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President’s Message

Modern calculations now place the loss of American lives during the Civil War at 750,000. Even with the older figure of 625,000, this loss of life exceeds all other recorded conflicts in our nation’s history. Each one of those lives was linked to a combination of extended relationships in the lifetime of the deceased.

The Civil War is often cited as “the most momentous era in American history,” defining who we are as a nation and establishing a societal course into the future the founders may have only dreamed but never quite envisioned. Although the war ended slavery, illustrating the promise of a new birth of freedom, the conflict did not eradicate human prejudice, social injustice or racism in the United States. Therefore, all places of conflict and controversy preserved within the constantly changing American landscape — like our nation’s Civil War battlefields — serve to remind us the quest for liberty and the pursuit of happiness never ends.

The great experiment, which our republic represents, will always remain a work in progress. The challenge Abraham Lincoln laid before his divided nation at Gettysburg, in November 1863, that it is the living who must pledge themselves to the unfinished cause of expanding freedom, so that lives lost in the quest of that great task “shall not have died in vain,” remains relevant to this day and through the ages. The numerous conflicts of our shared past and those transpiring within our lives today prove our nation has experienced few moments without the presence of war, pain and suffering.

The landscapes of historic conflict and controversy preserved within the National Park System provide tangible places to educate ourselves and future generations in the relevant price of applied violence. They are places where momentous steps and missteps transpired in our national struggle to achieve a more perfect union. They remain proper places to seek personal and collective understanding of the many differences in social beliefs present in our society. They preserve tangible resources defining the multicultural realities of the American experience.

The sesquicentennial of the Civil War provides an appropriate time to reflect on the pivotal role the war generation played in forging the nation we live in today. It offers every citizen the opportunity to re-examine our own lives and times — to look forward — and reflect on the legacy of freedom and equality we decide to forge ourselves for posterity.

As we take time to commemorate and reflect on the meaning and cost of a civil war painfully waged by our ancestors 150 years ago, lives throughout the National Park Service and this nation have been touched by the tragic loss of a co-worker killed in the line of duty. The death of Margaret Anderson, a park ranger at Mount Rainier, was the result of a brutal act of violence. It saddens our hearts.

Like each of the lives lost in that “great civil war,” Ranger Anderson possessed many relationships in her life, touching loved ones as a daughter, wife and mother, and all employees of this agency as a member of our NPS family. These relationships will forever shed light on her life and call attention to the public service she unselfishly performed for the citizens of this nation in which she gave “the last full measure of devotion.”

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There’s something about an anniversary that sparks the public imagination, as the ongoing Civil War sesquicentennial commemoration certainly proves. At the Civil War Trust we are eager to help introduce the world to the inspiring stories of the period, featuring anniversary content prominently on our website and in our membership magazine.

Beginning last year and continuing through 2015, a wide variety of special events and programs will help us remember this seminal moment in American history. From local historical societies to state governments to national parks, a huge number of organizations and entities are planning re-enactments, symposia, exhibits and other unique events. To help people find out about opportunities like this near them, we’ve created a sesquicentennial resource page on our website — www.civilwar150.org — with a searchable calendar, articles and a bevy of links to related Web pages. You also can sign up to receive our monthly Sesquicentennial Roundup e-newsletter, join the discussion online at www.facebook.com/civilwarsesquicentennialnetwork or follow us on Twitter @CWTrust150.

People are paying attention to the past in a whole new way and looking for ways to experience history more deeply. The Civil War Trust wants to help. Last year we published our second book, Civil War 150: The Essential To-Do List for the 150th Anniversary, featuring 150 unique experiences. It includes walking the well-known assault of Pickett’s Charge at Gettysburg to discovering the war’s westernmost battlefield at Picacho Peak, Arizona. The philosophy proved so popular that we’re expanding the list online until there are enough experiences to have one each day of the sesquicentennial.

We’re also working with individual battlefields to plan events during their anniversary commemorations. Some of our members joined us last April in Charleston, South Carolina, for special receptions and tours as they took in the numerous activities held in conjunction with the anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter. We’re planning similar things for other upcoming anniversaries in 2012, such as

By Mary Koik and Melissa Sadler
Civil War Trust

People are paying attention to the past in a whole new way and looking for ways to experience history more deeply.
Civil War Trust chairman emeritus John Nau, left, and NPS Director Jon Jarvis indicate a property acquisition at Manassas National Battlefield. The trust announced the acquisition during a ceremony July 20, 2011, amidst the 150th anniversary commemoration of the Battle of First Manassas.

As wonderful as these types of one-time events are, the most appropriate and lasting legacy of the sesquicentennial will be the permanent protection of the battlefields themselves. These pristine landscapes will stand long after the last anniversary exhibit is packed away. They will are living memorials and outdoor classrooms — places where bravery, sacrifice, leadership and so much more can be taught.

Last July, the day before the 150th anniversary of the Battle of First Manassas, we were honored to announce the transfer of 10 acres of land into the national park. It also was the beginning of a fundraising effort to permanently protect 44 more acres of hallowed ground.

In January, on the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, we announced an effort to protect an additional 16 acres at the very heart of that field. We are already laying the groundwork to make more anniversary announcements as the sesquicentennial continues.

Our most ambitious endeavor by far is “Campaign 150: Our Time, Our Legacy.” If successful in this effort, we will raise $40 million from the private sector during the sesquicentennial, leveraging those funds against foundation, corporate and government grants to save a monumental 20,000 acres of hallowed ground and revolutionize Civil War educational programming.

It’s a daunting task, but it is both possible and essential if we are to keep these irreplaceable battlefields from being lost forever. Learn more at www.civilwar.org/campaign150.

Civil War books
The National Park Service, in cooperation with Eastern National, has developed three new books to help interpreters tell the complex story of the Civil War during its sesquicentennial. Visit www.eparks.com/store

- The Civil War Remembered — This official NPS handbook is designed to provide a measure of understanding of this most momentous era of our history.

- Slavery: Cause and Catalyst of the Civil War — What caused the Civil War? A number of issues ignited the Civil War: states’ rights, the role of the federal government, the preservation of the Union, the economy; but all were inextricably bound to the institution of slavery.

- America’s National Parks Civil War Handbook — This handbook was produced to help commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. It highlights the national parks that have preserved the battlefields where the war was fought.

Other resources
Educational activities about the Civil War for teachers and students are available at individual parks and through national educational programs of the NPS: www.nps.gov/cwindepth/education.html

Parks with curriculum-based education programs related to the history of the Civil War and its legacy: www.nps.gov/cwindepth/civwarparkeducation.html

www.nps.gov/cwindepth/civwarprofdevelopment.html

Mary Koik is the deputy director of communication at the Civil War Trust, and the editor of its membership magazine, Hallowed Ground. She lives with her husband in Washington, D.C.

Melissa Sadler is the director of events, and director of The Color Bearers at the Civil War Trust. She lives with her husband and infant son in Yorktown, Virginia.
Monocacy – A Crossroads

By Tracy Evans, Monocacy

Monocacy National Battlefield is literally in a crossroads of the Civil War. It is located along the Georgetown Pike (historically the main road from Frederick to Washington), the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad junction and bridge, and the Monocacy River. Union and Confederate armies traveled through the area throughout the war; most notably the Confederate Army camped on the Best Farm in 1862, now part of Monocacy.

Frequently we are asked about Special Orders 191, an order written by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and delivered to his generals while camped at the Best Farm in September 1862. The order provided instructions on how Lee planned to divide his army over the next few days and reconsolidate in Hagerstown. One of the copies of the orders was lost and then discovered in a field several days later by Union soldiers from Company F, 27th Indiana. The order was sent to the Union commander, Gen. George B. McClellan, who up to that point was unsure of Lee’s location and intentions in the north. McClellan used the information to his advantage, moving his army quicker than Lee anticipated. Post-war, however, he wrote that he knew at the time the order had been lost. Excerpts of interviews, such as Union Gen. Colgrove’s 1880s interview with Century Magazine in which he said the order was found wrapped around cigars, have been repeated by secondary sources up to the present day. The order actually was found in an envelope, likely discarded by the time it made its way to the colonel.

Using primary sources, rangers at Monocacy tasked themselves with unraveling the myths surrounding the lost order. The 27th Indiana’s movements were tracked using maps long overlooked in the Library of Congress, along with letters, diary entries and the regimental history, in order to determine where the order was found. Similar methods were used to answer numerous other questions surrounding the order, many of which may not affect the significance of the order to the campaign, but are questions that have long intrigued those with an interest in the lost order. For example, how many cigars were with the order?

This research will be included in a new Special Orders 191 booklet that will be available at museum stores throughout the National Capital Region of the National Park Service. In addition, beginning Aug. 1 through Oct. 31, 2012, Monocacy will host a special temporary exhibit about the lost order, featuring the original copy of Special Orders 191 that was lost by the Confederate Army and found by the Union. Information on programs and events related to Special Orders 191 can be found at www.nps.gov/mono, and on the battlefield’s Facebook and Twitter pages. You also can download the free Monocacy app for your iPad or iPhone from the Apple iTunes Store.

Tracy Evans was born and raised in Hagerstown, Maryland, just 30 miles west of Monocacy National Battlefield. She earned her bachelor’s degree in history from Frostburg State University and a master’s in historical studies, focusing on American history, from University of Maryland, Baltimore County. Her interests are in Colonial, Civil War and African American studies. She first came to Monocacy as an intern during her undergraduate studies. She returned in 1997 as a seasonal park ranger and remains as part of the permanent staff as an interpreter and curator.
Moments in time preserved – archeology on our national battlefields

By Stacy D. Allen, Shiloh

March 1, 1862

Two Union gunboats, the Lexington and Tyler, rounded Diamond Island on the Tennessee River, steaming south toward Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. Suddenly, a Confederate battery stationed on the high bluff above the landing, roared into action. This fire from Claude Gibson’s battery was returned by the gunboats. With heavy naval shells exploding among his men ashore, Col. Alfred Mouton ordered his 18th Louisiana Infantry Regiment to seek shelter in a deep ravine behind the bluff. Even there, two or three of the shells passed so close to Mouton’s men they “could feel the wind raising the hair on our heads,” exclaimed one his soldiers.

Gibson’s gunners were also compelled to “cut dirt” and skedaddle for safety with their field guns, as the gunboats bombarded the landing for a full hour, before sending ashore a party of armed sailors and infantry sharpshooters. After burning a house near where the Confederate battery had been placed, the federals proceeded a short distance west, where Mouton’s infantry burst from the ravine and a furious skirmish erupted. Salvos from the gunboats supported the Union troops, and several Confederates were struck down by exploding shells. The landing party retired to the gunboats, which resumed their ascent of the Tennessee. Mouton counted 21 casualties in the engagement, while the Union loss comprised 11 men. He decided to retire from the landing and hereafter only kept pickets near the river. He placed his outpost further inland on the road to Corinth, Mississippi, camping around a log Methodist meetinghouse named Shiloh. Thirty-six days later, a titanic battle erupted around this small church. It was a momentous carnage that overshadowed the earlier affair at the landing, eclipsed by the magnitude of 23,746 Americans killed, wounded or reported missing upon the same ground.

History stewarded — 140 years later

Two dozen people advanced over broken and partially timbered terrain either side of a single lane road. They moved along a steep bluff, overlooking the southern extent of Pittsburg Landing, west of the Tennessee River. The area, part of Shiloh battlefield, separated the landing from the rugged ravine encompassing Dill Branch. Individuals were dressed for field work and armed with all manner of equipment. Some carried global positioning system (GPS) navigation units and programmable data-loggers; others were armed with hundreds of plastic bags and orange survey flags. Many others — volunteers for the project — carried metal detecting machines and manual excavation tools, their ears covered by headphones to discern the signal tones registering metal objects hidden by the passage of time. Embedded in the crew were two park rangers monitoring the activity and providing assistance.

The study team was led by John Cornelison, archeologist with the National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center. The mission was to mitigate effects of a proposed multi-phased road construction and rehabilitation project for Shiloh National Military Park. This authorized battlefield archeology, an action required by law and regulatory policy, was conducted in three investigations between 1999 and 2002 to extrapolate data and preserve park cultural resources. The surveys were carried out under the guidance of the park historian.

Just by chance the historian was temporarily away from the site when the detectors registered on what excavation confirmed to be several large fragments of exploded artillery shells. It was apparent these large-size fragments presented the heavy ordnance used in siege, garrison or naval cannon during the Civil War. History cites naval vessels — the timber-clad U.S. gunboats Tyler and Lexington — were engaged at Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862. Both fired shells inland throughout the fighting on Sunday, April 6. At one point that afternoon, they were engaged near the survey location where the naval shell fragments were discovered, when they lay off the mouth of Dill Branch, their heavy guns supporting the final Union position defended that day, known as Grant’s Last Line.

Questions ran rampant through the study team. Everyone understood Grant’s Last Line was successfully held by Union forces. Nearby cannons marking battle positions testified to the presence of two Union batteries engaged here to repulse the final Confederate attack of the day. Thus, the cannons employed here 140 years earlier, where the naval shell fragments were discovered, were manned by Union gun crews. Confederate forces at Shiloh possessed no cannon, which might have fired such large shells. The study team pondered why fragments of shells fired by the gunboats lay within the context of Grant’s Last Line? Was history wrong? Had Confederate troops actually entered this area during the fighting on April 6? Did the gunboats mistakenly fire into friendly forces? No sources the survey team had read provided answers to the questions raised by the discovery. The crew resumed its survey.

When the park historian returned, he was assaulted with questions about the discovery. Upon examination of the fragments and locations that were discovered, he smiled. “What you’ve found, ladies and gentlemen, is not evidence of the gunboats mistakenly firing on their comrades, but evidence of them firing on Confederates.” He confirmed southern forces never occupied, during the two-day battle of Shiloh, the site the team was now surveying. “What you’ve uncovered are artifacts from another moment in time when Confederates indeed held this ground,” adding, “These fragments represent shells fired by the same two gunboats, not on April 6, 1862, but fired more than a month earlier during the lesser-known action fought here on March 1, 1862.”

Given the ten of thousands of rounds of artillery ammunition fired during the massive battle that consumed Shiloh in April 1862, the historian noted these few fragments marked the first documented recovery of artifacts directly associated with the first military action fought at Shiloh. It was indeed a unique moment of discovery — one properly extrapolated and stewarded by the archeologists, park employees and volunteers working cooperatively to protect park resources and benefit public understanding and appreciation of Shiloh.

The archeology performed to ensure activities to rehabilitate park roads wouldn’t destroy or alter cultural resources, investigated nearly 90 acres of the battlefield. Some 360 shovel tests, five excavation units and 5,821 metal-detecting hits were mapped and documented. Only 86 (24 percent) of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material, and five (1 percent) of the tests produced Civil War-related artifacts. Items located and preserved consisted of artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, military related hardware such as musket
If Pigs Could Fly
An unlikely Civil War battleground and how “what if…?” can test history

By Kendall Thompson
Lincoln Boyhood

When a visitor approaches a ranger at, say, the USS Arizona Memorial, and asks, “What would have happened if the Opana Radar report hadn’t been ignored?” or tugs the rough wool of a ranger’s overheated, 1812 Chalmette Battlefield uniform and puzzles: “What if they had heard about Ghent?” the ranger may scowl. Generally speaking, we, the professional custodians of our national narrative, do not speculate on “what if?” Therein lies the ridiculous. But in their secret heart, everyone, including rangers and historians, eventually ask just that, what if?

And for good reason. How do we really know that slavery was the primary cause of the Civil War? Not everyone agrees that it was. To find out, we can blow the dust from old letters and gingerly turn yellowed pages from the National Era, a mid-19th century African-American newspaper. We can plot the rise and fall of John Brown and draw conclusions. Or we can rely on the tried and true scientific method. We can test our theory. But how do you experiment with the past? Just like you experiment with anything, you ask, what if?

This is what Harry Turtledove does quite neatly in his alternative history book The Guns of the South. What if Robert E. Lee had AK-47s and the backing of white supremacists from the future? Would he turn the South into a lasting bastion of slavery? Turtledove walks us through a very interesting experiment that Pulitzer Prize-winning Civil War historian James M. McPherson said was “…without question the most fascinating Civil War novel I have ever read.” Even the big boys occasionally like a good what if.

Certainly these what-if experiments can go too far. As visitors explore events 150 years ago, what if’s can also provide a way to test crucial moments in history. What if this had happened instead of that? Would we still view the character and deeds of historical figures in the same way? Was Lee’s decision to resign his army commission a turning point? These what-if exercises allow us to demonstrate and interpret the importance of historical events by stepping with visitors through the looking glass.

For example, at some point virtually every ranger at Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial, must come to grips with sheep before they get a chance to wrestle Lee. As a matter of course, everyone eventually reads Murray Nelligan’s Old Arlington, the seminal work on the mansion, the people who built it, loved it and eventually abandoned it to the vagaries of war. In particular, Old Arlington is the story of Robert E. Lee and how he came to be a part of Arlington, how he struggled with a lack of enthusiasm for the brewing war and what difference it made to the country. Before you get a seat at Lee’s wedding (along about page 188) you have to wade through an interminable flock of sheep because George Washington Parke Custis thought sheep would help secure American independence from Europe, and he spent a lot of time thinking about them. Custis was asking what if? . . . for the future. What difference will it make if we have our own breed of really stupid, fluffy animals instead of the stupid European varieties?

But it is possible he was in the wrong end of the barnyard. While Custis was shearing sheep, it was sus scrofa domesticus, the common pig, that very nearly cooked our Civil War bacon — and that corner of the barnyard was 3,000 miles away!

In 1859 the country looked something like a chess game before the first move. The pieces were set: Lee was on one side of the board in West Virginia marching on Harpers Ferry. But on the other coast, long before he would charge futilely across a field at Gettysburg, George Pickett was landing D Company on the shore of an obscure island square in the middle of a border dispute with Great Britain.

It would be unfair to say Pickett bungled the situation, but it has to be noted that, on the eve of the Civil War, a squabble over a pig should not have escalated to the point where the United States was on the brink of war with a country the Confederacy would soon try to woo as an ally.

I ran across this surprising story while vacationing in an unlikely corner of the American Civil War: the bucolic, green and beautiful San Juan National Historical Park on San Juan Island in the Puget Sound. On one end of the island is English Camp. American Camp sits on the other end, allowing our two countries to glare at each other across this small, hilly and forested ground for nearly 13 years in

Stacy Allen is the chief ranger at Shiloh and president of ANPR.
what is known as The Pig War.

As I understand it, the short version concerns a farmer — an American — who was possibly squatting on land claimed by the Hudson Bay Co. and also owned a few pigs. The farmer was unhappy when these British pigs kept rooting up his potato patch, and he finally shot one. The situation quickly spiraled out of control as Pickett arrived with troops, and the British followed suit with three warships containing more than 2,000 sailors and marines. The Americans then sent more troops and started digging in.

When word of this got to Washington, President Buchanan was somewhat dismayed that an international dispute was brewing over a pig. He sent Gen. Winfield Scott, Lee’s mentor and friend, thousands of miles to sort it out.

Before he tendered his resignation, Lee asked Scott if he could sit out the war. I think the conversation probably went something like, “Um, General Scott, “What if…?” Scott quickly told him, in essence, to man-up. But what if, instead, Scott had sent Lee to the Puget Sound until, say, 1865?

In his Pulitzer Prize-winning book, Guns, Germs and Steel, Jared Diamond postulates that there are only 14 species of wild animals that can be domesticated. One of these is the humble pig (and of course, another one is sheep). Living with these animals, he says, has determined the course of human history. Sure enough, while Custis loved sheep, and there are whole books from the perspective of Lee’s horse, it was a pig that nearly lost the farm.

As Napoleon (the pig) once said in Animal Farm, “All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.”

Scott didn’t send Lee to Washington but the Union won the war anyway. What if he had? We can speculate that the Union would have won the war just the same. So what is the crucial importance of Lee’s decision to resign, or is it important? This “what-if?” test suggests that it was not a turning point. We may have come to a new understanding of an old event. Either way, asking what if has led us across both time and country to discover a hidden Civil War battlefield tucked into a moment of 1859.

It’s enough to make you squeal! 🐷
By Jeremy Kaufman, Arlington House

On top of a high hill overlooking the nation’s capital sits Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial. The picturesque, 200-year-old mansion was the place Robert E. Lee called home for 30 years until the American Civil War. The Robert E. Lee Memorial Parkway, Arlington House provides a place to contemplate our history — a place that, in the midst of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, can challenge our very notions of what it means to be an American citizen.

It is a place that forces us to examine and re-examine our past and to confront the tensions and constant struggle between the ideals of freedom and the reality of slavery. Arlington House, surrounded by Arlington National Cemetery, also reminds us of the tremendous loss and sacrifice during the Civil War and all wars — the loss of human life, the loss of treasure, and in the case of Arlington House, the loss of a childhood and family home.

On April 20, 1861, Robert E. Lee made a decision that would ultimately transform Arlington House forever and sacrifice his family’s home. After the Virginia convention voted to secede from the Union, Lee resigned from the United States Army, an army he had served for 32 years. In his mind and in his heart he could not be in a position where he might be ordered to raise his sword against Virginia, to attack his ancestral home and loved ones. Lee left Arlington for Richmond two days after resigning, and being a military man, no doubt recognized the possibility of a Union occupation of Arlington Heights to defend Washington. The decision to leave his in-laws’ home was made more difficult because Arlington was, in his words, “where my attachments and affections are stronger than any place in the world.”

Mrs. Mary Custis Lee stayed in the house for a few weeks longer; she was reluctant to leave her childhood and family home. Orton Williams, a cousin, warned her of the advancing Union Army in mid-May and encouraged her to evacuate Arlington. He worked in Winfield Scott’s office in Washington. With the heartbreaking, yet inevitable news, Mrs. Lee and the enslaved workers in the house began packing silver and family papers for shipment to Richmond.

Many of the Washington relics were packed to take to Ravensworth, a Fitzhugh family plantation. Despite Williams’ warning, she remained several more days. “You had better complete your arrangements and retire farther from the scene of the war…,” wrote Gen. Lee. “It is sad to think of the translation, if not ruin, it may bring upon a spot so endeared to us.”

Daughter Agnes, writing from Ravensworth, felt the severity of the situation: “I dare not tell you how I long to be back.” Mrs. Lee departed on May 15, nine days prior to the Union advance on the property. She wrote a brusque letter to Gen. C.W. Sandford making her feelings known:

“It never occurred to me, Gen’l Sanford, that I could be forced to sue for permission to enter my own house and that such an outrage as its military occupation to the exclusion of me and my children could ever have been perpetrated by anyone in the whole extent of the country.”

When Mrs. Lee left Arlington, she probably knew that she might wait a long time before seeing her home again. Accounts suggest several of the enslaved workers had tears in their eyes as they saw her off, as uncertainty pervaded on the estate for both slave and free.

Mrs. Lee went off to Ravensworth where she had visited her maternal grandparents since childhood. Her eldest daughter, Mary, joined her, while Agnes made her way down to Rooneys’ plantation at White House by July where Annie was staying. Mildred was at boarding school in Winchester and would join Mrs. Lee at a cousin’s home at Kinloch for the summer. Mrs. Lee would move about from Ravensworth to Chantilly, Eastern View and Kinloch throughout the summer of 1861. Ravensworth, like Arlington, would soon be overrun by federal troops. In the war’s first year, Mrs. Lee and her daughters fled one location to the next as the enemy lines drew near.

Mrs. Lee, Rooney, Annie and Agnes spent the first Christmas of the war at Rooneys’ White House plantation; Union troops had already gone through Ravensworth. Mildred joined them shortly after the holiday when her school sent students home when Gen. Stonewall Jackson withdrew from Winchester, deeming the area unsafe. However, the family could not linger at White House long, as it too was in line of the Union advance. Mrs. Lee, in indignation of being forced from home after home, posted a rebellious note on the door: “Northern soldiers who profess to reverence Washington, forbear to desecrate the home of his first married life, the property of his wife, now owned by her descendants.”

— A Granddaughter of Mrs. Washington

Mrs. Lee finally settled in Richmond by the spring of 1862. She and her daughters had spent a year living an almost vagabond life, not knowing how long it would be before they were to move again. In a very real sense, Mrs. Lee was homeless in the first year of the war from the time she bid farewell to Arlington until arriving in Richmond, while in her heart she hoped to one day return home.

Jeremy Kaufman is a seasonal park ranger at Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial. He has a particular interest in antebellum and Civil War history, and how people remember the country’s past. He is ANPR’s new board member for internal communications.

The Homeless Lees

A Granddaughter of Mrs. Washington

Northern soldiers who profess to reverence Washington, forbear to desecrate the home of his first married life, the property of his wife, now owned by her descendants.

— A Granddaughter of Mrs. Washington
Arlington House
A Treasure for the Ages

By Andrew Lorenzen-Strait
Save Historic Arlington House Inc.

Artillery guns opened their fiery attack on Fort Sumter, South Carolina, on April 12, 1861. These were the shots heard throughout the nation, a nation that was forced into a brutal four-year conflict, the conflict we know today as the American Civil War (1861–65).

In his proclamation for the Civil War Sesquicentennial, President Obama wrote:

“The Civil War was a conflict characterized by legendary acts of bravery in the face of unprecedented carnage. Those who lived in these times — from the resolute African American soldier volunteering his life for the liberation of his fellow man to the determined president secure in the rightness of his cause — brought a new birth of freedom to a country still mending its divisions. On this milestone in American history, we remember the great cost of the unity and liberty we now enjoy, causes for which so many have laid down their lives… As we respond to the critical challenges of our time, let us do so as adherents to the enduring values of our founding and stakeholders in the promise of a shared tomorrow.”

As stewards of our history, we must do our part to help preserve the past and understand its impact on today. As the vice chairman of Save Historic Arlington House Inc., or SHAH, I am honored to have a small part in celebrating this monumental Civil War anniversary by helping preserve an American treasure that played a crucial role in this epic conflict.

Arlington House reflects the nation’s history at its most intimate and most profound: the house and its residents, both free and enslaved, served as actors and witnesses to the spirited days after the revolution, the War of 1812 and the deep-seated divisions that erupted in the Civil War.

Known also as the Custis-Lee Mansion or the Robert E. Lee Memorial, it was built by George Washington Parke Custis, George Washington’s adopted grandson, as the first memorial to Washington. The house is most remembered for the time when Robert E. Lee called it home, after he married Mary Custis, daughter of G.W.P. Custis, in the family parlor in June of 1831.

There they raised their seven children until the Civil War began in 1861, when Lee struggled with his divided loyalty to Virginia and to the Union. He chose to resign his U.S. Army commission on April 20, 1861. His last day at Arlington House was April 22, with his family departing in May and entrusting Mary’s personal maid, Selina Gray, with the keys to the house. In late May 1861, the house was occupied by Union troops.

It was not until May 1864, late in the war, that Union Quartermaster Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs recommended that the old plantation be designated as a national cemetery to provide a resting place for the growing roster of war casualties dying in Washington’s hospitals. To make Arlington uninhabitable for the Lee family, Meigs supervised the burial of 26 Union officers around Mrs. Lee’s treasured garden — now at the heart of the iconic Arlington National Cemetery.

SHAH was formally created a year ago as a 501(c)3 to help the National Park Service renovate Arlington House, expand its recognition nationally and the role of its inhabitants in educating Americans about the Civil War and its many issues — all of which are embedded in the house’s history. Its formation was born out of love, by three Volunteers in Parks, myself included, who decided that giving tours of the home and grounds wasn’t good enough. It was time to roll up our sleeves and get to work beyond the few hours we spent giving tours on the weekends.

In 2008 we set out to recruit others who would be interested in helping us restore this grand dame of history. SHAH is anchored by not only its founding VIPs, but by other strong board of trustees, including Gen. Montgomery Meigs who created Arlington Cemetery in 1864; Robert E. Lee IV, great grandson of Robert E. Lee; Robert Poole, author of On Hallowed Ground: The Story of Arlington National Cemetery; and the Hon. Jamie Baker, chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

SHAH partners with the NPS to provide strategic resources to support the research, restoration, preservation and stewardship of Arlington House. By providing financial support and growing public awareness and support, SHAH provides a vital means for visitors and others to engage in and preserve the historical significance of Arlington House.

Unlike Monticello and Mount Vernon, Arlington House is not privately owned nor does it have the significant fundraising operations and endowment that those houses currently enjoy. Since 1863, Arlington House has been owned and used by the federal government, and in 1933 it became one of the (now) 397 national treasures managed by the NPS on behalf of the American public.

Like all NPS sites, federal dollars cover only so much. Recent federal funding resulted in a long overdue partial internal restoration, fire suppression system installation, window restoration, a new comfort station and an underground utility bunker.

Though this partial renovation improves
We Can Do Better

By Brandon Bies, Arlington House

The National Park Service has come a long way since the centennial of the Civil War. We now have the courage to share that slavery was the primary cause of the war. We tell the stories not just of famous generals but of common soldiers, enslaved peoples and civilians on the home front. We spend millions of dollars each year meticulously restoring our historic structures with handmade bricks and plaster. Why, then, do we continue to endorse and promote living history demonstrations in our parks in which the interpreters bear little resemblance to actual Civil War soldiers?

Before I elaborate further, I want to highlight the many virtues of living history within the NPS. Whether it be a Mississippi infantryman at Gettysburg, a buffalo soldier at Yosemite or a washer woman at Harpers Ferry, living history is used servewise as an effective tool in teaching visitors about the significance of our parks. It allows visitors to actually see, hear, smell and occasionally touch history. Living history and costumed interpretation are some of the most successful ways visitors can connect to the parks.

Why, then, is it acceptable to portray this history inaccurately? When we rehabilitate our historic structures according to the Department of the Interior’s standards and guidelines, we don’t use modern drywall in place of plaster and lath, Phillips-head screws in place of hand-wrought nails and vinyl siding instead of wood clapboards. Granted, these all resemble the items that were originally there in the first place. It would be unthinkable to use them in our nation’s most significant historic structures.

In costumed interpretation, we should strive for the same level of accuracy. But servewise, I see glaring examples of living history gone horribly wrong, with black sneakers in place of leather brogans, Stetson cowboy hats rather than civilian felt hats and women dressed as men. Those are the most obvious examples. Upon closer inspection, much of the reproduction clothing we use in our demonstrations is entirely machine sewn, and virtually all of the leather accoutrements are held together with gleaming white nylon stitches.

An immediate reaction might be that it’s not really that big of a deal. Does a visitor care if your uniform or dress was hand sewn?

My response is — what a great teaching tool! What a great way to start a dialogue with a visitor. If you’re dressed as a Civil War soldier and wearing a shirt that is entirely hand sewn, what an effective lead-in to talking with visitors about the homefront and the role of women at home. The jeanscloth trousers you are wearing could show how that type of cloth was of such rough quality it was often used as work clothing for enslaved laborers.

Another reaction to increasing our living history accuracy may be a concern that authentic living history clothing and gear is expensive. Not as much as you might think. In fact, the price difference on many items is negligible. Some items might cost more, but isn’t historical accuracy worth it? We pride ourselves in taking the extra measure to ensure that the stories we tell and the historic structures we interpret are correct. We all know you get what you pay for, and the same is true for historic reproductions.

Another concern could be about the living history volunteers helping in our parks for decades — and we don’t want to lose them. They don’t dress accurately, but we wouldn’t want to turn them away. This is the toughest hurdle to overcome. We all have that VIP who has been a steadfast supporter of our park but whose interpretation (or historic costume) isn’t quite where it should be. I wouldn’t discourage them from volunteering. At least discuss with them how they might be able to improve their impression. More importantly, raise the bar for new volunteers and volunteer groups invited into your park. Make it clear that you have high standards that must be followed. Most importantly, lead by example.

When I look back at what the NPS was doing during the centennial, I often ponder this: What on earth were they thinking? Why was it OK to have a giant battle re-enactment on hallowed ground at Manassas? Why did our interpretation rarely mention the non-white male players in the Civil War? And then I wonder, what will they think 50 years from now about what we did for the sesquicentennial? What will rangers think when they look at footage from our 150th programming? I can only hope it’s not “hey, we’ve still got those same black sneakers in our living history bin.”

We can do better.

Brandon Bies is the site manager of Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial. Previously he served as the cultural resources specialist for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. He also was a contract archeologist at Monocacy National Battlefield. His background is in military history and archeology, and he has participated in or organized NPS living history demonstrations since 1997.
Visitor and Resource Protection Career Academy

By Demica Vigil
Stephen T. Mather Training Center

There has been a cry from the field for some time: “Where do I go in the Park Service once I’ve gotten my ‘foot in the door’ and how do I advance in my Park Service career?”

To address these and similar questions the National Park Service branch of Learning and Development is focusing on design, development and implementation of the NPS Career Academy. This is not a brick-and-mortar place but an electronic Web portal for career planning. It’s expected to roll out later this year.

The NPS Career Academy is made up of career field tracks with Visitor and Resource Protection, or VRP, being one. All career tracks currently are at various stages of development. Refer to websites at the end of this article for more information.

Upon completion, the VRP Career Academy will provide a developmental pathway to allow employees to acquire and refine their skills in meeting job requirements, position competencies and personal development goals while accomplishing the NPS mission.

The VRP career track includes these program areas that apply to specific positions within VRP: law enforcement, resource protection (both natural and cultural), regulations and special park uses, wilderness stewardship, risk management, public and occupational health, security, emergency services, public management, wildland fire, structure fire management and aviation. Entry to the VRP and other career fields will be through a common electronic portal: the NPS Career Academy.

A VRP career advisory group launched the formal discussion of training and professional employee development Jan. 18-19. A larger planning effort of VRP subject matter experts is scheduled for May. The process will include refining and validating core essential technical competencies within the career field. These competencies will help in the formulation of future developmental opportunities and training.

There will be a servicewide needs assessment (also called gap analysis) conducted to assure broad input into developmental needs. Gaps in existing training opportunities may be identified to assist in prioritizing energy and funding for future employee development.

Ultimately, new employees will see the logical progression from hire to retire through the NPS Career Academy portal. A well-known first step for new term and permanent employees is the NPS Fundamentals training program. As employees advance from entry and developmental levels to journey and advanced performance levels, the NPS Career Academy will aid as a road map or virtual career catalog useful to employees at any point in their career.

The NPS Career Academy may also serve employees who want to change career fields. The academy will recognize and help promote the many outstanding opportunities that already exist or are under development in various parks and regions, and with partners.

I began my current position as servicewide VRP training manager in late spring 2011 and have been gathering information about the VRP career field, making contacts and getting the lay of the land.

During ANPR’s Rendezvous in Williamsburg last fall, I met many longtime members. This was my first Rendezvous, and I was impressed by the diversity of career fields represented at the event. ANPR members were passionate, and like all good rangers, had many stories to tell. What struck me most was the passion for excellence that both retirees and current employees have for the ranger profession.

There is great unity for holding the visitor and resource professionals to a high level of performance. It is my intent to assist in the achievement of this goal through my efforts.

Current advisory committee members
Scott Wanek, chief ranger, Pacific West Region; Louis Rowe, deputy associate director, visitor and resource protection; Paul Austin, district ranger, Saguaro; Ed Visnovske, shift supervisor, Yosemite; Bill Pierce, NPS retired superintendent; Chris Pergiel, chief ranger, Alaska Region; Clayton Jordan, chief ranger, Great Smoky Mountains; Don Usher, superintendent, NPS-Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Demmy Vigil, servicewide visitor and resource protection training manager; Kim Watson, NPS retired chief ranger (he is assisting Demmy in coordinating this effort.)

To contact Demmy Vigil: 304-535-4023 or Demica_Vigil@nps.gov

Websites for more information
NPS Mission: www.nps.gov/legacy/mission.html
NPS Fundamentals: www.nps.gov/training/fund/index.htr
Director’s Order #33 Learning and Development: www.nps.gov/applications/npspolicy/index.cfm
You must get lost to find yourself. With this rather risky creed on my mind, I decided to accept a position as a Student Conservation Association intern at North Cascades National Park. Before I knew it I would be leaving the warmth of my Florida home to travel across the country to see the splendor and grandeur of the Cascade Mountains. Although I knew I would have to face some challenges, such as no Internet access and rainy, foggy days, there was one misconstrued preconception that wandered into my mind. I was afraid that I would be the only Hispanic or minority to be working at the park. In my previous experiences I had found that rural areas often lacked a minority population.

To my surprise and excitement I found that the North Cascades not only had various volunteers and employees from diverse backgrounds but was in full swing to develop programs for minorities and low-income individuals. The park had programs that ranged from bringing inner-city kids for a day to volunteer and explore the Cascades to employment opportunities for underrepresented high school and college students.

Of these programs my favorite is called North Cascades Wild. This program brings nine culturally diverse high school kids to the park and teaches them about teamwork and leadership while letting them build connections with nature. Most importantly, it lets them take a break from their hectic lives to simply be kids.

I was fortunate to hear some testimonials from both the mentors and the kids. The mentors explained how they were exposed to various cultures, languages and some of the hardships these students had experienced. They were delighted to share their knowledge about the park to these students who most likely wouldn’t have the chance to see it without the program in place. At times the rangers and instructors explained how they benefitted from interacting with these bright and hardworking students.

During a presentation the students expressed how much the trip meant to them. For some the excitement of their adventures flooded the atmosphere as they retold their stories of hikes through the woods. For instance, it was amazing to see a Chinese student forget about his shyness and accent as he lightheartedly joked about good times he
experienced with his new friends.

Others had more emotional means of sharing what the trip meant to them. One girl explained how tough it was to climb Desolation Peak (6,101 feet). She shared that along the way others encouraged her to keep on climbing with the simple mantra of “one more step.” With the help of her team she was able to hike to the top to see the breathtaking view of the Cascades. She explained that she kept her one-more-step mentality close to her heart. Before she knew it one more step was transformed into “one more math problem” or “one more page to study.” This trip had changed her for the better and equipped her with a sense of responsibility, confidence and optimism.

It is amazing what an experience in the wild can do for an individual. For me it opened my eyes to the beauty of the “American Alps” and to the efforts that are being expanded to create diversity for the people who work for the parks and for those who come to see what nature has to offer. Yet for others nature holds some unforeseen lessons that can positively shape the character and perceptions of life as it did for the North Cascades Wild kids.

As my internship ended, it was through witnessing the efforts that government agencies, such as the NPS, have taken to include minorities and enfranchised groups in the education and recreation of parks, that I have been inspired to reach my full potential for the future just as the students had been taught to reach theirs. It is through these efforts of inclusion and citizenry that more people and more generations will inherit and protect the park land, one step at a time.

David Diaz was born in Bogota, Colombia, and moved to Florida when he was 7. He recently graduated from the University of Florida with a major in environmental science. After his time spent as a Student Conservation Association intern in Washington state, he now hopes to pursue a master’s degree in ecology and return to the North Cascades to work or volunteer in youth programs.

Photos provided by author. Above, youth from the North Cascades Wild program pose at a restoration site where they worked picking up seeds, learning about land management and planting trees. See more photos on the next page.
The wail of a mournful tune on bagpipes that will forever haunt my soul echoed through the unseasonably warm winter air. A horse with no rider and one backwards-facing boot in the stirrup led a procession that stretched six miles long. A bald eagle quietly circled over a silent crowd of thousands. And Mount Rainier, shrouded in clouds all morning, appeared in all her glory, to say goodbye to a friend who gave her own life to protect so many others.

Members of the surrounding communities stood along the streets that day. Some waved flags, others held signs with messages of sorrow, honor and respect, several wept. Many just stood quietly, heads bowed in respect. One soldier on his way to work that morning stopped his car and got out, saluting as still as if he were chiseled from marble in the cool, gray morning mist as the funeral procession drove by.

Law enforcement officers from around Washington, Canada, Idaho, Oregon and beyond gathered with employees, volunteers and supporters of the National Park Service. We gathered that day, Jan. 10, 2012, to honor Ranger Margaret Anderson. We gathered to say our goodbyes, to show our respect, to weep and to gather with her family and our friends in remembrance of a life well lived that was cut much too short.

Margaret Anderson held many roles: a wife, mother, sister, daughter, friend, park ranger, EMS coordinator and so much more. She was the youngest of three children born to the Rev. Paul and Dorothy Kritsch on Feb. 2, 1977. Growing up Margaret played the trumpet, was a member of the National Honor Society and played on the varsity volleyball team. She earned a bachelor’s degree in fisheries and wildlife biology from Kansas State University. She went on to complete the Park Ranger Training Program at Northern Arizona

A hero lost . . .

By Jason Allen, Mount Rainier

Youth from the North Cascades Wild program take native plants, propagated at the park’s nursery, to areas that have been negatively affected by past logging activities.

Natalie Rouge plants grass in a riparian location to help with erosion control. Below, participants show seeds they’ve gathered to use for revegetation.
but not forgotten

University in Flagstaff. Later she earned a master’s degree in biology from Fort Hays State University in Kansas. Her NPS law enforcement career started as a seasonal in 2002 at Bryce Canyon. It was there that Margaret met Eric Anderson, a fellow park ranger. Margaret accepted a position at C&O Canal National Historic Park in 2004, while a smitten Eric followed her to the East and worked at Antietam. The two were married in 2005. The couple welcomed their first daughter in 2008, and they received an opportunity to move to Mount Rainier. The dream that Margaret and Eric had worked so hard for was coming true. They were doing the jobs they loved together at the same park. And their lives were filled with faith and family, which would welcome another member — their second daughter — in 2010.

Margaret was a great ranger. She was the type of person who made you want to be a better at whatever it is you did. Many words have been used to describe Margaret, and none will ever fully succeed, but the one that I will use is class. Margaret lived her life and did her job with class. Never giving less than her all and always honoring the tradition of the National Park Service, Margaret could always be counted on by visitors, colleagues, family and friends.

As Director Jon Jarvis stated: “Anderson is a hero, not because she died, but because of why she died. To keep visitors safe.”

Margaret Anderson wasn’t the only hero at Mount Rainier that day. Just as we will never forget her, we should never forget all the other heroes. The rangers and staff at Mount Rainier who risked their own lives to help a friend and to keep visitors safe, they are heroes. The countless law enforcement officers who flew to the mountain to help a fallen officer few had ever met and to help keep visitors safe, they are heroes. And Eric, who lost his love and will raise their two young girls alone, he is a hero.

To those of you who never knew her, know that she was great, and know that the NPS lost a true hero and a wonderful ranger. To those of us who had the pleasure of knowing Margaret, her loss is a void in our hearts that can never be filled. We will never forget Ranger Margaret Anderson. We will never forget her sacrifice on New Year’s Day that saved countless lives. And we will never forget the family she left behind.

Margaret Anderson can no longer protect our national parks. She can no longer range over valley and stream, over mountain or glacial moraine. She can no longer live the dream that she worked so hard for over the years.

I will carry her memory with me as I range, as I help to keep these special places and those who visit them safe. I will give more than I have because I know that is what Margaret would have done. And I will be a stronger, better ranger because I knew her. 🌹

Requiescat in pace
Ranger Margaret Anderson
End of watch: 01/01/2012

Gone, but never forgotten.

Margaret Anderson Memorial Fund
KeyBank
P.O. Box 159
Eatonville, WA 98328
Make checks payable to the Margaret Anderson Donation Account.

National Park Foundation Memorial Fund
www.nationalparks.org/MargaretAnderson

Jason Allen is a seasonal ranger at Mount Rainier and ANPR’s board member for seasonal perspectives.

Steve Mazur is a ranger pilot at Voyageurs.

Rangers Range
By Steve Mazur, Voyageurs

Where the wind sweeps through a mountain pass
Where the sunlight casts the shadow of a mesa
Where the rain falls upon rough waters
And snowflakes cover frozen peaks

Rangers Range

Preserving battlefields of sacrifice and blood
Protecting living things which have no voice
At elevation and in all environs
In twilight and early dawn

Rangers Range

In the silence of terrain at night
In the force of a swift current
In the echo of an avalanche
The cry of a victim

Rangers Range

The smell of black on yellow
The glow of fire in the night
The power of water
And heat of flame

Rangers Range

Blue steel in cordovan leather
Gold on grey above green
Flathat level with the land
Forest green blood

Rangers Range

Loyal to the tradition
Service before self
Formed by fitness
Defined by duty

Rangers Range

Eyes along the skyline
Nose to the wind

What you stand for
Who you are

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The Professional Ranger

Administration

Year of the Dragon, Year of Change for Admin! — I know that 2012 in the Chinese zodiac is the Year of the Dragon, and when you think of a dragon it certainly demands attention and respect. The changes coming this year in Administration will have us sitting up and paying attention.

- Pathways guidelines: April is when we expect to have the guidelines from the Office of Personnel Management. You may recall that OPM has introduced a new program called Pathways, which consolidates programs for recruiting and hiring students and recent graduates and will replace the current Student Temporary Employment Program and the Student Career Experience Program employment programs. We have been told that the new guidelines will allow for the grandfathering in of existing students on the rolls as of April 1, 2012. Any new student hires after April 1 will need to meet the guidelines set forth in the new issued policy. Visit this link for more information about Pathways: www.opm.gov/hiringreform/pathways. Here is a link to the executive order: www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/12/27/executive-order-recruiting-and-hiring-students-and-recent-graduates.

- New budget program: We are less than nine months away from fully deploying a new budget program across the NPS (target go-live date is November). All the budget, finance, and contracting staff across the service are preparing to migrate over to the Financial and Business Management System, or FBMS, this fall to join our six sister agencies in the Department of the Interior already using it. There is a lot of data cleanup happening to get us ready for transitioning to the new program. New terminology is relayed to us through memos and newsletters. Words such as “deployment,” “data cleansing,” “master data structure” and “role mapping” are becoming the new buzzwords. If your finance staff is looking a little dazed and confused, it is likely they have finished another teleconference call regarding FBMS. New ways of doing requisitions and fleet management are also coming with the implementation of this new program.

- MABO and SHRO transitions: The streamlining of Contracting and Human Resources has not been pain-free but is starting to realize some efficiencies and organizational effectiveness. Most parks have transitioned the supervision of MABO (Major Acquisition Buying Offices) and SHRO (Servicing Human Resource Offices) staff to their respective organizational leads this year. This action has left some administrative officers with fewer staff to directly supervise and a new obligation to ensure park operational needs are still met and balanced with SHRO and MABO workloads. With parks still hosting these positions but not directing the workload has been an adjustment. Communication remains key to keeping everyone involved, informed and connected to the parks.

As the Year of the Dragon progresses, those of us in administration must be hopeful and embrace these new changes. It is said that “the Chinese Year of the Dragon person” stands out. There is a certain aura about them. If this person is compared to the changes coming in administration then it might be said both are certainly not shy — they demand attention and respect. ■

— Michelle Torok
Saguaro

Interpretation

Advanced Knowledge of the Audience

“For remember, the visitor is ultimately seeing things through his own eyes, not those of the interpreter, and he is forever and finally translating your words as best he can into whatever he can refer to his own intimate knowledge and experience.”

— Freeman Tilden

Most interpreters are familiar with the Interpretive Equation: (KR+KA)AT=IO where Knowledge of the Resource (KR) added to Knowledge of the Audience (KA) and multiplied by an Appropriate Technique (AT) results in an Interpretive Opportunity (IO). The equation is universal and applies to all types of interpretive programs.

In order for the Interpretive Opportunity to be the most effective, each component (KR, KA, AT) of the equation requires an equal amount of attention by the interpreter. Do you actually spend an equal amount of attention to each component when you apply the equation to program planning, development, and review? In my own experience as both an interpreter and as a supervisor, KR gets the most attention followed by AT with KA getting the least attention usually as a brief afterthought.

What is Knowledge of the Audience? Is the answer simply a matter of asking your audience what they want to hear from you? Or is it as simple as knowing if your audience is young or old? These are important aspects of establishing knowledge in this component but human nature and biology is complex. For example, if you are leading an interpretive fossil walk (known as a Conducted Activity in IDP jargon), where you’re explaining how the science of paleontology dovetails with geologic “deep time” and evolutionary biology, does knowing that perhaps as much as 57 percent of your audience believes creationism explains the record of life on earth influence how you plan and develop your program? In this case, do you have knowledge about how your audience’s brains differentiate between belief and reason? The latest findings in cognitive neuroscience might offer insights.

If during a stop in your fossil walk where an interpretive explanation for geologic “deep time” is shared, you notice a couple of people in your audience fold their arms across their chests and another person in the audience begins stroking their chin, do you have the knowledge to understand these body language gestures?

Yes, perhaps the people with the folded arms are cold, and yes, maybe the person stroking his chin has an itch. As an interpreter, wouldn’t it be valuable knowledge of your audience to understand that research in human body language reveals that of the verbal and non-verbal cues expressed by your audience, 7 percent is verbal (words only), 38 percent is vocal (voice tone and inflection) and 55 percent is non-verbal? Good interpreters have an obligation to know this in order to be effective.

As interpreters, if we are not discussing the impact of cognitive neuroscience, human body language research, and other aspects comprising an Advanced Knowledge of the Audience, then our programs are not as effective as we might think.

I recommend that before a new interpreter begins developing programs, they demonstrate a thorough understanding of human nature and biology. In this way, KA will start getting the attention it deserves. ■

— Pete Peterson
Grand Canyon

Share your news! We want to hear from you. Take a minute to tell others your news. Use the form on the inside back cover, send an e-mail to fordedit@aol.com or visit the ANPR website: www.anpr.org/family.htm.
Protection

Strength to carry on — The National Park Service almost made it 10 years without having to endure a line-of-duty murder.

During a four-year span between 1998 and 2002, we suffered the almost unendurable loss of three rangers to line-of-duty murders.

Ranger Joe Kolodski was murdered June 21, 1998, (Father’s Day) on North Carolina’s Blue Ridge Parkway while protecting visitors from a gunman at Big Witch Gap.

A year and a half later, Steve Makuakāne-Jarrell was murdered Dec. 12, 1999, by a vagrant with a dog off leash along the beach at Kaloko-Honokohau on the island of Hawai’i.

Ranger Kristopher Eggel was murdered Aug. 9, 2002, in Arizona’s Organ Pipe Cactus while trying to apprehend a Mexican gunman/drug runner who had just executed four people in Mexico and fled into the United States.

Just hours later, Hakim Farthing of the United States Park Police was run down by a drunk driver during the early morning hours of Aug. 10, 2002, on the Baltimore-Washington Memorial Parkway while investigating the scene of a previous fatal crash.

Then came almost 10 years of no felonious line-of-duty deaths. That’s not to say the NPS didn’t lose employees. We lost too many to motor vehicle accidents, plane crashes, backcountry falls, heart attacks, falling rocks and falling trees. But no one was murdered on duty for a span of nine and a half years between August 2002 and December 2011.

On New Year’s Day a cowardly murderer took from us another of our finest. Ranger Margaret Anderson was shot twice by a gunman between Longmire and Paradise in Washington state’s Mount Rainier.

In the aftermath of Margaret Anderson’s murder, her immediate family members, including her husband, Eric, also a park ranger, and her wider NPS family received an outpouring rush of condolences on a national scale. Every American flag at every NPS site was flown at half staff to honor Margaret.

Every employee wearing a badge or a shield over his or her heart placed a black mourning band around it for the month of January. We did this so that visitors might ask us what it means, thus opening an opportunity to hold an honest, if difficult, conversation about the loss of one of our own.

The wearing of a mourning band is a symbolic police tradition to honor our fallen brothers and sisters. The NPS has done well to recognize this etiquette for most of the line-of-death deaths we’ve suffered, including Margaret’s. We also did more: we honored her in two distinct ways never before done.

First, we made the viewing of her memorial service available to all parks with TelNet capability. This seemingly simple effort played a pivotal role in helping Margaret’s fellow employees grieve together and honor her. Like many others, I was not able to attend her memorial service but I did watch its entirety via the broadcast. I’ll never forget sitting in that room alongside my fellow rangers, chief ranger and superintendent, paying our respects to her. There wasn’t a dry eye in the room.

The other honor occurred minutes before the start of the memorial service. We conducted a “last call” over the radio nationwide. From Acadia to Haleakala, from Biscayne to Denali, NPS personnel stood at the base of their half-staff flag pole, in all weathers, faced northwest (for most of us) toward Rainier, faced Margaret as she lay in her casket, rendered proper salute and listened as a dispatcher attempted to reach her over the radio:

“Mount Rainier 741, Dispatch.
“Mount Rainier 741, Dispatch.
“No contact with Mount Rainier 741.
“Mount Rainier 741 is out of service.
“Gone but not forgotten. Rest in peace.”

We then ordered arms, observed a moment of silence and filed into the TelNet room for her memorial service.

In 19 years of NPS service, three spent on the NPS Ranger Honor Guard through too many line-of-duty deaths, I have never been more proud of the way the NPS honored one of its rangers. A nationwide last radio call is truly an honor for any fallen officer.

Earlier, I described these losses as “almost unendurable.” Almost because, though each pierced us squarely in our collective NPS heart, none stopped us from continuing to hope and to care and to perform our noble work. In our nationwide response of support, compassion and love, we suffered through this most recent horrific loss, as we did the ones that came before, with grace and courage. As a service and a family, we honored Margaret by continuing with our mission. We did endure.

Mount Rainier superintendent Randy King, in his expression of gratitude to the NPS family, summed it up best:

“In honoring Margaret and through acts of compassion, you have also honored the NPS and given us strength to carry on.”

— Kevin Moses

Buffalo National River
America's Summit on National Parks

ANPR was officially represented by President Stacy Allen at “America's Summit on National Parks: Taking Action for a New Century” held Jan. 24-26 in Washington, D.C.

The summit was organized by the National Parks Conservation Association, National Park Foundation and National Park Hospitality Association in close cooperation with the National Park Service and park friends organizations.

With the 2016 centennial of the National Park Service on the horizon, this historic organization partnership was created to ensure the broad political and philanthropic needs, and public opportunities of our national parks are achieved. Speakers and presenters noted the current challenging economic and political times in our nation demand innovative partnerships and collaboration to help move the state of national parks forward.

The three-day summit, which gathered leaders from conservation, philanthropy, recreation, tourism, education, health and economic development, supported by the active participation of national political leaders, was held at the Ronald Reagan Center.

The historic event attracted more than 350 participants who engaged in dynamic discussions around a variety of topics vital to the future of our national parks. These included connecting youth and urban communities with parks, conserving natural and cultural landscapes, enhancing organizational excellent within the NPS, new models and opportunities to establish the next generation of parks for inclusion in the park system, and expanding the diversity of national park visitors.

The fast-approaching 2016 centennial provides the entire national parks community with an opportunity to draw attention to the needs and opportunities of the park system and inspire the American public to become engaged on behalf of the 397 national park units and the numerous park programs administered by the NPS. Summit participants agreed it was a productive gathering that will help to propel actions needed to support national parks and programs into their second century.

To review summit proceedings and proposed actions, members can access the summit website at www.2016parksummit.org. In the coming weeks, the website will include presentations and highlights from each of the sessions. It will be updated periodically to include commitments to specific action items being undertaken by members of the national parks’ community as the partnership builds continued support for our national parks and NPS programs in advance of the 2016 centennial.

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Professional Issues

Hello, fellow Ranger readers. I’ve had some rocky times over the last few months. I am steadily getting over a shoulder injury, lots of eating and fun over the holidays, having to put up with lots of snow for some great snowmobiling, dealing with the first female NPS park ranger killed in the line of duty, and getting turned down for a job I would have loved.

This brings me to what ANPR things I have been up to over the past few months. I’ve talked to and emailed both members and nonmembers about job hiring and résumés. I edited a seasonal member’s résumé that looked better than mine. She, of course, has been frustrated about not getting hired in a permanent position when she has an amazing NPS career. That has been a theme with some people I’ve talked to in the past couple of months — difficulty getting that first permanent job.

With the removal of our troops from Iraq and Afghanistan, there are lots of military personnel getting out of the armed services. This equates to lots of veterans wanting civilian government jobs.

As all Park Service employees know, everyone wants our jobs. The NPS is competitive and you have to have a perfect résumé, solid references, the knowledge, skills and abilities for the job position and good communication skills for the phone interview if you’re lucky to get that far.

So you get turned down by a job even after having all your flat hats in a row. Don’t get discouraged. Keep applying, work hard every day and keep a positive attitude with your current job. Sometimes it comes down to an employer picking someone whose personality may fit better with the current work team or that particular job.

Feel free to send résumés to my email address (see back cover) or ask me any questions about your résumé. I am not an expert, but I have been working on mine for a while now and like to edit other people’s résumés.

—— Jessica Korhut, Bighorn Canyon

Kudos List

These people have either given a gift membership to a new member or recruited a new member or an old member to return to ANPR. Thanks for your membership help.

Kevin Moses          Cathy Buckingham
Scott Babinovich     Jason Allen
Ron Woodall          Victoria Allen
Bill Wade            Dante Toppo
Stacy Allen          Jack Lisco
Aaron Brown          Dennis Burnett
Mary Martin          Alison Steiner
John Hosley          Meg Weesner

Personal Finance

More money in your pocket at the end of each month — Welcome to a new series of articles about our personal finances.

Over the next few issues I will write about how each of us can have more money in our pockets — or in our checking or savings accounts — at the end of the month. The gist will be to help us understand things that get in the way of “More Money In Our Pocket” at month’s end. I will also provide ideas of how to take action to make this happen.

The long-term goal of these articles will be personal freedom from consumer debt. Only then can we become financially free.

Note: I am not a financial planner or investment adviser and can’t provide advice or information in these areas.

You likely have read some of the many articles written over the past few years about consumer debt. The first issue is credit card debt. Numbers show an annual household credit card debt somewhere between $9,000 and $15,000. That is only the balance that is owed and doesn’t include the additional interest you will pay. Second, vehicle purchases can increase the household debt significantly, by another $10,000 to $15,000 or more. Third is the home mortgage. Although most advisers don’t consider a mortgage a debt, it is still money owed. Finally there are the ongoing living costs, such as food, clothing, utilities, taxes and more, and if money is left, maybe entertainment.

I will present ideas on how to reduce the outflow of money.

What is consumer debt? From my point of view it is is any money we owe for the privilege of purchasing goods or services. These include credit card purchases, auto loans, mortgage loans and more. Most of us can’t afford to pay cash for a home or car and need financial assistance, usually in the form of a loan. We have to pay interest for the privilege of making these purchases.

An important issue is that we are giving away too much money. We give it away to governments in the form of taxes, and we give it away to banks, finance companies, credit card companies, vendors or anyone who charges interest or surcharges to purchase goods and services.

Another concern for many of us is how to reduce our interest rates or lower our mortgage payment. I’ll write about these in upcoming issues.

Much information and resources are available to help us make good money decisions. The Internet is a good source. Many books have been written about money management. Training workshops are available. Various companies offer services that can help us get back or stay on track. Invest In Your Debt, Debt Free and Prosperous Living, Automatic Debt Eraser (ADE), Spend Smart and Money for Life are several.

As with all information, be sure of the source and the cost. There are unscrupulous individuals and companies more concerned with their net worth than ours.

The key now is to take action. Here are a couple of starters: The first and most important action step is to quit creating more debt. A second action step is to begin paying off our debts.

Next time I will look at the cost of our money.

—— Bruce W. Reed, Daniel, Wyoming anprbruce@yahoo.com

Affordable health insurance through ANPR and Aetna
www.anpr.org/insurance.htm

Professional liability insurance discounted from Wright USA
www.anpr.org/liability.htm

Rendezvous XXXV
Annual Professional Conference & Ranger
Tentative theme: The Political Geography of National Parks
Oct. 28 – Nov. 1
Miramonte Resort & Spa
Indian Wells, California

ANPR Calendar
By Tony Sisto
International Affairs, ANPR

ANPR chosen to host World Ranger Congress in 2016

The International Ranger Federation has chosen ANPR to be the hosting ranger association for the Eighth World Ranger Congress. ANPR had sought to host a congress contemporaneously with the 100th anniversary of the NPS. North America and Asia are the only continents (other than Antarctica) that haven’t served as a host. Although the exact dates for the Congress haven’t been decided, some initial site visits have occurred. The YMCA of the Rockies adjacent to Rocky Mountain National Park is one possibility. ANPR will work closely with the current organizers of the upcoming congress in Tanzania and with past organizers of congresses to prepare for this great opportunity. If you are interested in assisting with the planning and organization, email me at tsisto47@aol.com to be put on the list of volunteers. This will be a great opportunity for ANPR, the NPS and rangers from North America!

Ranger conference in South America

IRF President Deanne Adams attended a ranger meeting near Santiago, Chile, in December. This was a first-ever meeting of rangers representing each protected area in their agency. Also in attendance were representatives from South American ranger associations, including Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and the Latin America Federation. The Chilean ranger association is new and represents rangers working in private, protected areas. The group met with Adams regarding organization and membership with IRF, and have submitted documents to the IRF to support membership. The agency meeting focused on several legal changes in authority and agency organization within the country which have a high degree of involvement by and interest of rangers. Adams was impressed by the professionalism of the rangers she met, and the degree of their involvement in protected areas and ranger issues.

Rangers without Borders

Jay Wells from ANPR has been working with the Elaine Thomas, IRF secretary and executive officer, on a final draft proposal for a Rangers without Borders program under the IRF. This draft proposal builds upon the work done in the past by a number of others, including Marcelo Segalerba (Brazil), Juan Carlos Gambarotta (Uruguay) and Tegan Burton (Australia). It is currently with IRF’s International Executive Committee for discussion and endorsement. Once the proposal has been endorsed, IRF will send it to all member associations along with a call for volunteers to help get the program started. I will make sure this proposal is sent to ANPR members for review.

Electio of officers

At the Seventh World Ranger Congress in Tanzania this November, one of the items on the agenda of the World Congress membership meeting is the election of international officers and regional representatives. IRF will be calling for nominees for these positions within the next few months. Volunteers are needed for the election committee. This committee is responsible for organizing the nomination process and for running the election at the World Congress membership meeting. If you want to help with this, email Elaine Thomas at irfsec@yahoo.com.au or me at tsisto47@aol.com.

Seventh IRF World Ranger Congress – November 2012

Finally, another reminder: registration remains open for the Seventh IRF World Ranger Congress Nov. 4-9 in Tanzania, Africa. The conference will be set at the Ngorudoto Mountain Lodge near Arusha, which has easy access to many national parks and world sites, including the Great Rift Valley, Olduvai Gorge, Mount Kilimanjaro, Tarangire and Arusha national parks.

To register, sign on to the PAMS website at: www.pamsfoundation.org/world-rangers-congress (you can also access it through the IRF website at www.int-ranger.net).

If you haven’t previously attended a World Ranger Congress, you should definitely make plans to attend this one. As a member of ANPR, you will be accepted as a representative of ANPR, an IRF member. Hope to see you there! Travel well.

ANPR members get 5% discount on liability insurance

ANPR members who are full- or part-time federal employees are eligible to apply for Wright USA’s Federal Employee Professional Liability Insurance plans at a special 5-percent discount.

Professional liability insurance protects professionals against potential negligence claims made against them. Common reasons alleged in making claims on these policies are inaccurate advice, misrepresentation, negligence, and violation of good faith and fair dealing. Such claims may be brought against individuals, in addition to the government, and the employee may not be represented by the government.

This liability insurance could protect you from potentially catastrophic litigation caused by charges of professional negligence or failure to perform your professional duties, including fire management and personnel decisions, and law enforcement actions.

Your plan choices are:

• $1,000,000 liability limit/defense coverage of $200,000 for administrative proceedings; $100,000 for criminal proceedings ($278 annual premium)
• $2,000,000 liability limit/defense coverage of $200,000 for administrative proceedings; $100,000 for criminal proceedings ($381 annual premium)

For $50 additional, you also may choose the Loss Prevention Helpline Service optional endorsement. This endorsement provides you up to two hours of phone consultation with a legal professional to try to reduce your liability exposure before a claim is filed.

Check the ANPR webpage (www.anpr.org/professional.htm) for other highlights.

All federal agencies are required by law to reimburse qualified employees up to half (50 percent) of their annual premium for their coverage. Check with your human resources office to determine your possible reimbursement percentage.

The online application is brief. After you complete the form, you will receive a printable receipt and other documents associated with your policy. Questions during the application process should be directed to 800-424-9801.

The link (for members only) to apply for the 5-percent discounted plans is on this webpage: www.anpr.org/liability.htm. The required promotion code was emailed to ANPR members on our e-list. If you need the code again, contact fordedit@aol.com. Wright USA will verify your ANPR membership from our current database.
Nearby Joshua Tree sets stage for Ranger Rendezvous XXXV

The next Ranger Rendezvous promises to be one you shouldn’t miss. ANPR members will meet from Oct. 28-Nov. 1 at the Miramonte Spa & Resort in Indian Wells, California, for the 35th annual event.

This location in the Palm Springs Valley offers 360 days of sunshine. Nestled at the base of the steep San Jacinto Mountains, the area is noted for small town friendliness and affordable luxury.

Plan to explore nearby Joshua Tree with its miles of hiking trails, a visitor center, wayside exhibits, rock climbing, and hiking to mountain peaks and fan palm oases.

Rendezvous programs will focus on workforce diversity and workplace enrichment. A theme and logo are under development. You are encouraged to submit your program ideas to Wendy Lauritzen, anprangerwsl@gmail.com.

The overall planning team is still forming. If you want to help contact Ashley Berry at ashleyberry2008@gmail.com and Jamie Bertram at jbertram_anpr@hotmail.com.

Submit activity ideas/suggestions to Jan Lemons, jlemons3@yahoo.com or Alison Steiner, rangeralison@gmail.com. Morning and evening activities will be offered, with special activities for retirees. Under consideration are climbing clinics, park tours, shooting contests and a Halloween party.

Organizers intend to schedule a community service project, possibly in partnership with a nearby tribal area. Stay tuned for details.

As in previous years, ANPR hopes to organize several training sessions of interest to ANPR members and other NPS employees. Send suggestions to Tod Underhill, wdwvillian@gmail.com.

The conference room rate is $99 plus taxes and resort fees for a single/double standard guest room from three days before until three days after the conference closes.

ANPR will coordinate room and ride sharing to help defray expenses for attendees. We will let you know more about this in the next issue of Ranger. In addition, ANPR will award several scholarships to first-time attendees through the Bill Supernauh Memorial Scholarship Fund. Applications will be accepted online in the summer.

This desert paradise offers a perfect blend of casual relaxation and outdoor enjoyment. If you like pampering, you’ll find it at the resort. If rugged is more your style, hiking and rock climbing are nearby.

The historic downtown is dotted with boutiques, art galleries, antique stores and innovative restaurants and cafés.

The Palm Springs area, a two-hour drive from Los Angeles or San Diego, has direct flights from throughout the country. The local airport serves more than 1.5 million passengers annually. Other airports are Ontario, 65 miles away; Los Angeles, 110 miles; San Diego, 140 miles; and Orange County, 90 miles.

For more information about the area, go to www.indianwells.com and www.visitpalm-springs.com.

As planning progresses, you’ll find additional details on ANPR’s website: www.anpr.org. Join ANPR members for this important gathering and a major annual fundraiser for the organization. We hope to see you in the California desert in late October!
All in the Family

Send your news to Teresa Ford, Ranger editor: fordedit@aol.com or 25958 Genesee Trail Road, PMB 222, Golden, CO 80401. You also can send All in the Family news and update contact information at ANPR’s website: www.anpr.org. Go to Member Services.

Jane Anderson, deputy fee collection program manager, was presented the Crystal Owl Award for Training and Development Excellence (Outstanding Individual Effort). The award was presented on behalf of the Learning and Development Division. A week later Director Jon Jarvis presented her a DOI Superior Service Award. She is a life member of ANPR.

After four years as a seasonal, Heath Bailey has won a career position as an archeological technician at Bandelier. He will lead a team of archeologists in the assessment of several hundred archeological sites impacted by last year’s Las Conchas fire.

Lane Baker, a 25-year veteran of federal service, has been named superintendent of the Southeast Arizona units – Coronado, Chiricahua and Fort Bowie. She assumes the new duties March 25. Her previous position was as chief of law enforcement, security and emergency services at the National Park Service headquarters in Washington, D.C. She has worked in Yellowstone, Everglades and Yosemite.

Call for unpublished manuscripts on NPS

ANPR life member Ken Mabery is working to fill an obvious gap in a National Park Service collection of publications, for donation to a research library. This is known as the NPS Employees’ collection.

Does anyone have unpublished manuscripts, especially prior to 1980, on any aspect of the NPS? Please contact him at maberyken@aol.com to discuss this.

Welcome (or welcome back) to the ANPR family!

Here are the newest members of the Association of National Park Rangers:

Sean Adams Mount Vernon, WA
Thomas Apostolou Loveland, CO
Scott Babinovich Grand Canyon, AZ
Shawn Bawden Yellowstone, WY
Andrew Byrne-Englehorn Moab, UT
Christina Carr Cheyenne, WY
Matthew Cheever Carlisle, MA
Irene Corrao Three Rivers, PA
Thomas Cullerton Washington, DC
Art Daly Philadelphia, PA
Bethany DeRango Tucson, AZ
Alexander Emeret Stroudsburg, PA
Aaron Firth Topeka, KS
Kevin Franken Yellowstone, WY
Gary Henson Shiloh, TN
Michael Hingiss Mesa, AZ
Helen Hosley Burlington, VT
Jen Jackson Concord, MA
Sue Jennings Lake Ann, MI
Emily Jerman Grand Canyon, AZ
Marcus Johnson Shiloh, TN
Kieran Kelly Enfield, NH
Willie Lopez Homestead, FL
Andrew Madison Gunnison, CO
Preston Mandes Ivyland, PA
Michael Matthews St. Louis, MO
Martha McCoy Anderson, CA
Masaki Mizushima Yorba Linda, CA
Jessica Mjelde Kula, HI
Jolene Mohr Jackson, WY
Nancy Montoya Paragahon, UT
Jack Morris Claremont, CA
Jasper Ray Long Island, NY
Cory Richardson Carlsbad, NM
Dona Rutherford St. Mary, MT
Melanie Sander Oklahoma City, OK
Geraldine Santoro Staten Island, NY
Michelle Schonzeit Dingmans Ferry, PA
Julia Sheridan Seattle, WA
Scotti Stephens Bellingham, WA
Tristan Stewart Grove City, PA
John Urdahl Mount Vernon, WA
Larry Vasel Medina, OH
Mylea Wade Strasburg, VA
Sam Weddle Ringgold, GA
Charity Woodall Bothell, WA
Kristofer Youzt Wilmington, DE
Christopher Ziegler Key West, FL

Lisa Eckert, a 30-year veteran of the NPS, is the new superintendent at Colorado National Monument in western Colorado. Previously she served as the superintendent of Horace M. Albright Training Center at the Grand Canyon. She began her NPS career in 1979 at Yellowstone. She also has worked at Shenandoah, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Denali, Knife River Indian Villages, Devils Tower and Gateway. She served as acting superintendent at Organ Pipe Cactus and was a member of Interior’s International Technical Assistance Program, teaching interpretive skills to Croatian war refugees. She is a life member of ANPR and has served in many capacities for the organization.

Maya Seraphin, a protection ranger at Golden Gate, retired Dec. 31, 2011, after 26 years with the NPS.

Palma Wilson, deputy superintendent for park operations at Grand Canyon since 2007, has retired following 34 years with the agency. She began her NPS career in 1976 as a Student Conservation Association volunteer at Assateague Island. Later she worked as a seasonal interpretive ranger at Assateague Island, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and Fire Island. Her first permanent ranger position was as an interpretive ranger at Ozark National Scenic Riverways, moving to the protection division after three years. In 1984 she went to Harry S Truman NHS as part of the original staff, then became the site’s chief of interpretation and visitor services. She also worked at these park sites: Scotts Bluff, Agate Fossil Beds, Pipestone, Hovenweep, Natural Bridges, Colorado National Monument and Flagstaff Area Monuments. She served as an associate to the deputy director for operations in WASO in 2006 as a Randy Jones Leadership Fellow.

All in the Family

ANPR Board of Directors

New board members were seated Jan. 1 for three-year terms. They are:

Treasurer: Jamie Bertram
Education and Training: Tod Underhill
Internal Communications: Jeremy Kaufman
Strategic Planning: Alison Steiner

Contact information is on the back cover.
Fall Fund Campaign for 2011

ANPR members generously gave to the annual Fall Fund Campaign from October through December 2011. The total of $6,297, when combined with members donations earlier in 2011 before the campaign began, surpassed the amount of the previous year. The grand total for 2011 donations was $8,982. Funds will be used for ANPR’s operating costs this year. Thank you for your outstanding support.

Ranger Level — under $25
Rick Bisaccia
Don Clark
Michelle Edwards
Casey Horrigan
Jen Jackson
Brady Kirwan & Amanda Wilson
Ken Kyburz
Robert Laine
Dave McCutcheon
Johann Ott
Raymond Palmer
Jason & Tracy Pinter
Kevin Ross
Colleen Spicka
Sara Sprinkle
Tod Underhill
Wendy Watson

Big Bend Level — $25+
Chuck Arning
Warren Bielenberg
Todd Bolton
John Case
Jennifer Champagne
Deny Galvin
Frank Hastings
Steve Hurd
Rick Jones
Jan Kirwan
Jessica Korhut
Keri Leaman
Willie Lopez
Tom Lorig
Brian Marvin
Chris Oljinyk
Emily Prud’homme
Sherri Ramseyer
Richard Sellars
Kate Sullivan
Al Veitl
Donald Weir
Nancy Wizner

Grand Canyon Level — $50+
Kenneth Bigley
Gregg Fauth & Jenny Matsumoto
Jeffrey Firestone
Rebecca Harriett
Katharine Hartley
Carol Hegeman
Warren Hill
Bob Krumenaker

Bundy Phillips
John J. Reynolds
Dave Roberts
Noemi Robinson
Liam Strain
Cheryl & Steve Thede

Gettysburg Level — $75+
Alec Chapman
Christina Mills
Helen Scully
Nancy Ward

Yosemite Level — $100+
Vaughn Baker
Lawrence Belli
Mary Bradford
Jerry Case
Jerry Case
Joseph Evans
Mitchel Fong
Fred & Debbie Koegler
Gregory Mockoviak
Tim Oliverius
Noel Poe
Ed Rizzotto
Bill Sanders
Ron Sprinkle
John & Joanne Stockert
Charles Strickfaden
Lee West
Phil Young

Hawai`i National Parks (Hawai`i Volcanoes & Haleakala) — $132
Eric Andersen

Glacier Level — $150+
John Case

Mount Rainier Level — $250+
Stacy Allen
Dennis Burnett & Ginny Rousseau
Scott Chapman
John & Flo Six Townsend
Bill Wade

Yellowstone Level — $500+
Rick Erisman
Wendy Lauritzen

These people donated to ANPR (a total of $2,685) in 2011 before the Fall Fund Campaign began:

Stacy Allen
Gigi Amerman
Anonymous
Chuck Arning
George Bowen
Greg Broadhurst
Don Castleberry
Mark Christiano
Rebecca Cumins
Colleen Derber
Mark & Nancy Doty
Butch Farabee
Dan Greenblatt
Sue Hackett
Dan Hall
Rebecca Harriett
Dr. Russell Clay Harvey
Salvatore Iodice
Allison Jordan
Bill Justice
Colleen Keegan
Brady Kirwan & Amanda Wilson
Jan Kirwan
Ken Kyburz
Robert Laine
Jerry Lehmann, in memory of
Bryant Woods
Steve Mark
Bruce & Georjean McKeeman
Michael Mehler
John Ott
John Ott
Emily Prud’homme
Liz Roberts
Jean Rodeck
Ina Ross
Jerry Schaefer for Rebecca Schaefer
Helen Scully
Gilbert Soper
Sara Sprinkle
Alison Steiner
Flo Six Townsend
Cynthia VonHalle
Mark Washam
Donald Weir
Stephen Windham
Jolee Zanes
Life Century Club Members

Life members who contribute an additional $125 are recognized in the Second Century Club. Third Century membership can be attained by contributing an additional amount to bring your total life membership to $500; Fourth Century membership can be attained by contributing an additional amount to bring your total life membership to $750; Fifth Century to $1,000; and Sixth Century to $1,250 or more.

If you are a life member, consider raising your contribution to the next level.

2nd Century Club
Glen Bean Ron Konklin
Lawrence Bell Bob Krumenaker
Tony Bonanno Mary Laxton
Jim Brady Tomie Patrick Lee
Paul Broyles John Mangimeli
Rod Broyles Colleen Mastrangelo
David Bucello Jack Morehead
Patricia Buccello Rick Mossman
Dennis Burnett & Aniceto Olais
Ginny Rousseau Tim Olivierus
Michael Caldwell Bill Pierce
William Carroll Tom Richter
Cliff Chetwin Bryan Swift
Bruce Collins Mark Tanaka-Sanders
Bruce Edmonston Dale & Judy
A.J. Ferguson Thompson
Hal Grovert Victor Vieira
Dr. Russell Clay Karen Wade
Harvey Philip Ward
James Hummel Kathy Williams
Craig Johnson Janice Wobbenhorst
Margaret Johnston Phil Young

3rd Century Club
Erin Broadbent Dan Moses
Carl Christensen William Quinn
Kathleen Clossin Edward Rizzotto
Maureen Finnerty Teresa Shirakawa
Rebecca Harriet Barry Sullivan
Steve Holder John Townsend
Mary Karraker Bill Wade
Dave Lattimore
Jonathan Lewis

4th Century Club
Deanne Adams Bruce & Georjean & Tony Sisto McKerman
Vaughn Baker Jean Rodeck
Deborah Liggett Rick Smith
Jay Liggett Nancy Wizner
Scott McEvieen

5th Century Club
Rick Erisman Dick Martin
Butch Farabee Stacy Allen

6th Century Club
6th Century Club

7th Century Club
Bill Wade Wendy Lauritzen

In Print

Shaping the Park and Saving the Boys: The Civilian Conservation Corps at Grand Canyon, 1933-1942.

Reviewed by Rick Smith

Many of us have worked or are working at parks in which the results of the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration and the Civil Works Administration are readily apparent. Former Grand Canyon ranger Robert Audretsch chronicled the work of the CCC in Grand Canyon. It is a fascinating story of the work that the "boys" (for some reason they were always called "boys" according to Audretsch) completed in Grand Canyon. As in many parks, their work produced buildings, roads, trails, fences, walls, telephone lines and other facilities that are still in use by visitors and employees. Some estimates suggest that as much as 50 years of improvement were compressed into 9.5 years.

To be eligible to join, a man had to be between the ages of 18-25; first priority was given to those on relief. The enrollee had to be in good health, a U.S. citizen, unmarried and have no criminal record. Each was paid $30 a month of which $25 was to be sent home to assist the enrollee's family. An enrollee was limited to two terms of six months but later some enrollments lasted two years.

There were active CCC camps on the North and South rims, at Desert View and at Phantom Ranch. I was surprised at how many enrollees were at each camp. For instance, during the period of April 1-Sept. 30, 1934, there were 194 "boys" at the South Rim camp. The author goes into considerable detail regarding the accomplishments of each enrollment period. This particular camp did the following: southern boundary fencing, 1,998 man-days; reductions of fire hazards, 4,279 man-days; building construction, 1,375 man-days; reservoir work, 1,371 man-days; and telephone line construction, 1,179 man-days.

The camp at Phantom Ranch was particularly interesting to me. It was located where the Bright Angel Campground is now. There were 179 enrollees there in October of 1933. In addition to a lot of trail work, the enrollees also built a swimming pool there. I worked at the Albright Training Center for a couple years and made a half a dozen or so trips to Phantom while on hikes with the participants of the Introduction to Park Operations classes. I had no idea that there had ever been a swimming pool.

Each camp produced its own newspaper with content in three categories: entertainment, information and editorials (many characterized as passionate). One enrollee wrote, “The CCC has done more for this country than a hundred loans to bankers. It has nipped in the bud scores of sprouting criminals and communist fire-eaters. It has transformed defeated men into breadwinners and helpless into helpers . . . It has given me a powerful faith in the government of the United States.”

In June 1934 the CCC educational program was launched. Classes offered at one of the South Rim camps were geography, algebra, shorthand, typing, etiquette, physiology, English and Spanish. In addition, there were classes on safety and vocational training.

When the program shut down in 1942, the work completed by the CCC nationwide was staggering. Statistics in the book include:

- Bridges (foot, horse, vehicle): 46,854
- Buildings: 63,246
- Fences: 89,742 miles
- Telephone lines: 88,884 miles
- Signs, markers, monuments: 405,037
- Stone walls: 122 miles
- Reservoirs: 9,805
- Truck trails: 126,231 miles
- Trails: 28,088 miles
- Erosion control: 667,389 acres
- Trees planted: 3 billion+
- Fighting forest fires: 6,459,403 man-days
- Campground development: 52,320 acres
- Elimination of predatory animals: 370,953
- Stocking fish: 9,72,203
- Emergency work: 2 million+ man-days
- Restoration of historic structures: 3,980
- Total enrollment, life of the CCC: 3,240,393

I enjoyed reading this book. The historic photos are worth the price alone. It also reminded my appreciation for the work that the CCC did in our park areas. I was lucky enough to be working in Santa Fe when we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the completion of the Old Santa Fe Trail Building. We invited many enrollees who had worked on the construction to join us in the celebration. It was inspiring to see the men who had built that magnificent structure. Most were in their 80s but you could see that they still had pride in what they had accomplished. It’s one of those moments in my career that I will never forget.

Rick Smith, a life member of ANPR, retired from the NPS and lives in New Mexico and Arizona.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION — Association of National Park Rangers

☐ New Member(s)         ☐ Renewing Member(s)         Date __________

Name(s) ___________________________________________ 4-letter code of park / office where you work _____ _____ _____

(Retiree=RETI, Former NPS Employee=XNPS, Student/Educator=EDUC, Park Supporter=PART)

Address ___________________________________________  Home phone _________________________

City ______________________ State _______ Zip+4 __________ Personal e-mail address ____________________________________________

ANPR will use e-mail as an occasional – but critical – communication tool. We will not share your information with any other organization. It is our policy not to conduct ANPR business via NPS e-mail or phone.

Type of Membership (check one)

NOTE: The annual membership renewal notification is each fall with an annual membership period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. Membership for those who join Oct. 1 or after will last the entire next year.

Active Members

current & former NPS employees or volunteers

• Seasonal/Intern/Volunteer ☐ $45  ☐ $85
• Permanent or Retiree ☐ $75  ☐ $145

Associate Members

not an NPS employee or representative of another organization

• Sustaining ☐ $70
• Full-time Student ☐ $45

Life Members (lump sum payment)

ACTIVE (all NPS employees/retirees)  ASSOCIATE (other than NPS employees)

Individual ☐ $2,500  Individual ☐ $2,500
Joint ☐ $3,000  Joint ☐ $3,000

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Past Parks — Use four-letter acronym/years at each park, field area, cluster (YELL 98-02, GRCA 02-07)

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