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Rock ring that outlines the perimeter of an Apache brush structure, Dragoon Mountains. 
*Drawing by Erick Querubin*

**General Meeting: January 17th**
http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Last month I touched briefly on the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the far-reaching influence this legislation has had on historic preservation activities in general and on all archaeological activity, both historic and prehistoric, in the United States. This month, I want to expand the discussion by focusing on the role of the State Historic Preservation Office in the preservation process.

The original historic preservation effort in Arizona was, mostly through historical accident, overseen by Dennis McCarty, the first director of Arizona State Parks. Dennis was designated State Liaison Officer in 1967, and the use of the title, “State Historic Preservation Officer,” (SHPO) soon followed. Wallace Vegors was the first person designated as Arizona’s “preservation officer.”

The SHPO assists private citizens and institutions, local governments, tribes, and state and federal agencies in the identification, evaluation, protection, and enhancement of significant historic and archaeological properties. The responsibilities and activities of the SHPO are defined in both state law (Arizona Historic Preservation Act) and federal law (National Historic Preservation Act, as amended).

The SHPO staff represents various areas of expertise, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, historical architecture, history, architectural history, and grants management. These experts are responsible for several program areas: survey and inventory, the national and Arizona registers of historic places, preservation tax incentives, preservation planning, the certified local governments (CLG) program, grants, review and compliance, and public programs. Although all of these are important for protection of our cultural resources, a few are indispensable. These are: survey and inventory, the National Register of Historic Places, review and compliance, and public programs.

Survey and inventory means that the SHPO has a responsibility to search for and identify cultural properties that are significant in the history of Arizona. This is accomplished by funding projects and by encouraging private groups and governmental agencies to perform studies. Knowledge as to where important cultural resources are located means that efficient management can occur. Arizona has been working on its inventory for nearly 35 years, and it still has a long way to go.

Once resources have been located, inventoried, and evaluated, the National Register of Historic Places may come into play. The Register, which is maintained in Washington, DC, is a list of properties considered worthy of preservation. Being listed offers some level of protection but does not guarantee preservation in perpetuity. Arizona has several hundred sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed on the National Register. There will be more discussion about the Register in the February Glyphs.

SHPO’s review and compliance function is arguably its most important. Federal law, as most of you know, requires federal agencies to insure that the impacts of their proposed projects are thoroughly

(Continued on page 4)
A site found in the Dragoon Mountains of Southern Arizona is attributed to the ancestral Chiricahua Apache. Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates confirm a late prehistoric or protohistoric occupation. The site is clearly not protohistoric Sobaípuri or prehistoric Hohokam or Mogollon, and recent research on the archaeological correlates of other protohistoric groups known for the area indicates that it is not Jocome, Jano, Suma, or Manso. The assemblage is consistent with, but stylistically different from, an assemblage defined farther east attributed to the ancestral Mescalero (Seymour 2002a, 2004a, 2004b). On these bases, this site is inferred to be an ancestral Chiricahua Apache site. This group is known to have frequented the Dragoon Mountains in the protohistoric and historic periods. Comparison of assemblages between this Dragoon Mountain site and other sites with early dates in the Mogollon and Datil mountains confirms that sites in both areas are of the newly defined Gileño Complex. This presentation briefly presents this complex, summarizes evidence for its affiliation with the ancestral Chiricahua Apache, and discusses the implications of the fifteenth-century dates — dates that make this the earliest known Athabascan site in the Southwest.

Speaker Deni J. Seymour has been studying the Protohistoric and Historic period in the Southern Southwest since the mid-1980s. Beginning with the Sobaipuri/Upper Pima who lived on the San Pedro and Santa Cruz Rivers of southeastern Arizona, she became interested in investigating the unknown nomadic groups who resided in the neighboring mountains. This led to an extensive field-oriented study of the Chiricahua Apache. Fortunate to be awarded a task order with Fort Bliss to study the previously undefined nomads (Manso, Suma, Jano, Jocome, and early Mescalero Apache), Dr. Seymour took the opportunity to define three of the five groups archaeologically, and she continues to pursue the definition of the remaining two groups.

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society’s monthly meeting will be held on January 17th at 7:30 p.m. at Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center, 1501 North Campbell Avenue (north of Speedway). Free parking is available south of Mabel Street, across from the College of Nursing. The Front Entrance is on the top level of the parking structure. Duval Auditorium is on the 2nd level of the Hospital.
studied. This includes determining the impacts to significant cultural resources. One of SHPO’s roles is to make sure that agencies have complied fully with the relevant federal legislation.

The SHPO also participates in a wide variety of public programs designed to promote a historic preservation ethic in Arizona. Much of its contact with the public is through conferences, workshops, and committees. Events primarily sponsored by the SHPO include Arizona Archaeological Month and Heritage Preservation Month. SHPO also has a major part in the annual Historic Preservation Conference. One of the most important public activities is the Site Steward Program. This statewide network of volunteers works to discourage vandalism of historic and prehistoric sites through public awareness and on-the-ground monitoring of sites. Some AAHS members make an important contribution to historic preservation by participating in this vital program. More are needed. If you are interested in helping, contact me for more information.

James E. Ayres (Jim), President

SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANTS APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce that grant and scholarship applications for the year 2005 have been available since November 1. Scholarships and grants in amounts up to $500.00 will be awarded for scholarship, research and travel related to archaeology, anthropology, American Indian studies, ethology, ethnohistory, and history of the American Southwest and Northwest Mexico.

Applications must be postmarked by February 15, 2005 to be eligible for consideration. Applications can be obtained from some student advising offices, the AAHS web-page site: <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs_grant_info.shtml>, or simply by contacting Laurie Webster at: <Lwebster1@mindspring.com> (don’t forget the “1”).

AAHS JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

AAHS’s seventh annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition is still accepting papers. The winning entry receives $500 and publication of the paper in Kiva, The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History. The competition is open to bona fide undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 15, 2005.

For more information, see October’s issue of Glyphs or contact Homer Thiel at <homer@desert.com> or log on to: <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/hayden_comp.shtml>. 
The Vanishing Treasures Program was initiated in 1993, when a handful of National Park Service managers started to compare notes on the condition of the prehistoric and historic architectural remains that they had the responsibility for managing. The results of their comparisons were startling. Unique and perishable ruins important to our national heritage were rapidly deteriorating to a point that there was a crisis of care. Serious concern was expressed over the continued failure to prevent or even deter increasing destruction and loss of the irreplaceable resources located in 44 national parks, monuments, historical parks, historic sites, memorials, and recreation areas in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

In response to this growing awareness, a grassroots effort was mounted that was not only intent on bringing attention to the problems that existed, but on formulating strategies for aggressively dealing with the situation. Importantly, the solutions for dealing with the problems were recognized as best being resolved if management and control was retained at the Park level. Coincidentally occurring during a period in which the National Park Service was going through a major self evaluation and reorganization, the initiative was able to garner strong support at all levels within the National Park Service and ultimately captured the interest and attention of Congress. Because of these efforts, Congress began appropriating funds specifically for the Vanishing Treasures Program in fiscal year 1998.

Goals

To achieve the long-range objectives of the Vanishing Treasures Program, three primary goals were formulated: (1) eliminate resource loss by addressing emergency and high-priority treatment needs where structures are in immediate and imminent danger from natural erosive factors or the cumulative pressures of visitation; (2) fill in behind an aging workforce that often has exceptional craft skills that will be lost without the addition of a new, younger workforce who have the opportunity to work with and learn from these mentors prior to their retirement; and (3) move from a posture of dealing with emergency projects and urgent personnel loss to a proactive and permanent preservation program. The intent was to have structures inventoried, assessed, and evaluated, and the best preservation options selected and implemented based on the value, integrity and significance of the resources being treated. To establish and sustain an effective program and to ensure continuity, consistency, and permanency, it would be essential to recruit, hire, and retain a highly qualified, professional, and diverse workforce. At the beginning of the program, it was estimated that approximately $67 million would be required to address all of the needs of the Vanishing Treasures Program. Of that total, approximately (Continued on page 6)
$59 million would be needed to address the emergency preservation needs. The remaining $8 million would be needed for developing the preservation workforce.

Efforts to Date

Since 1998, we have acquired funds that have allowed us to hire anywhere from 4 to 13 individuals on a yearly basis. This has averaged over the last six years to approximately nine individuals per year. This has included the competitive conversion of 16 positions and the hiring of 45 “new” individuals. Conversion positions represent staff that occupied temporary or seasonal positions for an extended period of time that have been given an opportunity to apply competitively for permanent positions. Many of the individuals in this situation have worked for the National Park Service as temporary employees for anywhere from 10 to 30 years. These new, permanent status positions did not exist prior to the program, but have now been identified as essential to addressing the backlog of preservation needs at a number of parks. This new and diverse preservation workforce, built by the Vanishing Treasures Program, includes masonry workers, archaeologists, exhibit specialists, conservators, a structural engineer, and an historical architect. To date, approximately $3.8 million has been dedicated to the hiring of 61 permanent cultural resources staff in 23 parks.

Since 1998, we have successfully implemented an average of 13 emergency and high priority projects annually at an average cost of $64,000. Projects that have been implemented have ranged in cost from $5,000 to $125,000. They have ranged in complexity, spanning the full spectrum of preservation projects and have included condition assessments, research, written and graphic documentation projects, structural stabilization, and backfilling. To date, approximately $6.0 million has been used to conduct 92 preservation projects in 32 parks.

To ensure accountability in the use of congressionally appropriated funds, at the end of the fiscal year, each National Park Service unit participating in the program contributes a fiscal accounting of the year’s activities and projects. These reports are then compiled into a comprehensive fiscal report that is presented to Congress every year. The report is also posted on the program’s web page (http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/vt/vt.htm). By doing so, the public can track how many projects have been funded and completed, the contributions of personnel hired, and the overall progress of the program.

Today, the Vanishing Treasures Program represents a success story in the continuing and never-ending effort to protect and preserve the nation’s cultural heritage. Remarkably enough, the Vanishing Treasures Program also shows how unique and innovative management and administrative strategies can be employed and utilized even within immensely bureaucratic frameworks such as the federal government. Irrespective of the significance of the resources, or the extent of the problem, Vanishing Treasures has demonstrated how self-directed workgroups can achieve success in overcoming problems and issues. This success and the continued support by management at a variety of levels, including Congress, have been made possible because of a carefully developed mutual trust built through accountability in the use of the funds and by significant accomplishments in the preservation of our nation’s archaeological and architectural heritage.
In the summer of 1999 I watched as a backhoe scraped away topsoil at the farmstead of Francisco Solano Leon and Ramona Elias. Established in the 1840s, the farmstead was located a short distance outside of the Tucson Presidio fortress and was occupied by the family until the 1910s. Francisco Leon had been born in the fort in 1819, his wife was born there in 1823, both children of soldiers. Francisco became a soldier in the Mexican army and he and his wife had 12 children, eight of whom lived to adulthood. Desert Archaeology was excavating a portion of their farmstead prior to construction of a new frontage road along Interstate 10, north of Congress Street. As the backhoe pulled away soil, artifacts from a trash-filled pit suddenly became visible. I brushed away the dirt and there was a brass and wood crucifix.

The Leons were a religious family. A daughter later told how Every evening, no matter how tired he was, or we were, he had us all together, and we knelt and said our rosary. I think he instilled a sense of spirituality into all the family...We were all more religious in early times...

Francisco donated land in Tucson in 1859 for a chapel after the old military chapel fell into disrepair. When a new cathedral was built in the 1860s, he allowed the local priest to mine dirt from his farmstead to make adobe bricks. A huge borrow pit was found next to the family home, possibly the source of the material.

Cleofa, the eldest daughter in the family, was the first Tucson-born nun, taking her vows in 1876 and becoming Sister Amelia. The crucifix from the trash pit was later identified as a nun’s cross. It was missing the Christ figure, but a brass crown of thorns remained in place. The photographs of Sister Amelia show a similar cross hanging from her waist. Another crucifix found at the site was made of hard rubber and featured an acorn, the item a piece of Victorian-era mourning jewelry. A metal Christ corpus and rosary beads were also found at the site.

Religious artifacts are rarely recovered at historic period sites in Tucson. Occasionally a saint’s medal is found, but generally such items are uncommon. The presence of so many religious artifacts at a single site confirms that the stories told by Francisco and Ramona’s descendants were correct.

Maria Leon, Ramona Elias de Leon, and Sister Amelia (Cleofa Leon).

Photo courtesy of Andy Romo
ASM's Archaeological Repository Reopened in December. Among the many services that Arizona State Museum provides to the community, our archaeological repository receives and manages collections generated by public excavations and research projects. State and Federal statutes mandate that materials from lands under their respective jurisdictions must be stored in public repositories, where the objects and their supporting information can be accessible.

The population explosion experienced throughout the Southwest in recent years has increased the volume of archaeological work that precedes any new development/construction project. Under the strain of the influx, repositories across the country have literally run out of storage space. ASM is no exception. In November of 2003, ASM ran out of room and stopped receiving new collections.

In 2003, we initiated a search for suitable off-campus warehouse space. While this may not seem difficult, archaeological materials require certain environmental conditions and controls that are not always available in industrial facilities. Diligent searching finally led us to a suitable space in downtown Tucson. After limited renovation and the installation of nearly 6,000 linear feet of shelving, the transfer was completed in early December 2004. This allowed the ASM repository to be reopened for the time being. Unfortunately, the off-site storage facility only provides a temporary solution. We anticipate that with an average influx of 1,500 cubic feet of material each year, the available space will be filled in about five years. We hope that a more permanent solution can be developed during the intervening period!

For more information, contact Arthur Vokes at 520/626-9109 or vokesa@email.arizona.edu.

JANUARY EVENTS AT ASM

Saturday, January 8, 2005

NAVAJO WEAVING WORKSHOPS
All- or half-day workshops for teachers, fiber artists, everyone! Morning workshop (9 a.m. - 12 p.m.) for teachers. Learn more about ASM's Beauty and Balance school program based on our spectacular new exhibition, “Navajo Weaving at Arizona State Museum.” Take a tour with exhibition curator Ann Lane Hedlund, experience the hands-on activities your students will participate in, and browse classroom resources. Designed for grades 3-6, but teachers from all grade levels are welcome. Earn up to six hours continuing education credits! ($15 ASM members, $20 non-members). Afternoon workshop (1 p.m. - 4 p.m.) for everyone interested in fiber arts and dyeing. Join entomologist Robin Roche to find out how cochineal is used in Navajo weaving, try dyeing your own wool, and learn about the surprising science and history of these ubiquitous little bugs. ($20 ASM members, $25 non-members). Sign up for both at $30 ASM members; $40 non-members. Space limited. Contact Beth DeWitt, 520/626-9172 to register.

Sunday, January 16, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., free CULTURE CRAFT SATURDAY
ON A SUNDAY!
Meet Navajo weavers Lola Cody and Melissa Cody, see them demonstrate and try your hand at weaving. This Culture...
Craft Saturday takes place at the Family Arts Festival, downtown Tucson, at La Placita Village.

Wednesday, January 19, 2005
DRSW IS 30! RECEPTION and CELEBRATION
4:30 - 6 p.m., ASM lobby, free

Come celebrate the 30th anniversary of Documentary Relations of the Southwest (DRSW) and the vision of its founder and former director, the late Jesuit scholar Charles W. Polzer. Now part of ASM's Office of Ethnohistorical Research, DRSW hosts a premier collection of documents, research tools, and expertise on the colonial history of the southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. Contributions commemorating the life and work of Dr. Polzer are encouraged for the Thomas Naylor Book Fund at the ASM library.

Sunday, January 30, 2005
RECEPTION TO HONOR
JOHN TANNER 3:30-5 pm., ASM lobby, free

Join us as we honor long-time Tucson Indian arts dealer John Tanner. Tanner, widower of the late noted anthropologist, Clara Lee Tanner, first opened the Yucca House on Court Street (1939) and then later built and ran the Desert House on north Campbell until 1978. Colleagues Rex Arrowsmith and Mark Bahti lead the program.

For more information, contact:
Darlene F. Lizarraga, marketing coordinator,
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
P.O. Box 210026
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026
phone: 520/626-8381; fax: 520/621-2976
website: www.statemuseum.arizona.edu

From Us to You:
The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society wishes to thank all those who helped to bring about the AAHS 2004 Raffle held last month. Those who contributed include, among many others, the Raffle Committee, the Donors, and the Ticket Buyers. Remember, even if you didn’t win a prize, you do win in the end because the proceeds from the raffle help those who collect the data and prepare the information that eventually gets back to you, the readers.

So, again, we send to all of you a big, big THANK YOU!!!
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The objectives of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities.

See inside back cover for information about the Society’s programs and membership and subscription requirements.