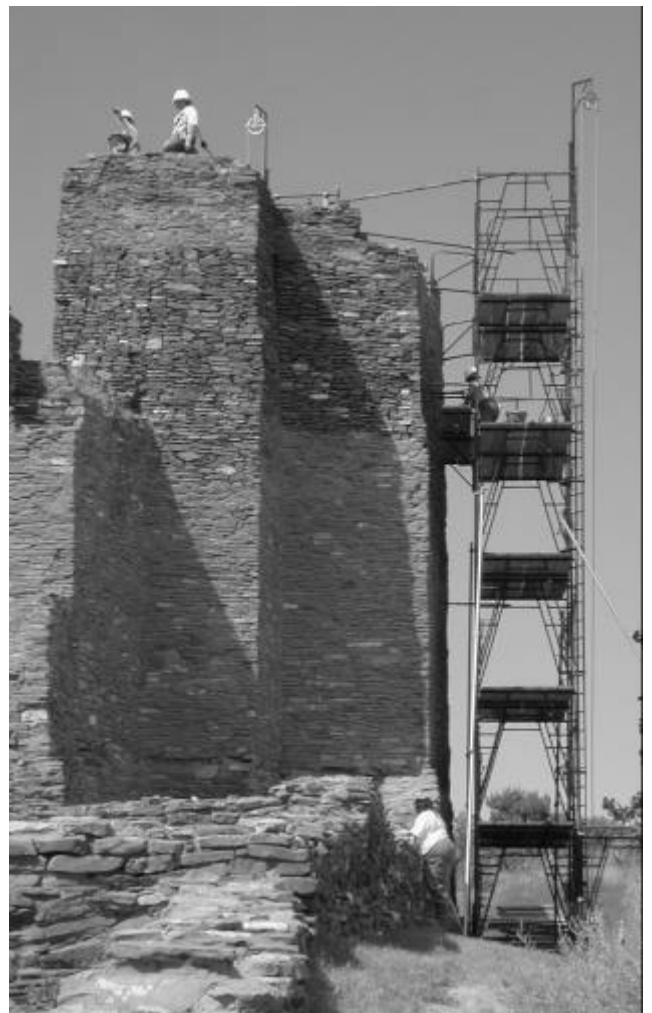
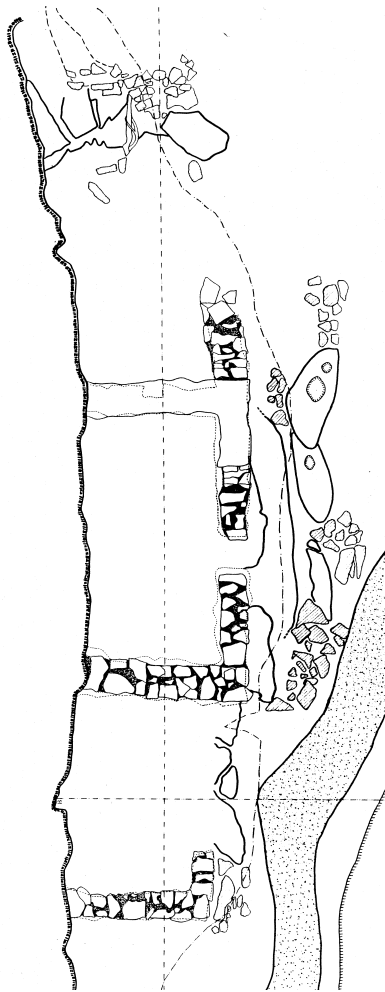


# VANISHING TREASURES

YEAR END REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND  
PROPOSED ACTIVITIES IN FY 2001



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
JANUARY 2001

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*If you have any questions regarding the Vanishing Treasures Program contact Glenn Fulfer (Glenn\_Fulfer@nps.gov) Program Chair or Todd R. Metzger (Todd\_Metzger@nps.gov), Program Coordinator. Specific questions and comments about the web page should be directed to Al Remley (Al\_Remley@nps.gov).*

An electronic version of this report can be accessed through the Vanishing Treasures home page at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/vt/vt.htm>

Published by the National Park Service Vanishing Treasures Program



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# VANISHING TREASURES YEAR END REPORT

## SECTION 1, INTRODUCTION

This document provides a report on the expenditures and accomplishments of the Vanishing Treasures Program (VT) in FY 2000. It includes specific information on expenditure of program funds, an accounting of preservation treatment projects implemented in a select number of VT parks, and it presents a report on personnel that were hired with VT funds since FY 1998 and their accomplishments in FY 2000. This document provides information regarding the proposed use of funds in FY 2001 and some projections for FY 2002 and beyond. Finally, it provides an update on the activities of the Program's Advisory and Workgroups.

Specifically, this report contains 7 separate sections including this introduction. Section 2, Program Funding, provides a complete accounting of funding that the program has received to date and presents a synopsis of expenditures and accomplishments on a state-by-state basis. Section 3, Projects and Project Funding, provides a discussion of the use of funds dedicated to implementing high priority projects and the management of the Program. Section 4, Personnel Staffing Priorities, provides a description of the hiring accomplishments of the Program and it presents the list of personnel that is needed beginning in FY 2002. Section 5, Personnel Staffing Report, provides a brief description of the accomplishment of the personnel that were hired in FY 1998 and 1999. It also includes information on the personnel that were hired in FY 2000. Section 6, Project Completion Report, presents brief summaries of the high priority preservation projects that were implemented in FY 2000. Finally, Section 7, Advisory Group and Workgroup Activities provides a brief update on the activities and accomplishments of VT's Advisory and Workgroups. To accompany this document, a Management Summary has been prepared which is a brief overview of VT and its accomplishments to date.

### Report Compilation

Consistent with the nature of the Program, this document represents the input and assistance of several individuals. This document was compiled by the VT Program Coordinator and Database Workgroup Leader, Al Remley. Ian Hough, Archeologist, Flagstaff Areas National Monuments, proof read selections of this report and provided editorial comments. The VT Program Coordinator alone bears the responsibility for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in what is presented.

Credit for the bulk of the document deservedly goes to a number of individuals that had the dubious honor of having to keep track of either the accomplishments of personnel that were hired with VT funds in their park, the projects that were being completed in their park also with VT funds, or both. Specifically, the individuals that contributed to the Personnel Hiring and Project Completion Reports of this document include the following::

Terry Nichols, and Charlene Yazzie,  
Aztec Ruins National Monument  
Eric Brunneman,  
Canyonlands National Park  
Leo Karpenski,  
Canyon de Chelly National  
Monument  
Dabney Ford and Rachel Anderson,  
Chaco Culture National Historical  
Park  
Angelyn Rivera and Mary Slater,  
Bandelier National Monument  
Jim Kendrick,  
El Malpais National Monument  
Larry Ludwig,  
Fort Bowie National Historic Site  
Regina Heiner and Jeffrey Rust,  
Fort Davis National Historic Site  
Bob Hartzler,  
Fort Union National Monument  
Lloyd Masayumtewa and Lyle Balenquah,

Flagstaff Area National Monuments  
Melissa Schroder,  
Grand Canyon National Park  
Chris Goetze,  
Glen Canyon National Recreation  
Area  
Linda Towle, Julie Bell, Kathi Fiero, and Larry  
Nordby,  
Mesa Verde National Park  
Lenny Hempstead,  
Montezuma Castle/Tuzigoot National  
Monument  
Kevin Harper,  
Navajo National Monument  
Phil Wilson,  
Salinas Pueblo Missions National  
Monument  
Steve Whitesell, Susan Snow, and Mark  
Chavez,  
San Antonio Missions National  
Historical Park  
Lee Baiza and Miguel Estrada,  
Tonto National Monument  
Ann Rasor and David Yubeta,  
Tumacacori National Historical Park  
Jack Burns,  
Zion National Park

## **VT Web Page**

We do want to remind you about VT's Web Page. You can find it at [www.cr.nps.gov/aad/vt/vt.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/vt/vt.htm). You can link to it from the Archeology and Ethnography home page at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad>, and then clicking on the "Conserve and Manage" page. The web page provides background information on Vanishing Treasures, why it was started, a description of Vanishing Treasures resources, and which parks are involved. It also contains down-loadable documents that describe the long-term goals of

the program and the draft standards and guidelines developed for implementing the Initiative. Finally, fiscal and program accounting are provided with the posting of last years (FY 1999) Year-End Report. This report will be up and running on the Web Page shortly.

## **VT Video**

Most of you have seen and many of you have received a copy of Vanishing Treasures' second video. It was put together by Mike Oats of Anew Inc. in Newark, New Jersey. It is a wonderfully produced video put together by Mike without direct compensation. It is an ideal tool that will allow us to continue to promote the needs as well as the accomplishments of the Vanishing Treasures Program. Please join us in extending our thanks and appreciation to Mike for his efforts and valuable contribution to Vanishing Treasures.

## **Final Thoughts**

It is our hope that you spend some time in reviewing this document and the separate Management Summary that has been prepared. We feel that both documents contain important information on the expenditures and accomplishment of VT. These reports clearly show that significant progress is being made towards achieving the goals of the Vanishing Treasures Program.

# VANISHING TREASURES YEAR END REPORT

## SECTION 2, PROGRAM FUNDING

This section provides a detailed discussion of the utilization of funding that Vanishing Treasure has received since FY 1998, the first fully funded year of the program. Including funding provided in FY 2001, the program has received funding for four straight years, and efforts are underway to develop a budget for VT for inclusion in the President's FY 2002 budget.

Table 2.1 provides the total amount and a breakdown of funding that has been allocated to VT since FY 1998 through FY 2001. It identifies the increases that have been provided to VT over the last four years and where funds have and will be distributed to the primary funding components (projects, program management base increases for personnel, and).



Fort Union National Monument, NM

As can be seen, VT has enjoyed increases in its budget of that average to approximately \$845,000 over the last four years. These increase have made available an average annual

operating budget of slightly less than \$1.4 million for the four years that the Initiative has received funding.

With the close of FY 2001, approximately \$5,471,000 will have been available to VT to conduct projects, hire and train personnel, and to manage the program. Of that amount, approximately \$2,923,000 will have been dedicated to completing 48 emergency and high priority projects in 24 parks, \$2,346,000 will have been used to hire 41 preservation specialists in 17 parks, this includes replacing an aging work force and recruiting and training new individuals, \$32,000 will have been used for training, and \$170,000 will have been devoted to management of the program. This works out to roughly 54% of the total VT budget received to date being devoted to conducting projects,

approximately 43% will have been dedicated to the hiring of personnel, and 3% will have been used for the management of the program.

More specific information regarding the personnel hired and the associated costs, and the projects that have been completed, specifically in FY 2000, can be found in subsequent sections of this report.

The following provides a specific accounting of how VT funding has been utilized in FY 1998, 1999, and 2000, and what is being proposed for utilization in FY 2001

## **FY 1998**

**F**unding for the first year of the program was \$1.0 million. Of that amount \$505,300 was used to address emergency preservation projects, \$484,700 was used to recruit and train 11 craftspeople and preservation specialists in 8 parks, and \$10,000 was used for program management. Table 2.2 provides a detail breakdown of the utilization of funds in FY 1998. A summary on state-by-state basis is presented below.

### New Mexico

In FY 1998, \$117,000 was used to hire 3 individuals in 2 parks. This included Aztec Ruins (2 positions) and Salinas Pueblo Missions (one position). Approximately \$233,000 was made available to three parks to conduct high priority projects. The benefiting parks included Aztec Ruins, Chaco Culture, and Salinas Pueblo Missions.

### Arizona

In FY 1998, \$269,000 was used to hire 16 individuals in 5 parks. This included Fort Bowie (1 position), the Flagstaff Areas (1 position), Navajo (1 position), Tonto (1 position), and Tumacacori (2 positions). Approximately \$272,000 was made available to 3 parks to conduct high priority projects. The parks that received project funding included the Flagstaff Areas, Tonto, and Tumacacori.

### Colorado

In FY 1998, \$67,000 was used to recruit and train 2 individuals at Mesa Verde.

## **FY 1999**

**F**unding for the second year of the program was \$1,534,000, an increase of \$987,000 over the FY 1998 budget. Of that amount, \$741,000 was devoted to hiring 13 individuals in 9 parks, \$40,000 was devoted to the training of personnel hired in FY 1998, \$627,600 was used to complete 13 projects, \$44,400 was used for project management, and \$81,000 was given to one park as separate base increase.

Table 2.3 provides a detailed breakdown on the utilization of FY 1999 funds. A summary of the utilization of VT funds in FY 1999 on state-by-state basis is presented below.

### New Mexico

Approximately \$453,000 was used to hire 8 individuals in 4 parks. This included Bandelier (2 positions), Chaco Culture (4 positions), El Malpais (1 position), and Salinas Pueblo Missions (1 position). Approximately \$195,000 was made available to three parks to conduct high priority projects. The parks receiving project funding included Aztec, Chaco, and Salinas Pueblo Missions.

Base increase funds of \$13,000, were provided to Aztec Ruins and Salinas Pueblo Missions to cover the cost of training for personnel hired in FY 1998. In addition, separate base increases totaling \$237,000 were provided to Chaco Culture and Salinas Pueblo Missions. Chaco Culture dedicated their increase towards the hiring of VT personnel. Salinas Pueblo Missions used a portion of the funding to conduct a preservation project on one of the parks primary VT resources. The park used the remaining funds in accordance with the original intent of the OFS request.



**Table 2.1 Vanishing Treasures Budget, FY 1998-2001 (In Thousands of Dollars)**

	FY 1998 Actual	Increase FY 99 Budget	FY 1999 Actual	Increase FY 00 Budget	FY 2000 Actual	Increase FY 01 Budget	FY 2001 Actual	Total Cumulative VT Budget
Authorized Budget	1000	987	1987	994	2981	400	3381	
Projects	505	123	628	187	815	160	975	2923
Training	32	8	40(1)		[40](2)		[40](2)	32
Management	10	34	44	12	56	4	60	170
Personnel FY 98 (base increases)	453(1)		[453](2)		[453](2)		[453](2)	
Additional Base Increase for 2 parks FY 99		237(4)	237(1)		[237](2)		[237](2)	
Personnel FY 99 (base increases)		585	585(1)		[585](2)		[585](2)	
Personnel FY 00 (base increases)				795	795(1)		[795](2)	
Personnel FY 01 (base increases)						236	236(1)	
Total Personnel (base Increases)	453(2)		1315(2)		2110(2)		2346(2)	2346
Total	{547}(3) 1000	987	{672}(3) 1534	994	{871}(3) 1666	400	{1035}(3) 1271	{3125}(3) 5471

**Notes:**

- (1) Costs for base increases for selected parks
- (2) Costs transferred to selected parks as base increases
- (3) Enacted budget after base increases have been transferred to benefiting parks.  
Represents the sum of the project and program management funds.
- (4) \$156,000 base increase for one park for personnel. \$81,000 park base increase.

## Arizona

Approximately \$217,000 was used to recruit and train 4 individuals in 3 parks. The parks that hired personnel included Fort Bowie (1), Flagstaff Areas (1), and Montezuma Castle (2). Approximately \$166,000 was made available to 5 parks. The parks that received project funding to conduct high priority projects included Casa Grande, Grand Canyon, Navajo, Tonto, and Tumacacori. Base increase funds of \$23,000 were provided to 4 parks to cover the cost of training for personnel hired in FY 1998. These parks included Fort Bowie, Navajo, Tonto, and Tumacacori.

## Colorado

A base increase of \$4,000 was provided to Mesa Verde to provide permanent funds for training the permanent staff hired in FY 1998. In FY 1999, \$175,000 was made available to Mesa Verde to conduct a high priority project.

## Texas

In FY 1999, \$71,000 was used to recruit and train 1 individual at San Antonio Missions. Approximately \$10,000 was made available to Big Bend National Park to conduct a high priority project.

## Utah

In FY 1999, \$65,000 was made available to Glen Canyon and Hovenweep to conduct high priority projects.

## Wyoming

In FY 1999, \$12,700 was made available to Fort Laramie National Historic Site to conduct a high priority project.

## **FY 2000**

In FY 2000, the VT budget requested an increase of \$994,000 over the FY 1999 enacted level. Of that amount, approximately \$795,000 was devoted to hiring 13 individuals in 9 parks, \$814,600 was devoted to completing projects, and \$56,400 was used for program management. A detailed breakdown of the FY 2000 budget is presented in Table 2.4.

## New Mexico

In FY 2000, \$113,000 will be used to hire 2 individuals in two parks. The parks include Salinas Pueblo Mission (1 position) and El Malpais (1 position). Approximately \$235,000 will be made available to conduct high priority projects in 3 parks. The parks include Chaco Culture, Fort Union, and Salinas Pueblo Missions.

## Arizona

In FY 2000, \$256,000 will be used to hire four individuals in four parks. The parks include the Flagstaff Areas (1 position), Grand Canyon (1 position), Navajo (1 position), and Tumacacori (1 position). Approximately \$345,000 will be made available to 4 parks to conduct high priority preservation projects. The parks that will receive project funding include Canyon de Chelly, the Flagstaff Areas, Grand Canyon, and Tumacacori)

## Colorado

In FY 2000, \$261,000 will be used to recruit and train 4 individuals at Mesa Verde. Approximately \$110,000 will be made available to Mesa Verde to conduct one high priority project.



**Table 2.2. FY 1998 Operating Program**

**Personnel**

**Base Increase Amount**

Aztec Ruins - 2 positions	\$ 84,000
Fort Bowie - 1 position	\$ 34,000
Mesa Verde - 2 positions	\$ 67,000
Navajo - 1 position	\$ 33,000
Salinas - 1 position	\$ 33,000
Tonto - 1 position	\$ 51,000
Tumacacori - 2 positions	\$ 91,000
Flagstaff Areas - 1 position	\$ <u>60,000</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$453,000

**PROJECTS**

**FUNDING AMOUNT**

Aztec Ruins	\$ 75,000
Chaco Culture	\$133,300
Flagstaff Areas	\$125,000
Salinas	\$ 25,000
Tonto	\$125,000
Tumacacori	\$ <u>22,000</u>
<b>Sub Total</b>	\$505,300

**ONE-YEAR TRAINING FUNDS** (ALLOTMENT  
TO 6 PARKS)

**\$ 31,700**

**Program Management**

**\$ 10,000**

**Total Operating Budget**

**\$1,000,000**

**TABLE 2.3 FY 1999 OPERATING BUDGET**

**PERSONNEL**

	<b>Base Increase Amount</b>
Chaco Culture - 1 position	\$ 58,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions - 1 position	\$ 58,000
San Antonio Missions - 1 position	\$ 71,000
Montezuma - 2 positions	\$106,000
El Malpais - 1 position	\$ 68,000
Flagstaff Areas - 1 position	\$ 58,000
Fort Bowie - position	\$ 55,000
Bandelier - 2 positions	<u>\$113,000</u>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$585,000</b>

**Training Costs for Personnel Hired in FY 1998**

	<b>Base Increase Amount</b>
Aztec	\$ 4,000
Fort Bowie	\$ 2,000
Mesa Verde	\$ 4,000
Navajo	\$ 4,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions	\$ 9,000
Tonto	\$ 4,000
Tumacacori	<u>\$ 13,000</u>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$ 40,000</b>

**Additional Increases**

	<b>Base Increase Amount</b>
Chaco Culture - 3 position	\$156,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions	<u>\$ 81,000</u>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$237,000</b>

**Total Personnel/Base Increase Costs** **\$862,000**

**Projects**

	<b>Funding Amounts</b>
Hovenweep	\$ 10,000
Glen Canyon	\$ 45,000
Chaco Culture	\$125,500
Mesa Verde	\$175,000
Tonto	\$ 46,100
Tumacacori	\$ 25,300
Aztec Ruins	\$ 63,000
Navajo	\$ 20,000
Casa Grande	\$ 20,000
Grand Canyon	\$ 55,000
Glen Canyon	\$ 10,000
Big Bend	\$ 10,000
Fort Laramie	\$ 12,700
Salinas Pueblo Missions	<u>\$ 10,000</u>
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>\$627,600</b>
<b>Program Management</b>	<b>\$ 44,400</b>
<b>Total Operating Budget</b>	<b>\$1,534,000</b>

**TABLE 2.4 FY 2000 OPERATING BUDGET**

**PERSONNEL**

**Base Increase Amounts**

Mesa Verde – 1 position	\$ 56,000
Tumacacori - 1 position	\$ 63,000
Fort Davis - 1 position	\$ 55,000
Flagstaff Areas - 1 position	\$ 55,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions – 1 position	\$ 55,000
San Antonio Missions – 1 position	\$ 55,000
Fort Davis – 1 position	\$ 55,000
Mesa Verde – 1 position	\$ 55,000
El Malpais – 1 position	\$ 58,000
Grand Canyon – 1 position	\$ 58,000
Navajo – 1 position	\$ 80,000
Mesa Verde – 1 position	\$ 49,000
Mesa Verde – 1 position	<u>\$ 101,000</u>
<b>Total Personnel Costs</b>	<b>\$ 795,000</b>

**PROJECTS**

**Funding Amount**

Canyon De Chelly	\$ 75,000
Chaco Canyon	\$ 110,000
Mesa Verde	\$ 110,000
Flagstaff Areas	\$ 110,000
Tumacacori	\$ 34,600
Grand Canyon	\$ 125,000
Canyonlands	\$ 100,000
Zion	\$ 5,000
Glen Canyon	\$ 20,000
Fort Union	\$ 30,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions	<u>\$ 95,000</u>
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>\$ 814,600</b>
<b>Program Management</b>	<b>\$ 56,400</b>
<b>Total Operating Program</b>	<b>\$1,666,000</b>

## **Texas**

In FY 2000, \$166,000 will be used to hire three individuals at San Antonio Missions (1 position) and Fort Davis (2 positions).

## **Utah**

In FY 2000, approximately \$125,000 will be made available to Canyonlands, Glen Canyon, and Zion to conduct high priority preservation Projects.

## **FY 2001**

In FY 2001, the VT budget received an increase of \$400,000 over the FY 2000 enacted level. Of that amount, approximately \$236,000 will be devoted to hiring 4 individuals in 4 parks, \$975,000 will be devoted to completing projects in 16 parks, and \$60,00 will be used for program management. The projected budget for FY 2001 is presented in Table 2.5.

## **New Mexico**

In FY 2001, \$168,000 will be used to hire 3 individuals in three parks. The parks include Aztec Ruins (1 position), Chaco Culture (1 position), and El Morro (1 position). Approximately \$277,700 will be made available to conduct high priority projects in 3 parks. The parks include Chaco Culture, Fort Union, Pecos, and Salinas Pueblo Missions.

## **Arizona**

In FY 2001, \$68,000 will be used to fill one individual as Casa Grande Ruin. Approximately \$348,000 will be made available to 7 parks to conduct high priority preservation projects. The parks that will receive project funding include Fort Bowie, Grand Canyon, Organ Pipe, Tonto, Tumacacori, Tuzigoot, and Wupatki.

## **Texas**

In FY 2001, \$103,500 will be used to conduct preservation projects at San Antonio Missions and Fort Davis.

## **Utah**

In FY 2001, approximately \$145,000 will be made available to Glen Canyon and Hovenweep to conduct high priority preservation projects.

## **FY 2002 and Beyond**

Since FY 1998, it can unequivocally be stated that VT has made significant progress both in completing high priority and emergency projects and in the recruitment and training of much needed staff. It is however, acknowledged that the program is progressing at rate slower than originally planned. Based on projections provided in VT's Long-Range Plan, at the end of FY 2001 a little over \$16.6 million was to have been devoted to conducting projects, and roughly \$4.9 million was to have been used to hire a little over 93 personnel. Optimistically assuming that funding levels will remain consistent with what was seen in the first three years of the program, we are looking at continuing the need to seek funding for high priority projects, and for the recruitment of a skilled workforce for at least the next 15-20 years. This prognosis is not viewed as being overly detrimental to the program. Nevertheless, there is immense apprehension about any extension of a definable terminus to the program. This is due directly to the concern that interest and support for the program may very well be depleted long before the needs of the program are fulfilled.

**TABLE 2.5 FY 2001 OPERATING BUDGET**

**PERSONNEL**

**Base Increase Amounts**

Aztec - 1 position	\$ 58,000
Casa Grande - 1 position	\$ 68,000
El Morro - 1 position	\$ 55,000
Chaco Culture - 1 position	<u>\$ 55,000</u>

**Total Personnel Costs** **\$ 236,000**

**PROJECTS**

**Funding Request**

Chaco Canyon	\$ 125,000
Fort Bowie	\$ 34,300
Glen Canyon	\$ 115,000
Grand Canyon	\$ 125,000
San Antonio Missions	\$ 64,500
Tumacacori	\$ 22,500
Tuzigoot	\$ 15,000
Pecos	\$ 69,000
Fort Larimie	\$ 100,000
Fort Union	\$ 40,000
Organ Pipe Cactus	\$ 125,000
Tonto	\$ 32,000
Fort Davis	\$ 39,000
Wupatki	\$ 100,000
Hovenweep	\$ 30,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions	<u>\$ 95,000</u>

**Total Project Costs** **\$ 975,000**

**Program Management** **\$ 60,000**

**Total Operating Program** **\$1,271,000**

If VT is to be successful far beyond what we have seen to date, funding levels to hire personnel and to conduct projects, at the very least, needs to be consistent with what was seen in the first three years of the program, if not increased. The continued success of VT and the ability to hire new staff is dependent upon consistent levels of funding for projects and annual increases in order to be able to hire needed personnel. Any reductions in the budget means that the ability to continue to address the already overwhelming backlog of preservation needs will stagnate, and we will cease to have the ability have in place the necessary workforce to address the continuing preservation needs of the Nation's Vanishing Treasures.



Threatened 13<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture,  
Canyon De Chelly National Monument, AZ.



Collapsed 13<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture,  
Canyon De Chelly National Monument, AZ.

# Vanishing Treasures Year End Report Section 3, Projects and Project Funding

**T**his section provides a discussion on the utilization of the one-year funding components of the FY 2000 Budget. Specifically, it addresses the use of funds allotted for completing projects and for management of the VT program.

## **FY 1998 AND 1999 PROJECTS**

In FY 1998, \$505,300 was used to conduct 6 emergency and high priority preservation projects in 6 parks. The parks included:

**Aztec Ruins National Monument,  
Chaco Cultural National Historical Park,  
Flagstaff Area National Monuments,  
Salinas Pueblo Missions National  
Monument,  
Tonto National Monument, and  
Tumacacori National Historical Park.**

In FY 1999, \$627,600 was dedicated to conducting 13 projects in 13 parks. They included:

**Aztec Ruins National Monument,  
Big Bend National Park,  
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument,  
Chaco Culture National Historical Park,  
Fort Laramie National Historic Site,  
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area,  
Grand Canyon National Park,  
Hovenweep National Monument,  
Mesa Verde National Park,  
Navajo National Monument,  
Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument,  
Tonto National Monument, and  
Tumacacori National Historical Park.**

In the first two years of the Program, a total of \$1,132,900 has been used to conduct 19 high priority projects in 14 VT parks. Complete descriptions of these projects can be found in VT's FY 1998 and FY 1999 Year End Reports.

## **FY 2000 Projects**

In FY 2000, \$814,600 was utilized by selected VT parks to conduct 11 preservation projects. Consistent to what was done in FY 1998 and 1999, the project funds were allotted to benefiting parks using established criteria as defined in the **Special Emphasis Program Allocation System (SEPAS)**. SEPAS is the process or system that the Intermountain Region uses for prioritizing, allocating, and administration of project funding to over 25 different "one-year" funding sources. VT project funding is considered one of those funding sources. The parks that received funding and implement their respective projects in FY 2000 are listed below. Detailed descriptions of the accomplishments of the each of these projects can be found in the Section 6 of this report.

### **Canyon De Chelly National Monument:**

Conduct Architectural Documentation/Condition Assessment in Canyon del Muerto, \$75,000

### **Chaco Culture National Historical Park:**

Continue Partial Back Fill and Repair Drainage at Sites, \$110,000.

**Mesa Verde National Park:** Assess Condition of Backcountry Sites, \$110,000.

**Flagstaff Area National Parks:** Conduct Ruins Preservation Actions on Selected Sites, \$110,000.

**Tumacacori National Historical Park:** Preservation of the Park's Primary Resources, \$34,600.

**Grand Canyon National Park:** Condition Assessment of Masonry Archeological Sites, \$125,000.



**Canyonlands National Park:** Emergency Site Stabilization, Salt Creek Archeological District, \$100,000.

**Zion National Park:** Condition Assessment Report for Cable Mountain, \$5,000.

**Glen Canyon National Recreation Area:** Emergency Stabilization at Hi-Boy House, \$20,000.

**Fort Union National Monument:** Assess Prior Stabilization; Bracing of Unstable Walls, \$30,000.

**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument:** Ruins Stabilization/Documentation, \$95,000.

Since FY 1998 through FY 2000, a total of \$1,947,500 has been used to conduct 24 high priority projects in 18 VT parks.

### **FY 2001 Projects**

In FY 2001, \$975,000 will be used to conduct high priority projects in 16 parks. Again, the SEPAS process was used to evaluate project request submittals and to establish project priorities. The authorized projects in priority order that will be implemented in FY 2001 include the following:

**Chaco Culture National Historical Park:** Conduct Fabric Treatment, Backfilling and Mortar Test at Lizard House Ruin, \$125,000.

**Fort Bowie National Historic Site:** Preserve Primary Park Resources, \$34,300

**Glen Canyon National Recreation Area:** Conduct Assessment of VT Sites, \$115,000.

**Grand Canyon National Park:** Preservation Documentation and Treatment of Desert View Pueblo Sites, \$125,000.

**San Antonio Missions National Historic Park :** Emergency Stabilization of Spanish Colonial Paints and Plaster, \$64,500.

**Tumacacori National Historical Park:** Preservation of Mission San Jose De Tumacacori, \$22,500.

**Tuzigoot National Monument:** Baseline Photodocumentation of Tuzigoot Ruins, 15,000.

**Pecos National Historical Park:** Remove Church Floor, \$69,000.

**Fort Laramie National Historic Site:** Lime Grout/Lime Plaster Research Program, \$100,000.

**Fort Union National Monument:** Implement HABS Documentation, \$40,000.

**Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument:** Repair or Restore Roofing of Historic Structures, \$20,000.

**Tonto National Monument:** Reconstruct Failing Rock Wall Base, Lower Cliff Dwelling, 32,000.

**Fort Davis National Historic Site:** Repoint HB-24 Band Barracks, \$39,000.

**Wupatki National Monument:** Document Architectural Plan Citadel, Nalakihi, and Wukoki Ruins, \$100,000.

**Hovenweep National Monument:** Hydrology Study Around Square Tower, \$30,000.

**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument:** Perform Emergency/Sustainable Preservation treatments, \$43,700.

In the last four years, a total of \$2,923,500 has been distributed to 24 parks to complete 48 high priority preservation projects. Table 3.1

shows the distribution of project funds by park and by state beginning in FY 1998 through the current fiscal year.

## **Program Management Funds**

In FY 2000, \$56,400 was used for the operations of the Vanishing Treasures Program. Meetings, presentations, park support, and other program support activities were conducted using this fund source. Specifically, this included:

**Leadership Committee Meetings:** Funds were utilized to cover the travel costs of various members of the Leadership Committee to Flagstaff, Arizona to attend the Annual Leadership Committee meeting conducted in January 2000. This involved members of the Leadership Committee, Advisory Group, and staff from the Santa Fe Support Office, and the Regional Director's office

**Advisory and Workgroup Meetings:** Funds were utilized to cover the costs of the Advisory Group to travel to Denver, Colorado in April 2000 to rate and prioritize the FY 2001 VT project submittals. Funds to cover the costs of the Career Development Workgroup to travel to Denver in June 2000 to continue developing effective methods for the recruitment of new VT employees, and the identification and creation of effective training curriculum for existing staff.

**Vanishing Treasures Conference:** Funds were utilized for the support of the third (second annual) VT Workshop held in Blanding, Utah in October 2000. Funds needed for this conference were significantly reduced due to the support and contributions provided by the host agency, the San Juan Campus of the College of Eastern Utah.

**Presentations and Park Assistance:** Funds were utilized by the Program Coordinator to give a presentation at the 2000 Pecos Conference held in Blanding, Utah, and to attend the Discover 2000 Conference held in St. Louis, Missouri. Program Management funds were utilized to cover the travel costs of a Mesa Verde National Park VT staff member to give a VT presentation at the Society for American Archeology Meetings in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Program funds were also provided to two VT park staff members from Tonto National Monument and El Morro national Monument to attend the October 2000 VT conference. Program Management funds were also provided at the end of the fiscal year to Tonto National Monument to assist in the completion of a high priority project.

**WASO Meetings:** Funds were utilized to cover the travel costs, to Washington, D.C. in February and again in September 2000, of the Chair, Program Coordinator, one member of the Leadership Committee, the Database Workgroup Leader and selected Superintendents. The purpose of the trips was to provide information to NPS Washington Office staff and Congressional members and their staff on the activities and accomplishments of VT.

**Program Support:** A limited amount of funds was used to purchase supplies and materials used by the Vanishing Treasures Program Coordinator and Budget Analyst to support day-to-day operations. This included the production and distribution of the FY 1999 Year-End Report (printing of the 68 page report, 4 page management summary, and report mailing and distribution), duplication of the VT Video, the development and production of two posters that were used as displays at a number of conferences and for distribution to the various VT park for continued promotion of the program, and limited products developed by the various Work Groups (project priority lists, VT's

inventory and condition assessment database, Web page development, etc.).

Program support funds were also used in the presentation of two **Superior Performance** awards. An award was given to VT's budget analyst Jill Edlund, for excellence in program support and contributing to the unquestionable reputation that the Program has for its fiscal reporting and accountability. An award was given to Al Remley, VT's Database Workgroup Leader for excellence in program support including the development and design of the VT Web Page, and the assistance he provided in the production of the FY 1998 and FY 1999 Year End Reports.

### **FY 2001 Program Management Funds**

Program Management funds in FY 2001 will be \$60,000. It is expected that the funds will be utilized in a manner similar to the previous fiscal years. Some of the funds will be used to support the VT-wide activities of the recently hired Structural Engineer.



Casa Grande Ruin,  
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, AZ.



13<sup>th</sup> Century Ancestral Puebloan Site,  
Wupatki National Monument, AZ.



Running Total		Total		FY 2001						Running Total			
Funds	Parks	Funds	Parks	T U Z I	W U P A	T O N T	O R P I	P E C O	S A P U	F O U N	C H C U	Funds	Parks
944.5	5	277.7	4				69	43.7	40	125		686.8	4
1131.8	10	348.8	7	15	100	32	20	22.5	110	34.3		783	7
335	4	145	2										4
285	1											285	1
113.5	3	103.5	2									10	1
112.7	1	100	1									12.7	1
2922.5	24	975	16									1947.5	18

**Table 3.1 Summary of Project Funding, FY 1998-2001 (In Thousands of Dollars) (cont.)**

## **Program Management**

**V**anishing Treasures is comprised of two integrated components: the Management Team and Workgroups. Each component has specific role and functions as designed by the Program's **Strategic and Long Range Plan**. Fundamentally, the management team is responsible for guiding the direction of the Program, identifying fiscal and professional resources, setting priorities for project development, and communicating the results and achievements of the program to a wide and varied audience. Workgroups are brought together to address specific programmatic needs and functions.

### **MANAGEMENT TEAM**

#### **LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE**

This committee is composed of seven individuals – Chairman (superintendent representing a VT park), Executive Officer (represents the Regional Directorate), and five additional members (superintendents representing VT parks). The Committee is responsible for definition of policy and articulation with park managers, as well as regional directorate.

#### **PROGRAM COORDINATOR**

This position provides day to day management and overall coordination of the Vanishing Treasures Program. The Program Coordinator reports directly to the Chairman of the Leadership Committee and oversees the activities of the VT Budget Analyst and the Advisory Group.

#### **ADVISORY GROUP**

Originating from the four workgroups of technical specialists, the Advisory Group is composed of seven individuals representing Vanishing Treasures parks. The Group serves in an advisory capacity to the Leadership Committee and is charged with the responsibility of ensuring program consistency, the existence of parity and representation among parks, high quality craftsmanship and professional competency, and program progress and accountability

### **WORKGROUPS**

In order to achieve the goals of the Program four Workgroups are in existence: Database Management, Career Development, Funding, and Program Guidelines.

#### **DATABASE WORKGROUP**

This workgroup has three main goals: (1) develop a standardized system to inventory and evaluate the condition of VT resources, (2) develop an electronic method for submission of the inventory data gathered in goal one and work toward interfacing related software systems, and interface related databases to provide more efficient utilization and improved data tracking, and, (3) coordinate and develop a management system to aid in planning work and tracking accomplishments.

#### **CAREER DEVELOPMENT WORKGROUP**

This workgroup is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing a plan that will result in (1) the recruitment of a cadre of well qualified and highly skilled workforce, and (2) the retention and continued training of this workforce to insure the effectiveness of the Program and the NPS both today and in the future.

#### **FUNDING WORKGROUP**

The purpose of this workgroup is to continue seeking appropriate avenues for providing adequate and consistent funding to insure the long-term success of the Program. This includes: (1) identifying park base funding increase needs and determining the most appropriate method for communicating and presenting those needs, and (2) seeking a cultural resources funding source specifically dedicated to carrying out ruins preservation projects.

#### **GUIDELINES AND DEFINITION WORKGROUP**

This workgroup is responsible for the establishment and continued updating of guidelines and technical supplements to provide consistency in strategy and technical application in the ruins preservation process and providing the framework for development of an effective and long term ruins preservation program in all VT parks.

#### **EXECUTIVE ADVISORS**

VT also retains the services of a number of individuals on the Regional Directors staff or in Central Offices. They provide input, advice, and assistance on a variety of fiscal, programmatic, and political issues that potentially could influence the long-term objectives of the Program.

# Vanishing Treasures Year End Report

## Section 4, Staffing Accomplishments

This section provides a description of the hiring that has been accomplished for VT in FY 2000. It includes a brief discussion of the hiring accomplishments since the beginning of the Program in FY 1998 and provides a brief description of the proposed hiring of staff in FY 2001. In addition, it presents the existing hiring priority needs that have been identified for the next 5 years, depending upon the funding levels available to the Program in future years. For a complete description of the personnel hiring activities that have taken place since the inception of the Program, including a description on how the existing hiring priority lists were developed, the reader is referred to the FY 1999 Year End Report.

### Staffing Accomplishments in FY 1998 and FY 1999

In the first two years of the Program (FY 1998 and 1999), approximately 24 individuals were recruited and trained to specifically address VT needs. These hires have been handled by increases to park operating bases, along with funds for training the new permanent employees.

In FY 1998, \$453,000 went to eight parks as base increases to hire 11 permanent individuals. The benefiting parks included the following:

**Aztec Ruins National Monument** (2 conversion positions, craft specialists),  
**Fort Bowie National Historic Site** (1 conversion position, craft specialist),  
**Flagstaff Area National Monuments** (1 intake position, preservation specialist),  
**Mesa Verde National Park** (2 conversion positions, craft specialist),  
**Navajo National Monument** (1 intake position, preservation specialist),  
**Tonto National Monument** (1 intake position preservation specialist), and  
**Tumacacori National Historical Park** (2 intake positions, 1 preservation specialist and 1 craft specialist).

More detailed information regarding the staff that was hired in FY 1998 and the work that they accomplished in FY 2000 can be found in Section 5 of this report.

In FY 1999, \$741,000 was used to hire 13 individuals in eight parks. The benefiting parks included:

**Bandelier National Monument** (2 intake positions, preservation specialists),  
**Chaco Cultural National Historical Park** (1 intake position, preservation specialist, and 3 conversion positions, craft specialists),  
**El Malpais National Monument** (1 intake position, preservation specialist),  
**Flagstaff Area National Monuments** (1 intake position, preservation specialist),  
**Fort Bowie National Historic Site** (1 conversion position, craft specialist),  
**Montezuma Caste/Tuzigoot National Monuments** (1 intake and 1 conversion position, craft specialists),  
**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument** (1 intake position, preservation specialist), and  
**San Antonio Missions National Historical Park** (1 intake position, preservation specialist).

More detailed information regarding the staff that was hired in FY 1999 and the work that they accomplished in FY 2000 can be found in Section 5 of this report.

### Staffing Accomplishments in FY 2000

In FY 2000, \$795,000 was used to hire 13 individuals in 9 parks. The benefiting parks included the following:

**El Malpais National Monument** (1 intake position, craft specialist)  
**Flagstaff Area National Monuments** (1 intake position, craft specialist)  
**Fort Davis National Historic Site** (1 intake, craft specialist and 1 conversion position, preservation specialist)  
**Grand Canyon National Park** (1 intake position, preservation specialist)



**Mesa Verde National Park** (1 conversion, preservation specialist and 3 intake positions, 2 preservation specialists and 1 craft specialist)

**Navajo National Monument** (1 intake position, preservation specialist)

**Tumacacori National Historical Park** (1 intake position, preservation specialist)

**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument** (1 intake position, craft specialist)

**San Antonio Missions National Historical Park** (1 intake position, craft specialist)



Tumacacori Preservation Crew Repairing Adobe, Tumacacori National Historical Park, AZ.

historical knowledge and expertise that is disappearing, has meant that extraordinary efforts are needed to seek a highly professional and culturally diverse workforce to be effective in sustaining the program. Through FY 2000, we have had great success in the recruitment and training of a cadre of well-qualified employees that ultimately will represent the changing workforce of tomorrow. The recently hired workforce of VT is composed of 10 American Indian males, 8 Hispanic males, 1 Hispanic female, 10 Anglo males, and 8 Anglo females. They are individuals with diverse educational

backgrounds and work histories. All of them represent the type of highly qualified employee that is committed to accomplishing high quality work, and they will no doubt contribute to the effectiveness of the Program and the NPS both today and in the future. We certainly expect that future VT recruitment and training efforts will continue to reflect this trend.

With the hiring accomplished in FY 2000, a total of 37 positions in 15 parks have been filled on a permanent basis to address VT needs. One of the positions filled in FY 2000 included VT's first professional support position. Detailed information regarding the staff hired in FY 2000 and the work they accomplished can be found in the Section 5 of this report.

## **Work Force Diversity**

As we've indicated in last year's report, the recruitment and training of quality employees has been a top priority for all personnel involved in Vanishing Treasures. The progressive nature of the Program, the continuing need to recruit and train personnel to achieve the goals of VT, and the need to begin addressing the replacement of a vast amount of

**Table 4.1 Summary of Personnel Hiring FY 1998-2001**

RUNNING TOTAL		FY 2001		RUNNING TOTAL		FY 2000		RUNNING TOTAL		FY 1999		Total		FY 1998		Fiscal Year	
Staff	Park	Staff	Park	Staff	Park	Staff	Park	Staff	Park	Staff	Park	Staff	Park	Staff	Park	State	No. of Staff
6		3	3	5		2	2	4	5	4	4	2	2	1	2	New Mexico	2
16		3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1		3
8		1		7		4		6	6	3	3	5	5	1	1	ARIZONA	5
15		1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1		6
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Utah	0
1		0		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	COLORADO	1
6		0		6		4		2	2	4		2	2	2	2		2
2		0		2		2		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	TEXAS	0
4		0		4		3		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		0
0		0		0		0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	Wyoming	0
41	17	4	4	3	7	1	3	1	15	1	3	1	9	24	13	GRAND TOTAL	11

## Professional Support Positions

Beginning in FY 2000, VT began hiring personnel to provide professional support services to all or most of the VT parks. The positions include a structural engineer to be duty stationed at Mesa Verde and a historical architect to be duty stationed at Montezuma Castle/Tuzigoot. The structural engineer position was filled just recent. VT parks will begin to be provided services by this position starting in FY 2001.

It is expected that the historical architect position could be filled as early as next year, but more then likely within the next 2-3 years. It is currently number 12 on the hiring priority list.

As we've indicated, with the establishment of these two positions, the VT Program is moving into a position where it will have the capability to provide limited professional, expert, and highly specialized advice and assistance to VT Parks to assure appropriate requirements and needs are met. It is expected that additional VT professional support positions will be identified and personnel recruited to fill them as the program's capabilities improve, and our sophistication in addressing the goals and objectives of the VT program become more refined.

## Proposed Staffing in FY 2001

In FY 2001, approximately \$236,000 will be used to recruit and training 4 individuals in four parks. The proposed parks and positions include the following:

- Aztec Ruins National Monument** (1 intake position, preservation specialist),
- Casa Grande Ruins National Monument** (1 intake position, craft specialist),
- El Morro National Monument** (1 intake position, craft specialist),
- Chaco Culture National Historical Park** (1 intake positions, craft specialist).

Once the proposed hiring in FY 2001 has been completed, 41 positions in 17 parks will have been filled. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of personnel that have been hired by park and by state beginning in FY 1998 through the current fiscal year.

## FY 2002 and Beyond

Although the figures presented above show that notable progress has been made, it is occurring more slowly than originally planned; and certainly, the funding available to hire new staff in FY 2001 is well below what we have seen in the previous three years of the Program. Utilizing the figures presented in the Long-Range Plan, it was projected that approximately 93 individuals needed to be hired by the end of FY 2001. As the figures presented above indicate, salary and FTE have only been provided to hire a little less than half of the original projections. Clearly, this is a high priority for the VT Leadership and is recognized as being critical to the overall success of the VT Program. It is also recognized, however, that given the needs of equally important and competing interests, the success that VT has enjoyed over the last four years, both in securing project funding and acquiring base increases to hire staff, is significant and by no means should be viewed as being inconsequential. Progress and increases have been made and we are fairly confident that this trend will continue.

## Staffing Priority List

Table 4.2 presents the existing hiring priority list for VT. The list was created to identify the hiring priority needs for the Program beginning in FY 2001 through FY 2005. It is not reflective of all of the hiring needs of the Program, which is projected to be 150 personnel.

In reviewing the list, it should be kept in mind that what is presented always has the possibility of changing. It is our intention to maintain the fidelity of the list, and every effort will be made

to insure that the list sees little or no change. However, it is not out of the realm of possibility that changes will occur as a result of circumstance beyond the control of VT's Leadership.

Formulation of the FY 2002 budget for VT is currently underway. It is expected that a request will be submitted that makes available levels of funding to hire new staff that are consistent with what we have seen in the first three years (FY 1998-2000) of the Program. It is hoped that we will be able to hire an average of 12 new staff members on a yearly basis.



Basketmaker Architecture ca. 600 AD,  
Canyon De Chelly National Monument



Historic Post Hospital,  
Fort Union National Monument, NM

## Table 4.2. VT Staffing Priority List

1. Chaco Culture National Historical Park	1 intake position, craft specialist
2. Fort Union National Monument	1 intake position, craft specialist
3. Canyonlands National Park	1 intake position, preservation specialist
4. Hovenweep National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
5. Canyon de Chelly National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
6. Glen Canyon National recreation Area	1 intake position, preservation specialist
7. Canyonlands National Park	1 intake position, craft specialist
8. Hovenweep National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
9. Canyon de Chelly National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
10. Wupatki National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
11. Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1 conversion position, craft specialist
12. Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	1 conversion position, craft specialist
13. Montezuma Castle/ Tuzigoot National Monument	1 intake position (VT Program Support Position), preservation specialist
14. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	1 conversion position, craft specialist
15. Walnut Canyon National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
16. Mesa Verde National Park	1 conversion position, craft specialist
17. San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	1 intake position, preservation specialist
18. Mesa Verde National Park	1 conversion position, preservation specialist
19. Organ Pipe National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
20. Golden Spike National Historic Site	1 intake position, preservation specialist
21. Navajo National Monument	1 intake position, craft specialist
22. Grand Canyon National Park	1 intake position, craft specialist
23. Grand Canyon National Park	1 intake position, preservation specialist
24. Casa Grande Ruins National Monument	1 intake position, craft specialist
25. Fort Union National Monument	1 intake position, craft specialist
26. Tumacacori National Historical Park	1 intake position, preservation specialist
27. Fort Union National Monument	1 intake position, craft specialist
28. Fort Laramie National Historic Site	1 intake position, preservation specialist
29. Petrified Forest National Park	1 intake position, preservation specialist
30. Zion National Park	1 conversion position, preservation specialist
31. El Morro National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
32. Aztec Ruins National Monument	1 intake position, craft specialist
33. Tonto National Monument	1 intake position, preservation specialist
34. Aztec Ruins National Monument	1 intake position, craft specialist
35. Tonto National Monument	1 conversion position, craft specialist
36. Fort Bowie National Historic Site	1 intake position, preservation specialist
37. Chaco Culture National Historical Park	1 conversion position, craft specialist
38. Chaco Culture National Historical Park	1 conversion position, craft specialist

# VANISHING TREASURES YEAR END REPORT SECTION 5, PERSONNEL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## ***Accomplishments of Personnel***

### ***Hired in FY 1998 (Work Accomplished in FY 2000)***

In FY 1998, the Vanishing Treasure program provided eight parks with \$453,000 to recruit and train eleven individuals. The benefiting parks included:

**Aztec Ruins National Monument** (2 positions)  
**Fort Bowie National Historic Site** (1 position)  
**Flagstaff Area National Monuments** (1 position)  
**Mesa Verde National Park** (2 positions)  
**Navajo National Monument** (1 position)  
**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument** (1 position)  
**Tonto National Monument** (1 position)  
**Tumacacori National Historical Park** (2 positions)

With only one exception, all of the individuals hired in FY 1998 continued their employment in FY 2000. All of the individuals hired have contributed greatly to addressing each of the benefiting park's backlog of ruins preservation needs. Clearly, significant progress is being made towards achieving the primary goal of the Vanishing Treasures Program. Brief descriptions are presented below of the work accomplished in FY 2000 by the VT class of FY 1998.

### **Aztec Ruins National Monument**

#### **Raymond Torrivio and Harry Etcitty, Masonry Workers**

In FY 2000, Raymond and Harry worked on several preservation projects at Aztec Ruins.

#### **Backfilling of the West Ruin**

The majority of Raymond and Harry's time was spent on the backfilling project. They assisted the Santa Fe Preservation Crew in adjusting fill levels in 27 rooms and one kiva in the West Ruin that had been backfilled the year before. They removed up to two feet of

excess fill in each room, installed drainage pipes where necessary, adjusted the contours of the fill to promote drainage, laid down erosion control material, and capped the rooms with a final layer of clay. Loose wall caps resulting from this activity were stabilized.

Raymond and Harry worked on backfilling an additional 16 rooms and one kiva in the northeast corner of the West Ruin. They filled two rooms that were covered by original roofs. Several others were only partially filled and will be completed in FY 2001. In rooms that contained wood elements, they installed vertical drains to help draw any moisture away from those elements.

Raymond and Harry's backfilling efforts also included the row of 20 cobble rooms on the south side of the West Ruin. This work also involved the repair of some sections of walls that had deteriorated.

#### **Roof Replacement in West Ruin**

Another project completed by Raymond and Harry included the replacement of two existing, but deteriorating, modern roofs that were placed over intact and pristine original roofs.

#### **Drainage System Maintenance**

With the addition of new draining systems, Raymond and Harry spent time cleaning and maintaining the new drains. They also cleaned and overhauled a section of the old drainage system in the west wing of the West Ruin that was not functioning properly.



## **Training**

Raymond and Harry attended a 40-hour training in Grand Junction in November on Dry Wall Masonry. They also attended the 3-day Vanishing Treasures Working Conference held in Blanding, Utah in early October 2000, where among other things, they learned more about the Vanishing Treasures program, masonry techniques, and safety considerations.

## **Flagstaff Area National Monuments (Wupatki, Sunset Crater Volcano, and Walnut Canyon)**

Al Remley, Archeologist

In FY 2000, Al performed a variety of duties including research, report writing and editing, database maintenance, technical support, various field projects, and VT program support. Office duties were primarily composed of the day-to-day activities of coordinating the workloads and the daily supervision of six archeologists. Research and writing tasks included co-compiling and co-editing the scope of work for preservation work at Walnut Canyon National Monument, and writing site histories and other components of the Wupatki National Monument Ruins Preservation Plan. Other office projects included completing the architectural monitoring packages for five front country sites at Wupatki National Monument. Other office work completed by Al included writing several SEPAS proposals, developing a new site form, updating ASMIS and other databases, and writing various reports.

Fieldwork included completing architectural documentation and mapping projects at Kaibab House, Antelope House, and Heiser Ruin at Wupatki National Monument. Al also helped train the field crew in archeological site monitoring for both Wupatki and Walnut Canyon National Monuments. Finally, Al, along with the preservation crew, performed

ruins preservation maintenance on four sites at Walnut Canyon National Monument.

In June 2000, Al took over the role and responsibilities as workgroup leader of the Database Workgroup from Michael Schneegas. As part of this role, Al facilitated a database integration presentation at the 2000 VT conference and presented a paper about the history and development of the Vanishing Treasures database at the CR2000 conference in Santa Fe. Al also served a supporting role to the VT program coordinator and assisted in overall program support. Work included assisting the program coordinator in compiling, editing, and printing the FY99 Year End Report, the FY99 Management Summary and the VT Poster.

## **Training**

Al attended workplace diversity training held in Flagstaff in June. In July, Al participated in a masonry workshop at Wupatki led by Sam Chavez from Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. Finally, Al attended the 3-day Vanishing Treasures Conference held in Blanding Utah. At the conference Al facilitated a session on the Vanishing Treasures database and how parks can integrate it with ASMIS and GIS.

## **Fort Bowie National Historic Site**

### **Fernie C. Nunez, Masonry Worker**

Fernie, and Fort Bowie's other VT employee, Phil Tapia, were quite busy in FY 2000. Beginning in October, they began spraying mesquite sprouts around ruin walls at First Fort Bowie, the Butterfield Stage Station and Chiricahua Apache Indian Agency Building (HS225). Several encroaching mesquite trees were removed around the Stage Station. The limestone walls of the Powder Magazine (HS036) were repointed and some minor drainage problems corrected. Emergency repairs were performed on the Post Trader's Store (HS 032), Cavalry Barracks (HS008 and HS009) and Officer's Quarters (HS001 and



HS004). Time was spent on the removal of several small trees from around ruin walls of the second fort as well.

Work was initiated on the Cavalry Barracks (HS008) and the Post Trader's Store (HS032) among others. Both structures need to have layers of lime plaster removed, a mud plaster layer applied and a final layer of lime plaster. In the case of Cavalry Barracks (HS008), failing lime plaster from previous years work was removed down to the plaster layer applied in 1980. This layer has held up well and in most cases does not need to be removed. In some cases, however, plaster was removed down to the original fabric and then mud and lime plaster layers were applied. Fernie also spent time repairing, cleaning and maintaining preservation equipment.

### **Training**

From October 8-10, 1999 Fernie attended the International Lime Plaster Workshop in Mesilla, New Mexico. Participants were instructed in preparation and application of lime plasters to adobe structures. The workshop was sponsored by the New Mexico State Preservation Office, National Park Service, Town of Mesilla and the Instituto Nacional de Anthropologia e Historia in Mexico.

From June 19-23, 2000, Fernie assisted with preservation work at Montezuma Castle National Monument with other Park Service personnel. From August 7-11, 2000, Fernie assisted the Apache Tribe at Fort Apache, Arizona with stabilization work on Kinishba Ruins as part of a preservation workshop. Fernie also attended the 3-day Vanishing Treasures Conference held in Blanding, Utah in early October 2000.

### **Mesa Verde National Park**

#### **Willie Begay and Kee John, Masonry Workers**

For the year 2000, the Ruins Preservation staff at Mesa Verde swelled with the addition of four more individuals hired under the Save America's Treasures (SAT) program. The new crew people assisted Kee and Willie along with Masonry worker Mark Johannsen, and Work Leader Gene Trujillo. Although normal park operations were disrupted for two weeks due to two major wildfires, a large amount of preservation maintenance was done.

### **Housekeeping**

Typical springtime maintenance activities were undertaken in the park at sites that are visited by the public. These include Cliff Palace, Spruce Tree House, Balcony House, Long House and Step House. Open sites that receive twice-yearly housekeeping are Sun Temple, Far View House, Coyote Village, Far View Tower, Pipe Shrine House, Cedar Tree Tower, and Mummy Lake. General housekeeping activities involve removal of weeds in and around walls, sweeping, and cleaning out drains at each of the sites.

There are ten mesa top sites at Mesa Verde that are open to public visitation and are protected with modern constructed shelters. Activities at these sites involved raising the protective curtains in the spring and lowering them in the fall for protection from winter weather. These sites underwent a general sweeping and vegetation removal along with the application of mothballs to control rodent infestation.

General housekeeping was conducted at several sites that are viewed by the public from overlooks but not actively visited. These sites include Square Tower House, Oak Tree House, Fire Temple, Mug House and New Fire House. The maintenance conducted involved vegetation removal, checking drainage and water pour-off systems, and spreading mothballs to control rodents.

### **Preservation Maintenance**

Ruins preservation work was undertaken on several key front country sites at Mesa Verde during the 2000 season. These sites included Spruce Tree House, Far View House, and Cliff Palace, and Long House. The preservation maintenance included resetting and replacing loose and deteriorated stone masonry, repointing eroded joints, vegetation control, and resurfacing visitor access trails.

### **Backcountry Sites**

Stabilization activities were conducted at backcountry sites during the 2000 field season. These sites were all located in Soda Canyon within the confines of the Chapin #5 wildfire that burned in 1996. In addition to the treatment conducted at these sites, three additional sites were assessed for material needs and will be stabilized in 2001. Due to scheduling conflicts with the park's helicopter and the interruption caused by two major wildfires in the park, work was only completed on three of the six sites scheduled for treatment.

### **Post Fire Site Preservation Activities**

After the Pony fire swept over Wetherill Mesa in August 2000, ruins' shelters on the mesa were severely damaged. Actions were taken by the stabilization crew to prevent rainwater from leaking through the burned roofs from damaging the sites below. To further protect the sites, curtains were lowered prior to Wetherill Mesa burning over. This action protected much of the sites from the intense heat from the fire but unfortunately destroyed the curtains. The preservation crew hung more than 80 heavy canvas tarps in place of the burned curtains to protect the sites during the winter of 2000/01.

### **Training**

Willie and Kee, and the rest of the preservation crew attended a week-long training session at Kinishba in Northern Arizona and everyone attended and participated in the Vanishing Treasures

Workshop in Blanding, Utah in early October 2000.

## **Navajo National Monument**

### **Melissa Memory, Archeological Technician**

Navajo National Monument recently filled the GS-7 Archeological Technician position funded by the VT Initiative in FY 1998 with Melissa Memory. Melissa will start work on Jan. 16, 2001. Once she has had an opportunity to settle into her new position, Melissa's first project will be to assist in the coordination of the condition assessment project at Inscription House scheduled for this spring. She will also assist in the development of an ARC/GIS database and condition assessment database for current projects. Other work will include assisting in the condition assessment of Kiva Cave and Turkey Cave and an archeological survey of the park headquarters unit.

Melissa received her BA in Anthropology from the University of Georgia in 1989 with honors and her MA in Anthropology from the University of Arkansas in 1995. She has worked for the National Park Service, USDA Forest Service, Arkansas Archeological Survey, and, recently, the State of Florida. While working with the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC), NPS, Melissa served as an archeological technician assisting in projects at Mammoth Cave and Big South Fork Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee. During her employment with SEAC, Melissa assisted in archeological and architectural assessment of historic homesteads and prehistoric rock shelters, digitizing maps, database management, and GIS work. While in graduate school at the University of Arkansas, Melissa served as a graduate assistant, intern and eventually as director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. At the Arkansas Archeological Survey Melissa was responsible for writing and implementing grants, producing project

reports, creating GIS databases, creating a NAGPRA inventory, promoting public archeology through exhibits and events, and consulting with Cherokee, Osage, and Quapaw Tribes on NAGPRA issues and NHPA compliance. After completing her graduate work Melissa took a position with the Payette National Forest in Idaho as archeologist and field supervisor. Work at Payette involved NAGPRA consultation with the Nez Perce Tribe, creating historic contexts for the Forest for significance evaluations of historic and archeological sites pursuant to NHPA and ARPA, working with GIS data, and preparing reports. For the past five years, Melissa has been working for the State of Florida as Archeologist for the Conservation and Recreation Lands Archeological Survey. Her work in the state of Florida has included a variety of roles and duties. This has involved working closely with law enforcement agents on cases where damage occurred to archeological sites, serving as an expert witness in court hearings related to resource damage and/or theft, consulting with various Native American organizations and tribes, conducting site inventory and assessments, recording sites, supervising volunteers and staff, creating and maintaining GIS databases, and promoting archeology and history in the State of Florida through public events or serving on archeological councils. Other regions that Melissa has worked in include the Southeast in Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana and the Southwest in Arizona and Utah.

We would like to welcome Melissa Memory to the National Park Service and Navajo National Monument and look forward to utilizing her experience and knowledge in archeology, GIS data management, and architectural recording to achieve the park's VT goals.

#### **Use of Lapse Salary from the FY 1998 VT Position**

Despite the fact that the park did not have a person in this position to address VT needs in

FY 2000, significant progress was made towards putting into place all of the necessary infrastructure support for the position. This included the purchasing of the necessary ruins preservation documentation and treatment tools and equipment, and the development of a number of cooperative agreements that will allow work to be completed on VT resources in FY 2001. This will include the completion of the Inscription House Project and the archiving of existing VT documents and visual records (ruins preservation reports and photographs).

#### **Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument**

##### **Ramona Lopez, Archeologist**

Ramona was involved in three major stabilization and preservation projects in FY 2000. The primary project involved the re-pointing, capping, and documentation of the Quarai Mission and surrounding pueblos. The second project involved similar work at the Convento of Abo Mission. Finally, Ramona completed extensive vegetation removal at all three units of the Monument. Vegetation control is a crucial preservation action at Salinas due to the destabilization caused by intrusive roots and heavy fuel loads that could cause a catastrophic fire.

##### **Training**

In FY 2000, Ramona completed Primary Access Training for frame scaffolding making Ramona one of three stabilization crewmembers qualified as competent in all aspects of scaffold construction. Ramona also completed a Hazard Awareness Program for scaffolding to identify problems with scaffold setups and assure a safe working environment for the stabilization crew.

Ramona completed several computer-training programs (MS Office 97) to increase her productivity in the areas of lab work and documentation.

Ramona supervised a crew of eight stabilization workers throughout the FY 2000 season. Ramona also supervised a two-week stabilization training program for Grand Canyon National Park resources staff. Ramona and the Salinas Pueblo Missions staff provided training to the Grand Canyon staff in repointing, capping and documentation techniques.

## **Tonto National Monument**

### **Miguel R. Estrada, Exhibit Specialist**

Miguel continued reevaluating and implementing the parks cultural resource preservation treatment program. This program focused on significant features, components, and attributes of the sites to be preserved, without significant alterations. The techniques and materials used were compatible with and duplicate the original construction methods and existing structural fabric. All ground-disturbing activities were minimized to reduce the likelihood of impacting buried cultural remains and the treatment process would provide adequate data retrieval from the affected areas.

The preservation treatments at Tonto entailed intense analysis on each site including condition assessments, investigative studies and archeological and architectural documentation.

Miguel and park staff conducted preservation treatments to the upper and lower cliff dwelling sites. Work included treating several rooms and a portion of the lower retaining wall that supports the natural foundation of the lower cliff dwelling's alcove. Additional work included adjusting floor slopes, stabilizing walls by sealing of cracks and voids using natural mud mortar, capping walls, and resetting and repointing loose stones. Also, the visitor trail in front of the upper cliff dwelling was stabilized by constructing a dry laid retaining wall which will keep the trail surface from eroding down the slope.

## **Technical Assistance**

Miguel advised, instructed, or provided technical assistance to Tuzigoot National Monument and the White Mountain Apache Tribe at Fort Apache, Arizona with stabilization work on Kinishba Ruins as part of a preservation workshop. In addition, Miguel conducted a week-long stabilization workshop at the park's Upper Cliff Dwelling with participants from Tuzigoot National Monument, Pecos National Historical Park, and Bandelier National Monument.

## **Training**

Miguel attended the following training:

Lime Plaster Workshop, October 7-10, 1999 Mesilla, Arizona. Annual SHPO meeting, November 17-18, 1999, Window Rock, Arizona. Section 106 Workshop February 2-4, 2000, Phoenix, Arizona. Supervision Fundamentals, February 7-11, 2000, Tucson, Arizona. Environmental Compliance Audit Workshop March 20-24, 2000, Grand Canyon National Park. Stabilization Documentation, July 11-14, 2000 Bandelier National Monument, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Miguel also became a mentor in the Historic Preservation Training Center's Past Program. Miguel will mentor Alex Contreras from Tuzigoot and Rudy Armijo from Pecos. This two-year program calls for 5 projects per year. Projects will be conducted at Tonto National Monument, Tuzigoot National Monument and at Pecos National Monument. Projects will vary between one to two weeks in duration.

## **Tumacacori National Historical Park**

### **David Yubeta, Exhibit Specialist**

David continues to direct the preservation activities at Tumacacori , and the

development of the park's VT personnel. In FY 2000, David's work included completing treatment of the Convento, cemetery wall, dome ledge, and interior dome, capping of the walls of the Guevavi Mission, and stabilizing selected walls at Calabazas Mission.

In addition to these duties, David also maintains an active working relationship with Mexico's cultural resource arm, the Instituto Nacional de Anthropologia y Historia, and provides project support for the mission sites at Cocospera and San Ignacio in Sonora, Mexico.

David also provided preservation support for Arizona State Parks Department, U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

### **Ray Madril, Masonry Worker**

Hired in FY 1998 as the park's first full time preservation mason, Ray continues to perform all preservation projects in an exemplary manner. In FY 2000, Ray worked on capping of the cemetery wall. Approximately 1400 square feet of lime plaster capping was applied. He also worked on lime plastering the cornice brick surrounding the exterior dome.

The removal of the Convento shelter and subsequent preservation efforts was a five-month project. The old wooden shelter and the water retaining cement walls on the exterior were removed. The Convento was stabilized, and a replica herringbone patterned floor was installed. The extant walls were capped and all interior plasters were beaded and conserved. Positive drainage was established and the adobe walls are once again breathing.

Ray assisted in the semi-annual capping of the historic walls at Mission Guevavi and Mission Calabazas. He replaced several adobe bricks at the Guevavi site. In addition to addressing the park's preservation needs, Ray also assisted in adobe making workshops at the park. These workshops include instructing

various school groups, the Arizona Historical Society, and the general public at the 225<sup>th</sup> celebration of Tucson's birthday for the Celebrando el Presidio organization on adobe-making techniques. Ray also assisted in projects at Fort Verde State Park, Kentucky Camp, Terranate of the Santa Cruz, and the Lost City Museum. In FY 2000 Ray was instrumental in co-conducting an adobe workshop with Tubac Presidio State Park and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

## ***Accomplishments of Personnel Hired in FY 1999*** **(Work Accomplished in FY 2000)**

**I**n FY 1999, \$741,000 was provided to eight parks to recruit and train 13 individuals. The receiving parks included:

**Bandelier National Monument** (2 positions)  
**Chaco Cultural National Historical Park** (4 positions)  
**El Malpais National Monument** (1 position)  
**Flagstaff Area National Monuments** (1 position)  
**Fort Bowie National Historic Site** (1 position)  
**Montezuma Caste/Tuzigoot National Monuments** (2 positions)  
**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument** (1 position)  
**San Antonio Missions National Historical Park** (1 position).

With only one exception, all of the individuals hired continued their employment in FY 2000. Like the staff members hired using FY 1998 funding, all of the individuals hired in FY 1999 contributed greatly to addressing their park's backlog ruins preservation needs. With this cadre of professionals, significant progress is being made toward achieving the primary goal of the Vanishing Treasures Program. Brief summaries are presented below of the work accomplished in FY 2000, by the individuals hired in FY 1999.

## **Bandelier National Monument**

### **Angelyn Bass, Architectural Conservator**

Angelyn began her appointment as the VT program director on January 18, 2000. Angelyn's accomplishment in FY 2000 included supervising projects, defining program goals, obtaining funding for projects through SEPAS, establishing a VT office, and managing the program budget.

A focus of the VT program this year was a month-long field school in Site Conservation and Heritage Management under a cooperative agreement with the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. The goal of the field school was to develop practical experience in the stabilization and management of cavates structures, with the long-term goal of developing a preservation plan for the sites. Fourteen students from the University of Pennsylvania and the Pueblos of Cochiti, San Ildefonso, Santo Domingo and San Juan attended the field school. In addition to organizing the field school, Angelyn refined techniques in condition assessment, photography, and graffiti mitigation that had been developed and used in the past by the IMSO-Santa Fe, and assisted in training the field school participants in their practical application.

Angelyn provided supervision on the following VT supported projects: replacement of a broken glass plate protecting painted plaster panel in a Long House cavate; condition assessment of backfilling at Rainbow House; and vegetation reduction at Tyuonyi Pueblo with volunteers from Friends of Bandelier. In addition to projects at BAND, Angelyn also provided assistance to Los Alamos National Laboratory in the condition assessment of Nike Muu, and to the Los Luceros Foundation for sampling and materials analysis of adobe and lime plaster finishes.

## **Training**

Angelyn received training in supervision, Access (database), and Compass II. Angelyn was out on maternity leave from June 12 through the end of FY 2000.

### **Mary E. Slater, Exhibit Specialist**

Mary started at the end of October 1999, before supervisor Angelyn Rivera was hired the following January. Mary spent her first two months organizing archival archaeological site files and transferring hand-drawn archaeological site maps of cavate sites in Frijoles Canyon to digital format using AutoCAD software.

Mary created a database for archival photographs for VT Program use, and created condition assessment forms for buildings in the Bandelier CCC Historic District.

In June, Mary led a month-long field school in Site Conservation and Heritage Management in cooperation with the IMSO-Santa Fe, the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, and the Pueblos of Cochiti, San Ildefonso, Santo Domingo, and San Juan. Fourteen students from the UPenn and local Native American Pueblos participated in preservation training activities in Frijoles Canyon cavates. Training activities included condition assessment, condition survey, photography, and graffiti mitigation. Participants in the field school assessed and documented over 100 cavates and conducted graffiti mitigation in six cavates.

Mary conducted assessments of graffiti mitigation, trail infill and trail closures implemented in 1998-99 by IMSO-Santa Fe at Tsankawi. She also participated in consultations with San Ildefonso Pueblo and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office regarding Bandelier's Management Plan for the Tsankawi Unit.

At front country sites within Frijoles Canyon, Mary replaced a broken glass pane protecting

a painted earthen plaster panel at Long House. She also worked with the assistance of volunteers from Friends of Bandelier and with Field School trainees to remove grasses and woody shrubs obscuring walls of Tyuonyi Pueblo.

In the backcountry, Mary worked with Bandelier Park Archaeologist Rory Gauthier to conduct assessments of five archaeological sites in prescribed burn areas, and three cavate sites designated on the List of Classified Structures audit.

### **Technical Assistance**

Mary provided preservation assistance to the UPenn Field School at Mesa Verde National Park, Nike Muu archaeological site at Los Alamos National Laboratory, Historic Downtown Los Alamos, and the Los Luceros Foundation. She maintains cooperative relationships for the exchange of information and ideas with institutions such as the Museum of New Mexico Conservation Laboratory and New Mexico State Monuments.

### **Training**

Mary received training in architectural conservation treatments by participating in IMSO-Santa Fe projects at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park and El Morro National Monument, where architectural conservators Anne Oliver and Robert Hartzler implemented backfilling, pinning, consolidation, grouting, edging, and cleaning treatments as well as documentation, monitoring and photography. Mary received training in earthen plaster repairs led by Miguel Estrada at the Upper Cliff Dwelling at Tonto National Monument. Mary attended training courses in Microsoft Access database, Supervisory Training, Orientation to the NPS Intermountain Region, and Orientation to Wildland Fire Behavior and Incident Command System.

## **Chaco Culture NHP**

### **Rachel Anderson, Archeologist**

Rachel's accomplishments in FY 2000 focused on four major activities that included the following: (1) continuing development of the forms used for documenting VT resources and fabric treatments, (2) assisting preservation staff with compiling and organizing documentation records, (3) determining the type of documentation needed for each treatment project, and (4) organizing and developing electronic methods to store and track the complied documentation.



Chaco Culture National Historical Park  
Ruins Preservation Team.

In addition to the above, Rachel assisted with the preparation of GPRA reports and the new Resource Management Plan to reflect VT site priorities and documentation needs. She attended and consulted with affiliated tribes on park projects. Rachel prepared NHPA documents and follow-up notes upon the completion of each project.

Rachel also assisted with preparation of SEPAS proposals for FY 2001, and prepared the necessary compliance documents for VT projects and projects to be done at VT sites.



Rachel continued preparing ASMIS and VT databases for data entry. She purchased equipment to facilitate data entry during field visits to the sites. Existing VT, LCS, NRIS data was compiled and reviewed for updating each database. She is currently developing a strategy to revisit each site in the park to verify VT data, collect current condition assessment information, correct location data, and complete ASMIS and VT data entry during each site visit.

Rachel assisted in training the cultural resource clerk to interface daily work with preservation staff to process completed preservation documentation forms, architecture documentation forms, and photographs. The clerk also assists in organizing the documentation for review and report preparation. Rachel then worked with the crew to begin preparing the final reports and documentation. She assisted in showing a Chinese cultural resource delegation the operations of the park, especially those dealing with preservation of the sites. The Chinese delegation visited Chaco as part of a tour of various parks in the United States to learn first hand how National Parks are managed and how cultural resources are treated and protected.

### **Jack Trujillo, Leo Chiquito, and Paul Tso, Masonry Workers**

This year Jack, Leo, and Paul, in conjunction with the other member of the park's preservation crew and VT archeologist, continued to work on the backlog of preservation documentation and photography to prepare them for binding and inclusion in the preservation archives at the park. Photographs and preservation documents were sorted and inventoried, errors on photo boards and related documentation corrected, documentation provided for the actual treatments done, and introductory and procedural materials written for each year and type of treatment used.

The crew conducted backfilling and drainage installation at Kin Kletso ( See Section 6 of this report for more details regarding this project).

Capping was repaired at three backcountry structures. The capping courses at those sites had been in place for 25 to 35 years, and much of the fabric had crumbled, cracked or fallen no longer preventing moisture from penetrating into the original wall. Emergency vertical wall repairs were done at Pueblo Bonito. Many of the structures had sections of veneer that had fallen and walls that were braced to prevent total collapse. The wall sections were repaired and the braced sections brought back into plumb and repaired. Basal erosion is also a problem at many of the sites and the necessary repairs were made to those wall sections as well.

A protective roof was constructed over a prehistoric roof at Pueblo del Arroyo. The protective roof was built using methods and materials tested and recommended by Aztec Ruins staff. The protective roofs at all of the sites were assessed and a schedule for routine maintenance was developed for each protective roof.

Previously installed drainage systems in and around several sites were checked. Drains were rehabilitated, cleaned and prepared for winter snowmelt and runoff, and summer rains. Drainage ditches around several of the sites were also checked and cleaned to allow for drainage away from the sites.

The entire preservation staff assisted in showing a Chinese delegation the operations of the park, especially those dealing with preservation of the sites. The Chinese delegation visited Chaco as part of a tour of various parks in the United States to learn first hand how National Parks are managed and how cultural resources are treated and protected.

## **Training**

Earl and Paul attended a Basic Rigging and Safety training at Big Bend National Park. The preservation staff from Jemez State Monument visited the park and talked with the Chaco preservation staff about methods and materials. The Chaco preservation staff then visited Jemez to see the methods and materials used at Jemez. The entire crew attended First Aid and CPR training because they are often in the ruins with visitors and may be the first people on scene during an incident.

## **El Malpais National Monument**

### **Jim Kendrick, Archeologist**

Jim started work at El Malpais National Monument on June 19, 2000. He is new to the National Park Service, but has extensive experience as an archaeologist. Jim has worked in the Midwest, Southeast, Northern Plains, Peru, and the American Southwest. Most recently, Jim worked for the Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise, the cultural resource management program for the Pueblo of Zuni.

Jim replaced Rory Gauthier who was the first VT archaeologist at El Malpais from the beginning of April 1999 until late November 1999. Rory resigned his position at El Malpais to take a similar position at Bandelier.

When Jim entered on duty, the focus of the VT program began with assistance to El Morro National Monument. Use of lapse salary from Jim's position and the park's FY 2000 position was directed towards the renovation of the drainage system at Atsinna Ruin. This drainage system was installed between 1954 and 1961, and was last renovated in 1986. The project removed approximately 98 linear feet of Orangeburg pipe (which is asphaltic embedded paper), and replaced it with new, stronger PVC pipe. The project also removed seven "fire-pit" sumps

that the NPS created for the drainage system. The renovated drainage system will remove a large amount of precipitation that falls within the ruin, and is the first step in bringing Atsinna to good condition.

Lapse salary was also used to initiate two other projects, the Atsinna Archives Scanning Project and the El Malpais Aerial Photography Project. The Western Archaeological and Conservation Center in Tucson will conduct the Atsinna Archives Scanning Project. This project will scan all of the text and photographic archives related to Atsinna Ruin. Once in digital form, these archives will be used in the field during preservation projects. This will allow preservation specialists to view images of the original and stabilized conditions of the ruin. The aerial photography project at El Malpais will allow better management of all cultural resources within the monument. Not only will the photographs allow better documentation, they will also facilitate better assessments of natural and cultural impacts such as erosion and visitation to VT resources.

## **Flagstaff Area National Monuments**

### **Lloyd Masayumptewa, Archeologist**

In FY 2000, Lloyd was active performing various ruins preservation related activities while maintaining a full academic schedule in graduate studies at Northern Arizona University (NAU). Lloyd researched and wrote a comprehensive history of preservation activities of six archeological sites along the Island Trail at Walnut Canyon National Monument. Information assembled combined with documentation of historic treatments and architectural data collected in 1997 were used to write a comprehensive scope-of-work to conduct ruins preservation/stabilization work on four selected sites at the monument.

In conjunction with his academic activities, Lloyd participated in Northern Arizona

University's archeological field school at Wupatki National Monument. The field school mapped and excavated two small field house sites as part of on-going research in the area investigating the role of small site function within the larger community landscape. Lloyd not only participated in the field school but also served as the liaison between the field school and Wupatki National Monument to ensure logistical continuity.

Also as part of his academic training, Lloyd undertook an internship with the Flagstaff Area National Monuments as a requirement for his Masters degree. His internship focused on supervising and conducting the ruins stabilization/maintenance activities on four sites at Walnut Canyon National Monument.

In FY 2001, Lloyd will be writing the completion report for the work performed as part of his internship. In addition, he will be completing his graduate studies at NAU and anticipates receiving his Masters Degree in Anthropology in May 2001.

## **Fort Bowie National Historic Site**

### **Phil Tapia, Masonry Worker**

Beginning in October, Phil, along with the park's other VT employee, Fernie Nunez, began spraying mesquite sprouts around ruin walls at Fort Bowie, the Butterfield Stage Station, and the Chiricahua Apache Agency Building. Several encroaching mesquite trees were removed from the Stage Station. The limestone walls of the Powder Magazine (HS036) were repointed and some minor drainage problems corrected. Emergency repairs were performed on the Post Trader's Store (HS032), Cavalry Barracks (HS008 and HS009), and Officer's Quarters (HS004 and HS001). Time was spent on removing several small mesquite trees from around the ruin walls of the second fort as well.

Phil also worked on Cavalry Barracks (HS008) and the Post Trader's Store (HS032). The Cavalry Barracks and Post Trader's Store have a long way to go to achieve the degree of stability the park would like to see. Both structures needed to have layers of old lime plaster removed, apply a mud plaster layer and then apply a layer of lime plaster. In the case of Cavalry Barracks (HS008), failing lime plaster from previous years' work was removed down to the 1980 plaster layer. The 1980 layer has held up well and in most cases there is no need for removal. In other cases, the plaster was removed down to the original fabric. Mud plaster and lime plaster layers were then applied. Although this year we tried to leave the walls a natural lime plaster color, its light color and visitor comments forced us to tone it down with a soil wash.

### **Training**

From October 8-10, 1999, Phil attended the International Lime Plaster Workshop in Mesilla, New Mexico. Participants were instructed in preparation and application of lime plasters to adobe structures. The workshop was sponsored by the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office, National Park Service, the Town of Mesilla and the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia in Mexico.

From June 19-23, 2000, Phil assisted with preservation work at Montezuma Castle National Monument with other Park Service personnel.

From August 7-11, 2000, Phil assisted the White Mountain Apache Tribe at Fort Apache, Arizona with stabilization work on Kinishba Ruins as part of a preservation workshop.

## **Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments**

### **Ruben Ramirez and Alex Contreras, Masonry Workers**

The FY 2000 Vanishing Treasures Program at Montezuma Castle/Tuzigoot National Monuments proved to be every bit as successful as the initial FY1999 program. The park hired two seasonal laborers to supplement the core team of Ruben Ramirez and Alex Contreras, and continue the strides made last year in stabilization and preservation efforts at Tuzigoot ruins.

For the year, 2896 square feet of wall surface was repointed, 825 square feet of wall surface was totally replaced due to disintegrated rock material, and 672 linear feet of basal erosion was corrected. Ruben, Alex and the preservation crew were able to maintain vegetation levels within the ruins at a point that will continue to discourage rodent activity.

Alex continues in the Preservation Skills Training program, attending training at Harpers Ferry and at Tonto National Monument, under the direction of his tutor Miguel Estrada. With the assistance of Park Volunteer Mary Ellen Lyons, an integrated system of digital photographs and computerized documentation forms with sketches and drawings has been developed to provide the most complete documentation to date of stabilization and preservation processes. Alex is currently developing plans to transfer previous documentation efforts to the new format.

Ruben used the experience of his years of work at Tuzigoot to mentor two new laborers learn the methods and processes used in the work. As senior member of the crew he provided the expertise and instructional abilities needed to bring the novice laborers to a level that they are now independently performing complicated restoration tasks.

Upon completion of their appointments, both individuals complimented Ruben on the time and expertise he shared with them, and indicated a strong willingness to return should funding be available next season. Ruben attended the Vanishing Treasures Conference and a training/work session led by Miguel Estrada.

The program at Montezuma Castle/Tuzigoot has received help on different occasions from employees from Chiracahua, Tonto, and assisted on one occasion by trainees from Fort Apache. In return, work groups at Tonto and Fort Apache included members of the Montezuma Castle/Tuzigoot crew. This sharing and assistance program has proven valuable for all concerned, providing different points of view, new perspectives, and stimulating new ideas.

The Vanishing Treasures program is now considered by park staff and management to be the most beneficial approach to the preserving the park's resources in many years.

## **Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument**

### **Philip W. Wilson, Archeologist**

During the FT 2000 season, Phil directed the emergency stabilization efforts at the park's Quarai and Abo Units and vegetation removal at the Gran Quivira Unit. Other projects included developing a fall protection system for use with the scaffolding system, coordinating a surveying/mapping class of Mound 7 at the Gran Quivira Unit, rectifying deficiencies within the park's documentation procedures, site stabilization histories and photographic record keeping, and updating the park's List of Classified Structures (LCS).

### **Technical Assistance and Workshops**

Phil developing a 3-day hands-on stabilization training for park staff and archeologists from Northern Arizona University and Grand

Canyon National Park. In addition, he conducted a training session on fall protection and scaffold use at the annual VT Conference in Blanding, Utah in early October 2000.

Phil also is currently serving as the workgroup leader of the VT Career development workgroup.

### **Training**

Phil and the park's preservation crew attended a short workshop put on by Fort Union National Monument on their HABS documentation project.

Phil also attended training on Supervision, Scaffold Setup and User Training and "Cultural Resources Protection and Fire Management Planning".

## **San Antonio Missions National Historical Park**

### **Susan Snow, Archeologist**

Susan Snow assumed her position as Archeologist at San Antonio Missions National Historical Park in late December, 1999. Her duties have included research, writing, artifact analysis, report editing, database entry, and field projects.

In coordination with the park's GIS coordinator and landscape architect, Susan has been entering previous archaeological investigations onto park base maps in AutoCad as well as working with GIS interns entering the data into ArcView maps. In coordination with the landscape architect, a total station (Nikkon DTM-520) was acquired for the park in order to more accurately record VT-related maintenance/preservation projects at the park.

The Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database for the park was reviewed and compared to Texas state site records. Many inconsistencies were

discovered. Susan is working on resolving these conflicts with the state site files coordinator in order to correct the ASMIS database. During FY 2000, Mission Espada was added to the ASMIS database.

Susan has been editing archaeological reports for contracted monitoring and testing projects as well as report writing for field projects.

Field projects during FY 2000 include monitoring non-native tree removal at Mission San Juan to ensure the safety of the standing VT structures and associated materials. Other field projects included testing and monitoring at Mission Espada for new sidewalks that were installed near the ruins and testing and monitoring at Mission Concepción for new underground wiring for lighting at the site to protect the VT resources from potential vandalism and safety. Susan also photo-documented disturbance in the vicinity of the Espada Aqueduct due to a sewage line break.

Susan has been processing materials from a 1983 excavation at Mission San Juan (as part of the stabilization of the "Tufa" House) which had not been processed.

### **Training**

Susan participated in various training opportunities in FY 2000. In March she attended a Metadata Training Workshop in San Antonio. In April, she attended the Society for American Archaeology meetings in Philadelphia (including the National Park Service meetings). Also in April, Susan attended the Orientation to the National Park Service Training in New Mexico. In August, she attended NEPA/Section 106 training in San Antonio.

## ***Personnel Hired in FY 2000***

**I**n FY 2000, \$795,000 was provided to nine parks to recruit and train 13 individuals. Benefiting parks included:

**El Malpais National Monument** (1 position)  
**Flagstaff Area National Monuments** (1 position)  
**Fort Davis National Historic Site** (2 position)  
**Grand Canyon National Park** (1 position)  
**Mesa Verde National Park** (4 positions)  
**Navajo National Monument** (1 positions)  
**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument** (1 position)  
**San Antonio Missions National Historical Park** (1 position).  
**Tumacacori National Historical Park** (1 position)

Brief summaries of the accomplishments of these newly hired individuals are presented below.

### **El Malpais National Monument**

#### **Calvin Chimoni, Masonry Worker**

The Vanishing Treasures Program at El Malpais National Monument has recently hired Calvin Chimoni as its mason. Calvin officially entered duty on September 24, 2000. Calvin is a member of the Pueblo of Zuni and has been trained in traditional Zuni masonry and plastering techniques. He is enrolled in the Construction Technology-Business Program at the Gallup Campus of the University of New Mexico, and is being hired for the VT position through a SCEP appointment. Calvin has participated in preservation-related projects at prehistoric and historic sites on the Zuni Indian Reservation, Aztec Ruins National Monument and Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

Between 1996 and 1998, Calvin worked with Cornerstones Community Partnerships during restoration efforts at the historic Hapadina Building. Here, two highly skilled Zuni stone masons mentored him in traditional methods and materials. Following this project, Calvin worked at Salinas Pueblos Missions National

Monuments where he conducted a variety of preservation activities. These included stabilization efforts at Abo and Quarai missions, and rehabilitation of the Gonzales Homestead. Calvin's most recent project focused on renovation of the drainage system at the Atsinna Ruin atop Inscription Rock at El Morro National Monument. He has also been working on developing natural, unamended earthen mortars for use at Atsinna. Calvin is currently conducting condition assessments and documentation of historic structures at El Malpais National Monument.

#### **Use of Lapse Salary**

As previously described for Jim Kendrick's position (El Malpais' FY 1999 VT employee) the lapse salary for Calvin's position was used to implement the Atsinna Ruin Project at El Morro National Monument, to initiate two scanning and aerial photography projects, and to purchase basic ruins preservation documentation and treatment tools, equipment, and materials.

### **Flagstaff Area National Monuments**

#### **Lyle Balenquah, Archeologist**

Lyle was hired as the new VT archeologist in January 2000 for the Flagstaff Area National Monuments. Lyle is a member of the Hopi tribe and comes from the village of Bacavi, on Third Mesa. Lyle received his B.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University (NAU) in 1999 and is presently enrolled in the Graduate Program at NAU working towards a Master's degree in Anthropology.

Lyle already has extensive work experience documenting architecture and conducting ruins preservation work prior to being hired for the VT position through a SCEP appointment. Lyle started working in FLAG Areas as a student involved in a ruins preservation training program for Hopi youth

in 1997. He has since worked either through cooperative agreements with NAU or in a student temporary employment program (STEP) position documenting Vanishing Treasures resources at Walnut Canyon and Wupatki National Monuments. In addition to architectural documentation, Lyle has conducted ruins preservation treatments at these same sites, accomplishing tasks such as identification and testing of mortar sources, conducting preservation maintenance, documenting preservation work, and compiling completion reports.

Lyle's work in FY 2000 included compilation of a preservation history report for previously treated front country sites at Wupatki. The information Lyle compiled will be used to track changes and treatments that have occurred to these sites in the past. In addition, Lyle worked on photo and architectural documentation projects at Antelope House, Kaibab House, and New Heiser ruins in Wupatki. He has also worked on mapping projects at both Walnut Canyon and Wupatki. Lyle is currently working on preparing a ruins preservation compliance package for future preservation work at ruins within Wupatki, as well continuing the architectural documentation and condition assessment projects at Walnut Canyon and Wupatki.

Prior to being hired in his present position, Lyle received ruins preservation training in 1997 and 1998 through two workshops sponsored by the Flagstaff Area National Monuments, in cooperation with NAU and SWCA Environmental Consultants, plus he attended scaffold safety training at AZRU in 1998. In 1999, Lyle was a member of the Flagstaff Area National Monuments crew that participated in the architectural documentation and condition assessment of Inscription House Ruin at Navajo National Monument. In 1999, he participated in a mapping workshop taught by the NAU Department of Anthropology in collaboration with GeoMap, Inc. of Tucson, Arizona. This mapping workshop has provided training in a variety of mapping techniques ranging from

GPS base station use to trilateration tape mapping. In 2000, his training consisted of attending graduate courses at NAU and continued preservation work. Finally, Lyle attended the 1999 Vanishing Treasures Conference held in Albuquerque, New Mexico and the 2000 VT Conference held in Blanding, Utah.

## **Fort Davis National Historic Site**

### **Jeffrey Rust, Archeologist**

Jeffrey Rust has both a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology (archaeology emphasis) and over six years archaeological/cultural resource experience. Prior to coming to Fort Davis, he was a staff archaeologist on the cultural resource division of a private firm in Utah. Most of his archaeological background was gained through archaeological inventories and excavations performed across much of the Intermountain West (Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado). He also has extensive experience working with a variety of historic sites including mining districts, homesteads, temporary camps, railroads, trails, and automobile roads. He also excavated and wrote his Master's Thesis on the pre-civil war military post of Camp Floyd (1858-1861) in central Utah.

Jeffrey began working for the park in July 2000. The majority of his time has been dedicated to familiarizing himself with the conditions of the resource and evaluating the existing levels of documentation. He has completed an LCS condition assessment of all listed structures and is in the process of preparing a preservation plan for FY 2001. He has also spent time setting up the new Cultural Resource Division and the CRM offices, inventorying and purchasing the necessary equipment, and hiring two new subject-to-furlough Historic Preservation Masonry Workers that will serve to fill the second FY 2000 VT position that was provided to the park.



## **Training**

Jeffery participated in the Vanishing Treasures Conference that was held in Blanding, Utah in early October 2000.

## **Subject-to-Furlough Masonry Workers**

Due to recruitment difficulties, rather than fill their second FY 2000 VT position with one permanent full time staff member, the park elected to fill the position with two permanent employees that would be working on a less than full time basis. Brief descriptions of the newly hired subject-to-furlough employees are presented below.

### **Linda Richards, Masonry Worker**

Linda Richards has been working as a seasonal masonry worker with the National Park Service since 1992. She has experience working with stone masonry, plaster repair, carpentry, and painting. She also has experience in architectural documentation of historic structures. Her formal education includes a B.S. in Architecture/Construction with a minor in Cartography. Linda was hired at the end of FY 2000 and will begin work in FY 2001.

### **Rogelio (Roy) Cataño, Masonry Worker**

Roy has been working at Fort Davis as a seasonal maintenance/masonry worker since 1998. He has over six months of experience working with the adobe and stone structures at the fort. He also has three years of experience working with adobe, plaster, and stone on historic structures with a private contractor.

Roy assisted with other seasonal masonry workers to recap the adobe ruins of HB-32 (Commissary Storehouse) and HB-33 (Commissary Office) and to repaint the stone foundations of HB-41 (Cavalry Stables). Roy was hired in this permanent position at the

end of FY 2000 and will begin work in FY 2001.

## **Use of Lapse Salary from the FY 2000 VT Positions**

Because the Cultural Resource Manager and Subject to Furlough Masonry Worker positions were not filled until the end the fiscal year, much of the lapsed salary was used to purchase supplies and equipment and to fund seasonal masonry preservation crews.

## **Grand Canyon National Park**

### **Amy Horn, Archeologist**

Amy holds a B.A. in Antiquities from Southwest Missouri State University and an M.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University. She has worked at Grand Canyon in various temporary and term archeological technician and archeologist positions since 1995. Prior to moving to Arizona, Amy worked as an archeologist in the private sector for five years performing excavations, surveys, and site assessments. Most recently, Amy oversaw \$106 compliance for prescribed fire projects at Grand Canyon National Park. Other job duties included artifact analysis, ruins preservation assessments and database management for the park.

Amy began working as a Vanishing Treasures archeologist in September 2000. Her job duties will include ruins preservation assessments and documentation, oversight of Vanishing Treasures projects, and database management.

### **Use of Lapse Salary**

Lapsed salary funds were used to announce the job vacancy, and procure VT office, field, and safety equipment. Funds were also used to send twelve Grand Canyon archaeological staff members to attend a hands-on stabilization training class at Salinas Pueblo

Missions National Monument, and pay for logistical support, supplies, and personnel (NPS, Northern Arizona University, and river guides) to complete condition assessments of fourteen sites along the Colorado River Corridor.

## **Mesa Verde National Park**

### **Don Corbeil, Historical Architect**

In March 2000, Donald W. Corbeil was hired as the Historical Architect. Don had worked as a Historical Architect in our Site Conservation and Preservation Program since May 1998, and had developed the AutoCad application for our architectural documentation program in Cliff Palace. Don has a Master of Architecture degree from the University of Washington where he served as a graduate teaching assistant in the Graduate School of Architecture. He has a B. S. in Marketing from the University of Utah.

Prior to joining the staff at Mesa Verde, Don had worked on preservation projects on historic structures for architectural firms in Utah, and was an Architectural Plan Reviewer for the State of New Mexico. He had also served as a volunteer for Conerstones Community Partnerships, also in New Mexico.

As a VT employee, Don supervised two Architectural Technicians and a Student Archeological Technician in drafting Ancestral Puebloan architectural maps via AutoCad. He also developed an on-site electronic workstation in Spruce Tree House so visitors could see the architectural documentation work in progress.

### **Cynthia Williams, Archeologist**

Cynthia L. Williams was hired in June 2000 as an Archeologist to manage the park's archeological databases. Cynthia began her National Park Service career as a seasonal Interpretive Ranger at Mesa Verde in 1990, and then worked as an Interpreter at

Canyonlands for two years. As an archeologist, she has worked for CASA and Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants. She joined the Mesa Verde Phase III Waterline project as an archeologist in 1993, where she did fieldwork, database design, and report drafting and layout. She also served as a Crew Leader for the Chapin V Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation project from 1996-99. She had been serving as database archeologist for the park's Site Conservation and Preservation Program prior to filling the VT position. Cynthia has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Virginia.

As a VT employee, Cynthia has supervised another database archeologist, three data entry technicians, and three photographers for the park's Site Conservation and Preservation Program. This work involves integrating various databases with ASMIS for the Ancestral Puebloan alcove sites, including digital photographic data.

### **The Park's VT Exhibit Specialist Position is currently vacant**

After announcing the Exhibit Specialist/Conservator position twice, the park was unable to identify a suitable candidate. None of the candidates had experience with prehistoric architectural remains, and even at a lower grade, the park was unable to find a suitable candidate for a training position. Two major wildfires at the park in July and August preventing the park from further work on filling this position. The park is currently rethinking the type of position to be filled, and this funding lapsed during FY 2000. They plan to fill a position in the spring of 2001.

### **Preston Fisher, Structural Engineer**

Preston Fisher was selected in December 2000. He will begin work on January 14, 2001. Preston joins the NPS from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) where he has served as an Irrigation Project Manager and Roads Engineer for the Southern Ute Agency in

Ignacio, Colorado. In that position, he was involved with plans to stabilize the site of Yellow House in conjunction with the Yellow House Dam project near Zuni, New Mexico. Prior to that, he worked for the Bureau of Reclamation providing technical assistance for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. During this time, he consulted with the NPS on resource management plans and historic structure preservation. Preston has a B. S. degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Wyoming.

### **Use of Lapse Salary from the FY 2000 VT Positions**

The work accomplished with the lapse salaries from the park for FY 2000 positions funding included all components of the park's Site Preservation & Conservation Program (condition assessment, documentation and treatment) for prehistoric sites with standing architecture. Specifically, 6 masonry workers were hired to stabilize and maintain the front country archeological sites which are open to the public, and they also performed stabilization work at 3 alcove sites in the backcountry.

During FY 2000, an architectural documentation crew began the documentation of Spruce Tree House, and a second crew worked on documentation at three backcountry sites following the condition assessment work. The condition assessment crew's work was funded by Vanishing Treasures project funding (see Section 6 for the details regarding this project).

Some of the lapse salaries were used to pay for a suitable truck for the stabilization crew, computers, and other infrastructure needs.

## **Navajo National Monument**

### **Kevin Harper, Archeologist**

Kevin Harper was hired in July 2000 as the VT archeologist for Navajo National Monument. Kevin graduated from Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida with a B.A. in Anthropology and received his M.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University.

Kevin's professional experience has covered a lot of different regions over the past sixteen years. This has included working with numerous state and federal agencies and Native American tribes in the southeast, northeast, southwest, U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Islands. More recently Kevin has worked with Arizona State University as Assistant Director of the Deer Valley Rock Art Center where he supervised staff and ongoing projects related to rock art. In the past, Kevin has worked for the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe as the tribal archeologist which included quite a bit of 106 compliance work and NAGPRA involvement with federal agencies and various collection facilities. While working for the Coconino National Forest and Arizona Natural History Association, Kevin assisted on several projects that included work at Elden Pueblo and with other ruins near Sedona. Before 1998, Kevin worked for the State of Florida as program manager of the San Luis Archeological and Historic Site located in Tallahassee, Florida where he managed projects that included the reconstruction of historic structures for interpretation.

Upon beginning work at Navajo National Monument, Kevin was given the directive to develop an archeology program that could accomplish the goals set forth by the VT initiative. As with many parks, Navajo National Monument did not have a permanent archeologist on staff so Kevin's work was cut out for him. Most of FY 2000 was spent in visiting the sites with archeologists who had recently worked at NAVA, creating a workspace for the VT program, purchasing necessary equipment, and working through the process for hiring an archeologist to assist the program. Other

work has included training with staff at Mesa Verde National Park in architectural condition assessment, developing a fire management plan for the units, and bringing collection standards at the monument in line with NPS guidelines. He has also attended NEPA/106 compliance and ARPA training for NPS staff.

### **Use of Lapse Salary**

As previously described for Melissa Memory's position (Navajo's FY 1998 VT employee) lapse salary from Kevin's position was used to procure a VT office, field tools and equipment, and the development of a number of cooperative agreements to complete VT work.

### **Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument**

#### **Duane C. Hubbard, Archaeologist**

Duane graduated from Northern Arizona University (NAU) in 1994 with a B.S. in Geography and minor in Geology. Duane recently completed a M.A. in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University with an emphasis in archaeology and CRM. Duane's professional experience includes archaeological fieldwork throughout Northern Arizona. While an undergraduate and Research Assistant at NAU, Duane completed an archaeological internship at Wupatki National Monument and surrounding area. Primary tasks for the internship included archaeological survey, mapping and data analysis.

Since 1993, Duane worked as an archaeologist on the Grand Canyon River Corridor Monitoring Project (RCMP), based out of the NAU Anthropology Department in Flagstaff. The cooperative National Park Service/Northern Arizona University program conducted archaeological survey, monitoring and remedial actions due to the effects of Glen Canyon Dam on downstream cultural resources. Duane's primary

responsibilities in the field included visual documentation (medium format, 35mm, video), archaeological survey, site recording, monitoring, testing, stabilization, excavation and total station mapping. Duane also implemented site preservation techniques such as checkdam construction, trail obliteration/retrailing, revegetation and assessed visitor-related erosional impacts to archaeological sites. Duane's primary work in the lab included preparing professional reports, database development and management, and photographic archival preservation.

In 1999 Duane began working with GRCA's Vanishing Treasures Program. Duane conducted condition assessments and baseline photography at sites along the Colorado River Corridor and throughout the Grand Canyon.

Duane began work at Salinas in July 2000. Since arriving at Salinas, Duane has been involved in various aspects of cultural resource preservation. Duane and Phil Wilson completed an extensive total station map of Gran Quivira, incorporating aerial photography and previous mapping projects. Duane was involved in stabilization work with the Salinas preservation crew at Quarai and Abo. Duane is currently researching site histories and stabilization documentation, establishing a comprehensive photo-database and photo archive, and modifying the existing condition assessment and prestabilization documentation. Duane recently installed the ASMIS/VT database and began updating and verifying records for Salinas. Also, Duane assisted the evaluation of condition for structures listed on the LCS.

Duane received training this year in Total Station mapping and computerized drafting. He also helped organize a 3-day preservation/stabilization training with Grand Canyon National Park personnel. Duane also visited Chaco Canyon to observe their back-filling operation, traveled to Pecos to assist in scaffolding demonstration and assisted in the scaffold presentation at the 2000 VT

conference. Duane is also a new member of the VT database committee.

## **San Antonio Missions National Historical Park**

### **Dean Ferguson, Masonry Worker**

Dean has worked for the National Park Service for 11 years and has been at San Antonio Missions for three years. Dean started his park service career assigned to the Southeast Regions Preservation Crew. While there, he assisted on preservation projects throughout the region, specializing in masonry preservation.

As part of this crew, he successfully performed work at varied locations, such as the Jefferson Memorial in Wash. D.C., The Par Force Great House in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Fort Jefferson NM in the Dry Tortugas and the President Andrew Johnson home in Greenville, Tennessee.

Prior to coming to work for the National Park Service, Dean worked as a preservation mason in San Antonio, Texas. During this time, he was involved with projects on the Alamo and many other significant historic landmarks in the south Texas area.

During FY 2000, Dean and his crew worked on three VT structures at Mission Espada: the Indian Quarters Ruins, the Oaks House Ruins, and the Northeast Wall. Dean is currently working on HS-308 at Mission San Juan, (the Unfinished Church), which is comprised of 2300 square feet of rubble masonry. Dean is directing a small crew of temporary employees in cleaning, pointing and replacing missing stones on these structures to provide a weather-tight surface.

### **Use of Lapse Salary**

Lapsed salary was used to support other ongoing ruins preservation efforts at the park. Of particular importance was the construction

of a small storage building to provide adequate storage space for masonry and carpentry supplies, materials and equipment.

## **Tumacacori National Historical Park**

### **Houston Rogers, Archeologist**

Houston graduated with honors from Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Va. and received his B.A. in both History and Anthropology in 1995. He received his M.A. in Anthropology in 2000 from the University of Wyoming.

Houston has had three field seasons with the National Park Service at Pecos National Historical Park from 1996-1998. He has worked extensively with the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office and the University of Wyoming's Dept. of Contract Archaeology from 1995-2000 as an archeological and GIS technician. While at Pecos, Houston participated on the Pecos Archeological Survey and the documentation of the stabilization efforts of the Church and Convento. Houston will develop and implement a database program for the park assimilating past preservation efforts. He is currently in the process of mapping previous consolidation efforts within the church at Tumacacori and implementing the ASMIS and VT databases for the park. He is well versed in the technologies of digital imaging and computer aided design and its application at the park level. Though he is currently occupied with efforts to record the aboveground architectural features at the park, he will in the near future complete archeological assessments to assist management plans of the park's sub-surface needs. Houston has expressed a desire to work along side the preservation crew doing both hands-on work as well as documentation of the project. He will be given these opportunities to further his development in earthen architectural design and preservation of these historic resources.

## **Use of Lapse Salary**

The lapse monies from this position were used to purchase of a 27-foot scissor lift which will aid the crew in reaching the top of the church and bell tower. Money was also used for hiring two seasonal masons to assist in preservation and stabilization work. Additional money was used to provide infrastructure support for the new position.

# Vanishing Treasures Year End Report

## Section 6, Project Completion Reports

**I**n FY 2000, the Vanishing Treasures Program dedicated \$814,600 to conduct emergency and high priority preservation treatment projects in eleven (11) parks. They included:

**Canyon De Chelly National Monument:** Conduct Architectural Documentation, Canyon del Muerto, \$75,000

**Canyonlands National Park:** Emergency Site Stabilization, Salt Creek Archeological District, \$100,000

**Chaco Culture National Historical Park:** Continue Partial Backfilling and Drainage Control, \$110,000

**Flagstaff Area National Monuments:** Conduct Preservation Actions, \$110,000

**Fort Union National Monument:** Assess Prior Stabilization Bracing of Unstable Walls, \$30,000

**Glen Canyon National Recreation Area:** Emergency Stabilization at Hi-Boy House Ruin, \$20,000

**Grand Canyon National Park:** Conduct Condition Assessment of Masonry Archeological Sites, \$125,000

**Mesa Verde National Park:** Assess Condition of Back Country Sites, \$110,000

**Tumacacori National Historical Park:** Preservation of Park's Primary Resources, \$34,600

**Zion National Park:** Condition Assessment Report for Cable Mountain, \$5,000

**Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument:** Ruins Stabilization/Documentation, \$00,000

Brief summaries of these projects and their accomplishments are presented below

### **Canyon de Chelly National Monument**

#### **Conduct Architectural Documentation, Canyon del Muerto - \$75,000**

The intent of this project was to provide for the systematic documentation, condition assessment, and preservation analysis of over 193 prehistoric and historic Navajo architectural sites located in Canyon Del Muerto, Canyon de Chelly National

Monument. These sites contain an incomparable architectural record that reflects almost the entire occupational history of Canyon de Chelly. These include Basketmaker houses and storage facilities approximately 1500 to 2000 years old, somewhat later Ancestral Puebloan small house sites, large masonry villages, and an array of isolated kivas or kiva complexes. In addition, there are domestic structures, stock enclosures, and defensive fortifications that represent an array of historic Navajo architecture. The majority of these rich architectural sites is situated in well-protected dry alcoves that facilitate the preservation of fragile remains. However, these same alcoves have provided a haven for livestock and other animals, and have attracted visitors throughout the past century. These factors of deterioration, along with natural processes of erosion, have resulted in toppled walls, undermined foundations, destroyed architectural features, and outright vandalism.



Balcony House,  
Canyon De Chelly National Monument, AZ.



The project was originally designed as a three-year project. It entails the systematic documentation, detailed condition assessment, and preservation analysis of 193 sites. In 2000, the plan was to focus on high priority sites, while the second year will address sites with moderate and lower priority rankings. The third year will focus on the completion of technical management products, a detailed preservation guide, and a historic structures report. The first year (1999) was not implemented due to the vacancies in the park's permanent cultural resource staff. Vanishing Treasures funding for year one of the proposed three-year project became available in FY 2000 in the amount of \$75,000.

During FY 2000, the first year of the VT project, sites in Canyon Del Muerto were assessed and priorities assigned. A team consisting of park staff, two architectural specialists from the Intermountain Support Office in Santa Fe, Jim Trott and Emily Donald, and seasonal and volunteer staff were assembled. Jim and Emily, in consultation with the park archeologist, devised a documentation package for the project that was designed to accommodate the specific needs of Canyon De Chelly National Monument.

During the first season 57 sites were recorded. Through consultation, and consensus, it was decided that a report of the first year's work would be written in FY 2001. The final report will include results of data entry, data assessment for each site, photos correlated with photo logs and scanned for incorporation into the report, a summary of the condition of each site, recommendations for each site (i.e. preservation guide), a summary of treatment priorities, and recommendations on treatment methodologies. Since the project did not receive funding for FY 2001, the report on the FY 2000 fieldwork has not been finalized.

## **Canyonlands National Park**

### **Emergency Site Stabilization, Salt Creek Archeological District - \$100,000**

A majority of the project funds were obligated to two cultural resource firms who will be completing various components of the project in FY 2001. Contracts were awarded to Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc. (FEC), and Alpine Archaeological Consultants Inc. The contractors will conduct the project in two phases: a documentation phase and a site stabilization phase. Archeological documentation will consist of photographic documentation, computer assisted drafting, GIS mapping, scaled drawings where appropriate, and prehistoric mortar analysis. Site stabilization will consist of re-laying existing and new stones, repointing walls, adding fill or backfill to floors, installing drip edges, redirecting water flowpaths, and installing wooden supports. Deliverables will include: completion of new Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) site form for Junction Ruin, a draft treatment report, a final treatment report, labeled negatives and prints in archival pages, electronic images, and lab analysis of prehistoric mortar.

The remaining portion of the project funds was obligated through a Cooperative Agreement with College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus (CEU). The College has agreed to work with the park in the development of a field and laboratory program focused on site stabilization. A portion of this agreement included developing a joint National Park Service and CEU curriculum at the FY 2000 VT Conference held at the College in early October 2000, and to serve as the host facility for the Conference.

## **Chaco Culture National Historical Park**

### **Continue Partial Backfilling and Drainage Control - \$110,000**

The FY 2000 backfill project continued the long-term site reburial program that involves some 20 major excavated structures in the park. The schedule and the original proposal called for beginning the partial backfilling and drainage repair at Pueblo del Arroyo, which in turn is integrated into an extensive ongoing erosion control project involving the stretch of Chaco Wash adjacent to Pueblo del Arroyo. However, significantly more environmental and hydrological research is needed to plan, design, and implement this work. Without the finalized plans for erosion control in place, it is not feasible to implement the backfilling and drainage work in Pueblo del Arroyo. For this reason, the park shifted to Kin Kletso, the next structure scheduled for backfill and drainage treatment. Early in FY 2000 the park completed condition assessments and the initial scope of work for documentation, drainage design and backfilling at Kin Kletso. These plans and the scope of work were finalized, and compliance with NHPA and NEPA was completed.

In 1849, Lt. Simpson provided the first written reference to Kin Kletso. Twenty-eight years later William Henry Jackson sketched a ground plan and described the structure as a perfect parallelogram with intact walls standing 25 feet above the rubble mound. In 1901, General Land Office surveyor S.J. Holsinger concurred with Jackson's description but added that Richard Wetherill has removed all the rubble from the bases of the walls to construct a boarding house. Holsinger also noted that the local Navajos called the site Kin-Klet-Soi and translated that as Yellow House. In 1934 the School of American Research excavated portions of the structure and beginning in 1950, Gordon

Vivian and Tom Mathews excavated the remaining rooms and stabilized the exposed walls. Since that time, treatments have been limited to repointing with a variety of mortar mixes.

The basic details of the Kin Kletso backfilling project are outlined in the Backfill and Drainage Policy for the park, which contains a justification and policy statement, review of site selections, description of fill materials and sources, and standard methodologies for documentation, drainage design and installation, and backfilling. The overall condition of the structure was considered as unstable, primarily due to the deeply excavated rooms that periodically filled with runoff moisture from the talus slope behind the structure. The backfilling and drainage plan was designed to equalize fill throughout the structure to a level above surrounding grade, and install simple drainage systems to direct rain and snow melt out of the rooms and away from the foundations. Several minor modifications to the drainage design were made as backfilling progressed. These modifications are noted on the attached as-built map. All before, during, and after treatment documentation will be compiled into a volume of the site report that will be part of the overall backfill program record.

## **Flagstaff Area National Monuments**

### **Conduct Preservation Actions - \$110,000**

This project consisted of several different preservation activities including intensive mapping, architectural documentation, and emergency architectural fabric stabilization at Wupatki and Walnut Canyon National Monuments.

As part of an on-going cooperative agreement with Northern Arizona University (NAU), the Flagstaff Area National Monuments archeologists have been conducting an

intensive mapping project of all front country interpreted sites at Wupatki National Monument. Flagstaff Area archeologists have been working with Dr. Chris Downum of NAU, and Jim Holmund of Geo-Map Inc., in Tucson, AZ, to produce technical mapping products as part of an intensive architectural history project being conducted for all front country sites at Wupatki. Specific products include photogrammetric mapping of landforms to produce 20cm contour maps and digital elevation models (DEMs) of the project area. Architectural remains were mapped using GPS base stations to achieve 1cm accuracy. Other architectural features and structures associated with the sites were mapped using trilateration techniques. All products were digitized for use in AutoCAD and GIS applications. In FY 2000, the focus was on mapping Citadel Ruin and Nalakihi Pueblo, two sites with extensive treatment histories but lacking detailed planimetric maps. In addition to these two sites, work initiated in 1999 on Lomaki Pueblo and the Box Canyon Sites was finalized.



Room C, WACA 162 Before Repair, Walnut Canyon National Monument, AZ.

As part of the same cooperative agreement with NAU, NPS archeologists and NAU students conducted intensive architectural documentation projects on three sites at Wupatki. Antelope House Ruin, Kaibab House, and Heiser Ruin were photographed on a wall-by-wall basis. The photos were digitized and annotated in the field to document impacting agents, current condition, and areas of previous treatment. In addition to detailed photography, a documentation and assessment form was completed for each wall. Finally, room maps and cross section profiles were completed as part of the documentation package. In conjunction with field documentation, records research was completed for the three sites and will be incorporated into comprehensive reports.



Room C, WACA 162 After Repair, Walnut Canyon National Monument, AZ.

Finally, emergency treatment was conducted on four front country sites along the Island Trail at Walnut Canyon National Monument. Treatment focused on repairing wall caps, filling voids, repointing mortar joints,

removing rodent infestations, and contouring drainage patterns. Prior to conducting treatment work, sites were mapped, photographed, and original material was assessed for its integrity. This information was compiled in a detailed scope-of-work as part of the compliance process. The sites treated at Walnut Canyon are some of the most heavily visited sites at the monument and are integral in the park's interpretive program.

## **Fort Union National Monument**

### **Assess Prior Stabilization and Bracing of Unstable Walls - \$ 30,000**

When adobe walls weaken, or begin to lean, they are threatened by catastrophic loss in high winds or heavy rains; that is, they fall over. Fort Union received \$30,000 from the Vanishing Treasures initiative in FY 2000 to investigate the early bracing at Fort Union completed during initial stabilization nearly 40 years ago. Project money was also used to assess unbraced, leaning walls and install bracing where necessary to prevent catastrophic wall falls. NPS Denver Service Center engineer Barry Welton visited Fort Union in April, and provided specifications for the installation of rigid braces and cable braces. Welton also provided an Excel template for calculating brace sizing and concrete anchor sizing and placement.

A crew composed of temporary, local craftsmen Nick Romero, Pablo Montoya, and Steve Garcia worked in August and September to rehabilitate older braces and install new ones at carefully selected locations. These craftsmen replaced all the hardware on the existing cable braces, primed and painted all the metal and wooden braces, and installed 28 new or replacement cable and rigid braces.

In every case, the braces were made as unobtrusive as possible. Where feasible, they

were installed on the sides of walls opposite the visitor paths. Where it was necessary to install braces behind door or window openings, the braces were splayed to keep them from view on the opposite side. The crew was able to finish nearly all the bracing tasks identified for FY 2000.



Replacing Braces,  
Fort Union National Monument, NM.

## **Glen Canyon National Recreation Area**

### **Emergency Stabilization at Hi-Boy House Ruin - \$20,000**

Sometime after a 1996 routine monitoring visit to Hi-Boy House (42SA00679), an open masonry site with eleven structures, the 5.9-meter long, two-story high southeastern masonry wall of Structure 2 collapsed. To evaluate the damage and to document the existing condition of the remaining structures, a full architectural documentation and

condition assessment was conducted in 1999, resulting in a treatment and preservation plan.

In March of 2000, recommendations of the 1999 treatment plan were carried out by the site preservation crew from Mesa Verde under the direction of Kathy Fiero. Because of the remote location, access to the site was by helicopter. Preservation activities included wedging of stones in eight structures to stabilize the walls, adding mud to further stabilize areas that were especially vulnerable to collapse, and modifying the drainage around three structures. Debris from the fallen wall was stabilized in place using sterile soil to prevent further shifting. Areas of completed work were noted on the original condition assessment photos and additional before and after photos were taken to document the work. Monitoring has occurred twice since the project was completed and no change in the site's stability and condition has been noted.

## **Grand Canyon National Park**

### **Conduct Condition Assessment of Masonry Archeological Sites - \$125,000**



Documenting Ancestral Puebloan Structures,  
Grand Canyon National Park, AZ.

In FY 2000 Grand Canyon National Park received Vanishing Treasure project funds to complete condition assessments, architectural documentation, mapping, and photographic documentation of masonry archaeological sites located in the park's backcountry. The project is being completed under a cooperative agreement with Northern Arizona University (NAU) and will be conducted through FY2001. Many of the backcountry project sites are located along developed trails, in popular remote backcountry use areas, and are mentioned in several trail guides. The project will document selected sites in Cottonwood Canyon, Upper Ribbon Falls, Dripping Springs, Walhalla Plateau, Walla Valley, Desert View and along the Colorado River Corridor. Sites included in the project vary from granaries to eighteen room cliff structures with partially intact roofs. Condition assessments will be completed for 26 sites, and pre-stabilization documentation will be completed (including total station mapping) for the Bright Angel Ruin. The information obtained through assessment and documentation of these sites will allow park managers to prioritize future preservation actions, and provide the baseline data necessary to develop appropriate preservation plans and treatments.

## **Mesa Verde National Park**

### **Assess Condition of Backcountry Sites - \$100,000**

During FY 2000, Mesa Verde National Park continued the Condition Assessment project originated 1996. For the first time since the inception of this project, we began the season with finalized documentation forms and an established database. This allowed our 6 field personnel to concentrate on data collection. However, 2 major wildfires that

burned in Mesa Verde slowed our progress considerably by keeping us out of the field for nearly 5 weeks.

Despite these distractions, we were able to complete the condition assessment package on 22 alcove sites along the western extent of the park. Many of the sites assessed this year required many weeks of data collection due to their large size, while others could only be accessed by rappel systems. To date, park archeologists have completed condition assessment packages of 105 of the park's 600 alcove sites.

Unlike last year, there were few condition surprises and catastrophic losses of original architecture since the first site recordation. The majority of sites are currently in stable condition with the majority of recommendations for continued monitoring. Only one site is considered to be a high priority for stabilization treatment, while one is a medium priority and two are low priorities.

The Condition Assessment Project was incorporated into the overall operational scheme of the Parks' Site Conservation and Preservation program this year. As a result, for the first time in 4 years we have an infrastructure in place to assist field crews in processing their data. Consequently, all of the condition assessment documentation was entered into the database within a few weeks of collection. This allowed us to conduct a more timely and efficient quality check of our data.

The program operated very smoothly this past fiscal year and we hope to continue building on this consistency and momentum. Vanishing Treasures funds provided the building blocks necessary to launch Mesa Verde's Condition Assessment Project, and the Site Conservation and Preservation Program will continue to carry on and support this very necessary program.

## **Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument**

### **Ruins Stabilization/Documentation - \$95,000**

In May and June 2000, Salinas hired eight seasonal masonry workers to augment the permanent staff of Sam Chavez -Masonry Work Leader, Ramona Lopez-Masonry Worker (VT Hire FY 1998) and Phil Wilson Archeologist (VT hire FY 1999). While this years project focused on emergency stabilization of the 40-foot Mission walls at Quarai, work was also performed on the Puebloan ruins of Quarai and the Mission of Abo. Repairs consisted of photographic documentation and capping and re-pointing of areas previously stabilized. We estimate that the preservation crew placed approximately 25 tons (dry weight) of mortar into the voids and joints in the "back" wall of the Quarai mission. More than an indication of work performed, this figure illustrates the wall's extreme mortar erosion, loss of original fabric and it's potential for catastrophic failure. Extreme fire danger this season prompted diligent vegetation control at all three of the monument's units.

In FY 1999 and 2000, VT funded OSHA scaffold training enabled Salinas personnel to identify safety concerns with our existing scaffold. OSHA training stimulated Salinas to invest in a scaffold system structurally stronger and more appropriate for stabilizing the 30-40 foot high walls of the Spanish Missions. In spring 2000, VT funding was used to purchase scaffolding fall protection equipment for the Staff. We gave some of our older scaffold to Fort Union who can safely use the scaffold to work on lower walls.

Training this season focused on safety and development of a fall protection system that allows our preservation staff to safely



accomplish their work. With this focus, the entire crew, including seasonals, attended scaffold user training in Albuquerque. The permanent staff attended a Primary Access Training (PAT) for scaffold set-up. Our experience with this new scaffold system allowed us to assist Pecos National Historical Park in setting up their newly purchased scaffold. At the season end, Salinas personnel participated in the Annual VT Conference held in Blanding, Utah and conducted a brief training session on fall protection and scaffold use.



Salinas Pueblo Missions Preservation Crew Giving Scaffold Safety Training at 2000 VT Conference, Hovenweep National Monument, UT.

Salinas also worked with Grand Canyon National Park in developing a 3-day hands-on stabilization workshop training. The training, held twice at the Abo Unit, was attended by the Salinas Preservation Crew and 12 archeologists from Northern Arizona University and Grand Canyon NP.

Finally, Salinas staff updated the List of Classified Structures (LCS), identifying changes in the condition listings for each structure. In conjunction with this effort, the staff also installed the ASMIS/VT database and began updating and verifying existing records. During this process, information housed at the New Mexico Archaeological Resource Management Section (ARMS) was incorporated into the Monument's site files.

## **Tumacacori**

### **Preservation of Park's Primary Resources - \$34,600**

As a result of this years funding, Tumacacori National Historical Park was able to hire two seasonal masons to assist park preservation staff accomplish the yearly goals. Nine of the park's historic resources were treated. At Guevavi and Calabazas Mission sites, approximately 110 square feet of fabric were repaired and or capped. Tumacacori's Franciscan Church received preservation treatment on 250 square feet of fabric. The Convento received preservation treatment on 640 square feet of fabric and flooring, while the Cemetery wall received nearly 1250 square feet of intervention and capping. Also, the Granary received 75 square feet of treatment intervention. The Lime Kiln, Historic Acequia and Mortuary Chapel received an additional 175 square feet of combined treatment intervention. The goals of the SEPAS proposal were met, and with these funds, the park was able to procure additional scaffolding components, forms, bricks and materials necessary for mixing and applying mortars.

## Vanishing Treasures



## Zion National Park

### Condition Assessment Report for Cable Mountains - \$5,000

VT Funds received in FY 2000, allowed the park to complete a condition assessment report and conduct stabilization/preservation treatment on the Cable Mountain Draw Works. The Draw Works consists of a wooden structural apparatus that enabled early settlers to lower milled lumber over the rim of Zion Canyon to the valley floor, an elevation drop of approximately 2000 feet. Earlier versions of the Draw Works were struck by lightning and burned. The present structure dates to the early 1920s.

Over the years, the Cable Mountain Draw Works has been in a continuing state of deterioration with only minimal efforts made by the park to improve resource condition. The Draw Works today, due to its unstable condition, presents safety and liability concerns for the park. The Draw Works have

now been thoroughly documented; new, as well as old, structural members have been attached for reinforcement; wood preservative has been applied to all wood surfaces; contouring and vegetation removal completed to address soil erosion and moisture retention; tripping hazards removed; and a safety warning/information sign purchased and installed. The VT funding also allowed the park to buy enough wood preservative for up to two years of application.

Preservation treatment of the Draw Works was accomplished by seasonal cultural resources staff, funded through VT, in consultation with historical architects in the Intermountain Region Support Office – Denver and the Utah Division of State History. A NPS structural engineer provided input as well. While FY 2000 treatments did not address long-term structural stabilization needs, it did provide for better documentation of the structures' condition, rectify some immediate safety concerns, and slow down deterioration processes affecting original fabric.



Cable Mountain Draw Works,  
Zion National Park, UT.

## *A DEFINITION OF VANISHING TREASURES RESOURCES*

### **Vanishing Treasures Resources are defined as a structure or grouping of related structures that:**

- Are in a "ruined" state.
- Have exposed intact fabric (earthen, stone, wood, etc.).
- Are not being used for their original function.
- Occupation and utilization have been interrupted or discontinued for an extended period of time.
- Are located in the arid west.
- Are the resources or part of the resources for which the park was created, or, National Historic Landmark, listed on, or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **EXAMPLES OF VANISHING TREASURES RESOURCES:**

- Architectural remains that have intact historic fabric exposed at or above grade, including: wall alignments, upright slabs, foundations, bins, cists, constructed hearths.
- Sub-grade architecture exposed through excavation or erosion (i.e., pithouses, dugouts, cists, etc.).
- Native American architectural structures (i.e., pueblos, cliff dwellings, hogans, wickiups, ramadas, corrals, earthen architecture, etc.).

- EuroAmerican architectural structures (i.e., churches, convents, forts, ranch-farm structures/homesteads, mine buildings, acequias or related features, kilns, etc.).

### **EXAMPLES OF NON-VANISHING TREASURES RESOURCES:**

- Sites with no exposed architecture or structural remains, (i.e., collapsed, buried, mounded, or otherwise not evident).
- Archaeological or other sites with no architectural remains (i.e., lithic scatters, dumps, campsites, etc).
- Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) and Civil Works Administration (CWA) buildings and features.
- Historic structures which are regularly maintained, and/or adaptively used, and fit within the Historic Structures/List of Classified Structures (LCS) definitions.
- Structures in use as National Park Service facilities (i.e., administrative buildings, trails, bridges, ditches, canals, etc).
- Mine shafts, caves, which do not have architectural/structural features.
- Pictographs, petroglyphs, rock art, etc., except if found in or on architectural structures.

National Park Service or other reconstructed buildings or ruins (i.e., Aztec Great Kiva, Bents Old Fort).

Note: It is acknowledged that often times the traditionally associated communities to whom many of the involved Vanishing Treasures resources/archeological sites hold importance, do not consider them to be unoccupied, out of use, or abandoned. "Ruins" are considered by some groups to be spiritually inhabited and are considered to be "in use" by virtue of being invoked in prayers, songs, stories, etc. They are considered dynamic parts of active cultural systems. While we use the term "ruins" and the associated definition, it is recognize that some communities do not use the term "ruin" nor consider the places to be unoccupied or out of use.

# VANISHING TREASURES YEAR END REPORT

## SECTION 7, ADVISORY AND WORKGROUP ACTIVITIES

**T**his section provides a brief update on the activities and accomplishments of VT's Advisory and Workgroups. It should be noted that most of the effort devoted to these Groups is done by a number of individuals as a secondary or collateral duty. The Program Coordinator is the only exception and is required to dedicate a least 50% of his time to performing program management duties.

### **VT Personnel**

FY 2000 brought some changes in the personnel involved in the technical and leadership side of VT. Changes occurred in the Leadership Committee, Advisory Group and some of the Workgroups. A complete listing of the personnel involved in VT can be found in Table 7.1.

### **Leadership Committee**

The Leadership Committee has seen the retirement of two of its members including Barry Cooper, the former Superintendent at Aztec Ruins National Monument, and Roy Weaver, the former Superintendent at Bandelier National Monument. Barry was one of the original superintendents involved in launching VT. Roy became involved a number of years later but he represents one of the original-founding members of the VT Leadership Committee. We enthusiastically salute both these individuals for their valued contributions to VT and wish them much success in the future.

Nominations were recently solicited for replacements for Barry and Roy. The newly elected members are Ann Rasor, Superintendent of Tumacacori National Historical Park and John Lujan, Superintendent of El Malpais National Monument. Ann and John, Welcome aboard!!!

### **Program Management**

At the close of FY 2000 we saw the departure of VT's first Budget Analyst, Jill Edlund. Jill left us and the primary job that she had with the Flagstaff Area National Monument, to become the Budget Analyst at Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Park. The most notable and valued contribution Jill made was the assistance provided in assuring the fiscal accountability of the VT Initiative, the accuracy of expenditures of VT funds, and the historical tracking of the use and distribution of VT funds. This was most evident during the production of annual budget submittals that are included in the President's budget proposal, and the inquiries made by NPS WASO and interested Congressional staff members. A great deal of the success that VT has enjoyed and the unquestionable reputation that it has for fiscal reporting and accountability can directly be attributed to Jill's commitments and contributions. Good Luck Jill, you'll be missed!

Not to worry, however. We have been successful in replacing Jill with Margaret (Maggs) Rasmussen. Maggs comes to us from the U.S. Geological Society, Biological Resources Division, Colorado Plateau Field Station in Flagstaff, Arizona where she served as the Administrative Officer. Please join us in welcoming Maggs to the VT family.

### **Advisory Group**

The Advisory Group has seen the resignation of two of its membership and more are likely to occur in the next year or so. Early in FY 2000, Mike Schneegas resigned from the Advisory Group after taking a new job at the Flagstaff Areas National Monument, one that did not involve the management of VT resources. The resignation of Mike is particularly important and perhaps a sign of some changes to come to VT. Mike was one

of the original three “resource managers/facility managers” responsible for the creation of the VT Initiative, and certainly was a substantial motivating force responsible for shaping VT into what it is today. The second resignation was Chris Goetze who was one of the first elected members of the Advisory Group. These resignations probably could be considered fortuitous, however, the membership of the Advisory Group is suppose to be cyclic with the introduction of new members occurring every 2-3 years.

Replacements for Mike and Chris have yet to be selected. The selection of the Advisory Group’s members is by nomination by all of the participating VT parks. We expect that the voting process will be initiated sometime in February or early March 2001, with our newly elected members on board shortly thereafter.

### **Workgroups**

There has also been a minor shuffling of members in the various workgroups. Most of these changes are the result of folks changing jobs and no longer having any involvement with VT resources. Some of these changes are addressed in the various Workgroup reports presented below.

### **Database Workgroup**

Over the last several years, the Database Workgroup has made significant progress toward the four goals outlined in the Long Range Plan while taking on new responsibilities such as the Vanishing Treasures web page. Through the course of FY 2000, the Database Workgroup has been somewhat inactive due to the Workgroup’s initial success in accomplishing its goals and to turnover in leadership. Despite the relative inactivity of the Workgroup, there were several accomplishments to report. Updates on the Database Workgroup, its history, and

its activities were presented at the Vanishing Treasures Conference and at the CR2000 Conference. The Vanishing Treasures web page was also updated providing up-to-date information.

### **2001 Goals**

In FY 2001 and beyond the Database Workgroup has been charged with two new goals. The first is to completely revamp the web page to make it a gateway to educate people about the goals and accomplishments of the Vanishing Treasures program, and also to serve as a clearing house of information for NPS preservation specialists working on VT resources. The second goal is to develop a procedure to make the data collected from the VT database more accessible to program leadership for assessing goals and needs. This potentially entails developing a system for data calls and/or submission, and the storage of data.

### **Personnel Changes**

To coincide with this redirection of goals and efforts facing the Database Workgroup, it has become necessary to infuse the Workgroup with new members of varying backgrounds who will bring fresh ideas to tackle the challenges ahead. The new Workgroup members are:

**Rachel Anderson**, Archeologist, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, FY1999 VT Hire.

**Julie Bell**, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park

**Duane Hubbard**, Archeologist, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, FY2000 VT Hire

**Cynthia Williams**, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park, FY2000 VT Hire

**Sayre Hutchison**, Architect, IMRO, Special Consultant

**Terry Childs**, Archeologist, Archeology & Ethnography Program WASO, Special Consultant

The VT Program would like to welcome these new members to the Database Workgroup and the talents and expertise they bring from their varying experiences. Several folks are presently working in parks and bring an end-user perspective yet many have extensive experience with databases and database programming. Sayre Hutchison brings a different perspective to the group coming from the Intermountain Region Office in Denver. He has valuable insights about how data can be implemented in overall program management. In addition, he has extensive experience working with the List of Classified Structures (LCS) database and how it was developed as a web-based database. Finally, Terry Childs from the Archeology & Ethnography Program in Washington D.C., is responsible for implementing and maintaining ASMIS at the national level and is currently Cultural Resources Web Team Leader. Terry has been instrumental in developing and hosting the VT web site. She will play a valuable role in helping the Workgroup revamp its web site in the future. In addition, she has extensive experience developing and organizing data calls at the programmatic level and will be a valuable consultant to the Workgroup on several issues.

There are several Database Workgroup members who have made significant and valued contributions and are responsible for the tremendous amount of success we have enjoyed through the years who are ready to step aside and pass the baton to other folks. All of these individuals have contributed much to the success of the Workgroup, but also to the Vanishing Treasures Program as a whole. Special thanks and recognition are due to these individuals and their contributions:

**Mike Schneegas**, Facility Manager, Flagstaff Area National Monuments

**Sue Eininger**, Archeologist, Santa Fe Support Office

**Jim Rancier**, Archeologist, Lake Meridith National Recreation Area

Despite these whole scale changes, there will be several members staying on the Workgroup. These individuals will be valuable sources of institutional memory maintaining continuity and helping the Workgroup as a whole achieve its goals as we move from one plateau of success to another. While change is never easy, it is necessary for a program of this nature.

### **Career Development Workgroup**

The Career Development Workgroup is charged with formulating and implementing a plan that will result in the recruitment of a qualified and highly skilled workforce, and the retention and continued training of this workforce. Implementation of both aspects will ensure the effectiveness of the Vanishing Treasures Program and the NPS today and in the future.

The workgroup suggests that these goals may be met by providing assistance to parks through the refinement of position descriptions and by providing guidance regarding available recruiting methods. The workgroup also believes that long-term training is best served by developing courses of instruction that combine formal training, mentoring programs (formal and informal), on the job training opportunities, and cooperative training outside of the organization.

In FY 2000, the workgroup sought to:  
(1) Identify areas in which we could assist parks in recruiting and hiring qualified candidates; (2) Develop a formal competency based preservation training program which could be made available to outside agencies, as well as institutions of higher learning; and

(3) Identify and help sponsor essential preservation training until such time as the formal curriculum and training plan can be implemented.

### **Pre-Recruitment and Recruitment Strategies**

This past year, the workgroup identified several aspects of the recruitment and hiring process where we could provide assistance, as needed, to parks filling Vanishing Treasures positions. These aspects include: providing concise and accurate information regarding the range of hiring authorities available to parks; (1) Developing strategies to expand recruitment; (2) Offering assistance with position development to assist program managers in filling positions earlier in the fiscal year; (3) Clarifying the relationship between the Vanishing Treasures Initiative and other programs such as Resource Careers; (4) Assisting parks, as requested, in developing appropriate Vanishing Treasures position management plans; (5) Providing critical review and modification of exiting Vanishing Treasures position descriptions to better reflect the diversity of resources as well as preservation skills required by each park; (6) Ensuring position descriptions and KSAs reflect skills in the core areas of resource documentation, treatment, conservation, and assessment and; and (7) Continuing to work toward appropriate classification and titling of Vanishing Treasures positions to ensure recognition of employee skills and expertise.

In the coming year, the workgroup will continue to refine the recruitment and hiring process, and will be actively working with several parks and personnel specialist for the 2001 hire. We believe that in the coming year there will be substantial improvements in the Vanishing Treasures hiring and recruitment process, as the above issues are addressed.

### **Employee Training and Development**

In developing an effective ruins preservation training program, the variety and complexity of resources must be recognized. Each position within the Vanishing Treasures program faces unique requirements and challenges. Park-based program managers need both practical and management skills, while preservation specialists may be called upon to participate in all levels of assessment, documentation, treatment, conservation, and management. The workgroup, in line with the National Park Service's competency-based training program, views the development of competencies as a systematic approach to developing Vanishing Treasures employees.

Working toward this end, the group views the three types of training previously identified, apprenticeship /mentoring, academic course work, and workshops as integral aspects of a holistic training program. Such a program would include a formal curriculum that accounts for a range of positions, and the diversity of preservation related skills.

This year, the workgroup began identifying various elements of a ruins preservation-training curriculum. However, it quickly became apparent that the task requires the assistance of NPS Training Specialists. The College of Eastern Utah and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer are also in the process of developing a ruins preservation training program and initiated contact with Vanishing Treasures seeking assistance in developing a ruins preservation curriculum.

In the up-coming year, the workgroup will continue working with the College of Eastern Utah and NPS Training Specialists in developing a comprehensive ruins preservation curriculum. Once this is completed it should be a relatively simple process to implement a formal, competency-based NPS, ruins preservation training program. The workgroup expects to make significant progress toward these goals should



have a draft document compiled by the end of the year.

Campus of the College of Eastern Utah. In keeping with the Leadership Committee's goal to forge new relations within and beyond the



Mesa Verde Archeologist Kathy Fiero Discusses Preservation Strategies at the 2000 VT Conference at Hovenweap National Monument, UT.

Service, this years conference included VT parks from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, while also attracting representatives from several non-NPS agencies. These agencies included: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, Utah Parks and Recreation, Navajo Nation Parks and Recreation, National

Forest Service, Utah Division of State History, Hopi Foundation, College of Eastern Utah, and the State

Representative for southeastern Utah.

### **Workshops and Priority Training**

While personnel issues and development of a formal training program are essential goals of the workgroup, we recognize that there is a current and continuing need for annual preservation training, as personnel change and new preservation techniques and methods are developed. With this in mind, the workgroup will work closely with park program managers and preservation specialists to identify and help sponsor essential training (e.g. safety training), and ensure that internal as well as external training opportunities are conveyed to the VT community.

### **Vanishing Treasures Conference**

In October, the third (second annual) VT Conference was held in Blanding, Utah, at the newly dedicated Blanding Arts and Conference Building, on the San Juan

Interest in the Vanishing Treasures Initiative by so many outside agencies is the result of discussions by participants at last year's conference that identified 1) the need for support and involvement from all VT parks, and 2) the need for VT to forge strong partnerships within and outside NPS. In keeping with these two principle themes of the 1999 VT Conference, VT parks in the Southeast Utah Group met with State agencies to craft and implement a cooperative agreement between NPS and the College of Eastern Utah, for establishing a career development and training program aimed specifically at archeological site stabilization. Working with the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer, the College of Eastern Utah, Utah Trust Lands Administration, and National Park Service field and technical personnel, a new curriculum is being developed at the college for archeological site



stabilization. The college anticipates offering a two-year, Associates degree in archeology for site stabilization, and also a 12-month certificate in site stabilization in 2001-2002.

The goal of this partnership is not only to meet the needs of the Vanishing Treasures Initiative, but to bring students from both traditional and non-traditional academic backgrounds, into an academic experience that meets the wide-ranging needs of archeology as a discipline, and also provides an avenue to higher level education beyond the Certificate and Associates level. To this end, the conference was held at the College of Eastern Utah, in Blanding, for the purpose of sharing the professional and technical skills that are the hallmark of Vanishing Treasures with both VT parks and the college. Almost two full days of the conference were devoted to visiting on-site stabilization and recording projects at Hovenweep National Monument, where participants engaged in hands-on stabilization and first-hand documentation and safety workshops, presented by staff from Mesa Verde National Park, the Southeast Utah Group, and Salinas Pueblo Missions.

To place the cultural history of Southeast Utah into perspective, participants also traveled to State Trust Lands with representatives from several State agencies to view a proposed location for the college's stabilization field school. Later, a working dinner hosted by College of Eastern Utah and Utah Parks and Recreation was held at Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum. After a fabulous outdoor dinner, participants toured one of Utah's finest museums, with state-of-the-art laboratories, storage, and archives, that will figure prominently into the development of the college's stabilization curriculum. Throughout the conference, agenda items also included sessions for VT general business, the Guidelines Workgroup, compliance, personnel and hiring, SEPA and ASMIS updates, and presentations by VT parks and other agencies.

The conference was planned and coordinated as a cooperative effort between the Southeast Utah Group, State of Utah, and College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus, with guidance from the VT Management Team and VT Workgroups. Special thanks to conference coordinators Palma Wilson, Eric Brunnemann, Wilson Martin (Deputy Utah SHPO), and Don Larson (College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus) for taking the lead and planning this year's conference, and moving ahead to implement a stabilization curriculum at the San Juan Campus in 2001-2002. Working together with the VT Management Team and Workgroups, the College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus, will offer several stabilization-related workshops in 2001 as the final step toward implementing a stabilization curriculum that will help the college become Utah's center for archeological stabilization, and a strong, active partner in the Vanishing Treasures Initiative.

### **Funding Workgroup**

The efforts of this workgroup were done in conjunction with the VT Leadership Committee and Superintendents from El Morro National Monument and the Flagstaff Area National Monuments.

Similar to last year, the efforts of this work group have been focused on securing and maintaining a funding source specifically dedicated to VT, and providing updates on the status and accomplishments of the Initiative to the National Park Service Washington Office staff and various Congressional members and their staff. Clearly, these efforts have raised the level of awareness of the Vanishing Treasures Program, and have worked to put into place the appropriate mechanisms to insure consistent and increasing levels of funding over the next 10-15 years.

This work group also has the responsibility for developing the criteria for the selection of VT project proposals. In the past, this workgroup and the Advisory Group have accomplished this task jointly. There are, however, changes that are expected to be made in the near future that will affect how projects are selected service wide. This workgroup will be charged with developing the necessary project selection criteria and establishing the interface with any new process that is put into place.

### **Guidelines and Standards Workgroup**

With much regret we have very little to report on the finalization of the VT Ruins Preservation Guidelines. They are, unfortunately, still in draft format. The workgroup leader (who also is the program coordinator) takes direct responsibility for the

final document not being produced. The pressing business of coordination of the VT program has taken priority.

As we've previously indicated, work continues on the final draft document. We hope that it will be distributed sometime during the summer of 2001 for internal NPS review. We expect that partner and stakeholder review will occur during the fall or early winter of 2001. If this timeline can be maintained, it is expected that a final document will be available by the end of the calendar year. A copy of the draft document will be posted on the VT Web Page. The final task of this workgroup will be to integrate this document into the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Management Guidelines. For those interested in seeing a copy of the current draft document, it is posted on the on the VT Web Page.



Todd Metzger, VT Program Coordinator, and Glenn Fulfer, Superintendent Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument and Chair of the VT Leadership Committee, Accept an Award from Robert G. Stanton, Director of the National Park Service, at the Cultural Resources 2000 Conference in Santa Fe. Dwight Pitcaithley, National Park Service Chief Historian, Reads the Award.

# Table 7.1. Vanishing Treasures Personnel

## LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

Glenn Fulfer, Superintendent, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument – **Chair**  
Jerry Rogers, Assistant to the Director – **Executive Officer**  
Sam Henderson, Superintendent, Flagstaff Area National Monuments  
John Lujan, Superintendent, El Malpais National Monument  
Ann Rasor, Superintendent, Tumacacori National Monument  
Larry Wiese, Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park  
**Butch Wilson, Superintendent, Chaco Cultural National Historic Park**

## *Program Management*

Todd R. Metzger, Chief, Division of Resources Management, Flagstaff Area National Monuments – **Program Coordinator**  
Margaret Rasmussen, Budget Analyst, Flagstaff Area National Monuments – **Program Budget Analyst**

## ADVISORY GROUP

Dabney Ford, Chief, Division of Resources Management, Chaco Culture National Historical Park  
Larry Nordby, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park  
Judy Reed, Chief, Division of Cultural Resources Management, Pecos National Historical Park  
David Yubeta, Exhibit Specialist, Tumacacori National Historical Park  
Vice Mike Schneegas Position, Vacant  
Vice Chris Goetze Position, Vacant

## DATABASE WORKGROUP

Al Remley, Archeologist, Flagstaff Area National Monuments – Workgroup Leader  
Rachel Anderson, Archeologist, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, FY1999 VT Hire.  
Julie Bell, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park  
Duane Hubbard, Archeologist, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, FY2000 VT Hire  
Cynthia Williams, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park, FY2000 VT Hire  
Sayre Hutchison, . Historical Architect, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Terry Childs, Archeologist, Archeology & Ethnography Program WASO, Special Consultant  
Dabney Ford, Chief, Division of Resources Management, Chaco Culture National Historical Park  
**Bob Hartzler, Exhibit Specialist, Fort Union National Monument**

## Career Development Workgroup

Phil Wilson, Archeologist, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument – Workgroup Leader  
Adrienne Anderson, Archeologist, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Kaisa Barthuli, Archeological Technician, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Julie Bell, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park  
Eric Brunneman, Archeologist, Canyonlands National Park  
John Crowley, Assistant Regional Director, Human Resources, Intermountain Region  
Sayre Hutchison, Historical Architect, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Roger Waters, Administrative Officer, Carlsbad Caverns National Park

## FUNDING WORKGROUP

Dabney Ford, Chief, Division of Resources Management, Chaco Culture National Historical Park – Work group Leader  
Sue Eininger, Archeologist, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Jack Burns, Archeologist, Zion National Park  
**Kathy Fiero, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park**  
Regina Heiner, Facility Manager, Fort Davis National Historic Site  
Judy Reed, Chief, Division of Resources Management, Pecos National Historical Park

## GUIDELINES AND DEFINITIONS WORKGROUP

Todd R. Metzger, Chief, Division of Resources Management, Flagstaff Area National Monuments – Work group Leader  
Adrienne Anderson, Archeologist, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Glen Henderson, Superintendent, Tuzigoot and Montezuma Castle National Monuments  
Sayre Hutchison, Historical Architect, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Larry Nordby, Archeologist, Mesa Verde National Park  
**Scott Travis, Archeologist, Southern Arizona Group Office**  
David Yubeta, Exhibit Specialist, Tumacacori National Historical Park

## EXECUTIVE ADVISORS

Cec Matic, Public Affairs Officer, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Ernst Ortega, Superintendent, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe  
Rodd Wheaton, Assistant Regional Director, Cultural Resources, Intermountain Region