61 and a living example of the bounce that can be retained or restored.

He scares everybody suitably, including the wives who attend a special session with him, and then establishes a class structure based on a simple Step Test. The program for each of the Red-White-Blue groups varies with present condition, age, etc.

Also, because of the elevation—nearly 7000 feet—we followed medical advice and had electrocardiograms made on the 13 trainees over 35 years of age.

Six showed some abnormality and 4 were removed from the program completely. All were advised to secure follow-up tests on return home.

This dramatizes the very real need for closer physical screening on older people we may hire and that all employees should have some regular physical check-ups.

Our results? After 6 weeks we gave everyone the option of running the 12 Minute Test outlined by Dr.

Kenneth H. Cooper in AEROBICS. National average of "Good" or better is 20%—ours was 47.5%.

Heart beat rates were carefully recorded—there was a distinct improvement in recovery rate following measured exercise.

The almost total reaction has been favorable from the trainees. The one hour exercise—or jogging—period using the local school gymnasium on bad days, was not on any crash or competitive basis, except with one's own records. The student could drop to a less strenuous level of activity if desired.

And, OPTIMISTICALLY, we think many of these students have gotten enough lift out of this that they will make it a WAY OF LIFE and continue!

The 34th Session trainees seemed more productive; their good humor was evident and they laughed a lot.

We hope that the jolt of running off the calories of a double martini at the cost of one mile extra may give some cause for pause!

Bill Wendt, a former staff instructor at Albright, has recently joined an FAO park project in Chile, South America.

The Branch of DIPS is in the process of streamlining our methods of getting "People on the Move," to make it more current and up to date. Hopefully it will be ready for the next issue of the NEWSLETTER.



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Loretta DeLozier	Editor
Ron Greenberg	Associate Editor
Jean Bullard	Assistant Editor
Glenn Snyder	Art Editor

Room 106 - NCP Bldg. - 1100 Ohio Drive - SW - Washington, D.C. 20242

Telephone: 202--426-6720 (IDS Code 118-66720)