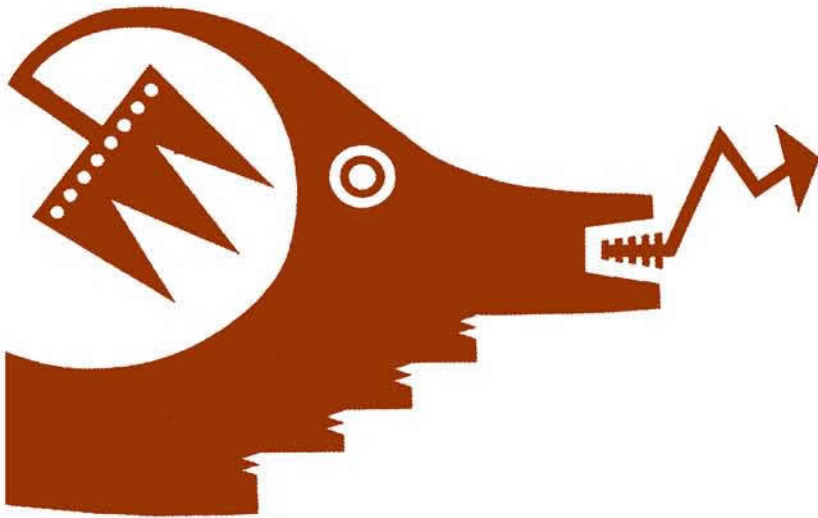


The Archaeological Conservancy

2011 Annual Report





5301 Central Avenue NE, Suite 902
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108-1517
(505) 266-1540

Board of Directors

Gordon Wilson, *New Mexico*, Chairman
Cecil F. Antone, *Arizona*
Carol Condie, *New Mexico*
Donald Craib, *Virginia*
Janet Creighton, *Washington*
Jerry Golden, *Colorado*, Treasurer
W. James Judge, *Colorado*
Jay T. Last, *California*
Leslie Masson, *Massachusetts*
Mark Michel, *New Mexico*, (*ex officio*)
Dorinda Oliver, *New York*
Rosamond Stanton, *Montana*

Officers

Mark Michel, *President*
James B. Walker, *Vice-President and Secretary*
Paul Gardner, *Vice-President*
Tione Joseph, *Chief Financial Officer*

Conservancy Staff

Mark Michel, *President and CEO*
Tione Joseph, *Business Manager*
Lorna Wolf, *Membership Director*
Sarah Shuler, *Special Projects Director*

Regional Offices and Directors

Jim Walker, *Southwest Regional Director*
5301 Central Avenue NE, Suite 902
Albuquerque, NM 87108
(505) 266-1540

Paul Gardner, *Midwest Regional Director*
3620 North High Street, Suite 307
Columbus, OH 43214
(614) 267-1100

Andy Stout, *Eastern Regional Director*
8 East 2nd Street, Suite 101
Frederick, MD 21701
(301) 682-6359

Jessica Crawford, *Southeast Regional Director*
315 Locust Street
P.O. Box 270
Marks, MS 38646
(662) 326-6465

Cory Wilkins, *Western Regional Director*
517 State Street
Wheatland, CA 95629
(530) 592-9797

American Archaeology Magazine

Michael Bawaya, *Editor*
Tamara Stewart, *Assistant Editor*
Vicki Marie Singer, *Art Director*



The Archaeological Conservancy

5301 Central Avenue NE, Suite 902
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108-1517
(505) 266-1540

December 31, 2011

Letter from the President

Since its beginning over 30 years ago, The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired more than 430 endangered archaeological sites across the country. 2011 was a successful year for the Conservancy, as we continued our mission to preserve significant sites across the United States.

This year, the Conservancy continued our commitment to educating the public about the importance of archaeological sites. The preserves we protect are available to the public for guided tours, to descendants of the American Indians who once inhabited the sites, and to archaeologists and other qualified researchers for study. In addition to this, we host lectures around the country for our members and the general public.

Our membership has reached 23,000, almost doubling since publication of our magazine, *American Archaeology*, began fourteen years ago. Major funding for the Conservancy comes from our members, as well as from corporations, foundations, and special individual contributions. Income from our permanent Endowment Fund supplements regular fundraising. Often we raise money locally to purchase sites in a particular community. In emergency situations, we borrow from our revolving Preservation Fund.

The ancient people of North America left virtually no written records of their cultures. Clues that might someday solve the mysteries of prehistoric America are still missing, and when a ruin is destroyed by looters, or leveled for a shopping center, precious information is lost. By permanently preserving endangered ruins, we are ensuring they will be here for future generations to study and enjoy.

Our dedicated staff, enthusiastic Board of Directors, and generous donors all contributed to making 2011 a great year. We look forward to making 2012 even more successful.

Sincerely,

Mark Michel
President

Mission Statement



The Archaeological Conservancy is a non-profit organization established in 1980 to acquire and preserve America's most important archaeological sites. Because the majority of endangered sites are on private property, they are not protected by law and are subject to destruction at the whim of their owners.

In order to save archaeological sites throughout the nation, the Conservancy:

- Identifies the most important endangered sites;
- Acquires the property by purchase, gift, or bargain sale to charity;
- Secures the property and stabilizes the cultural resources in situ;
- Manages the archaeological preserve as part of a long-term plan;
- Educates the general public and local officials about the destruction of our cultural heritage and how we can preserve what remains.

2011 ACQUISITIONS

Since its beginning in 1980, the Conservancy has acquired more than 430 endangered sites in 42 states across America. These preserves range in size from less than an acre to more than 1,500 acres. They include the earliest habitation sites in North America, a 19th-century frontier army post, and nearly every major cultural period in between. In 2011, the Conservancy rescued the following endangered sites

Cade Archaeological District (Wisconsin)

The Archaeological Conservancy has partnered with the Mississippi Valley Conservancy (MVC) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to acquire 70 acres along the Bad Axe River in southwestern Wisconsin. The property, the Bernice Cade farm, is the central portion of the Cade Archaeological District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The property has several significant archaeological resources including two effigy mound groups, two late prehistoric habitation sites, and an unexplored rockshelter that shows signs of prehistoric occupation.

The two well-preserved effigy mound groups are located in the wooded slopes overlooking the river. Effigy Mounds date from about A.D. 750 to 1100 and are primarily found in Wisconsin. About 85 percent of Wisconsin's effigy mounds have been destroyed, so the Cade property is "an opportunity to preserve what has become a rare and unique resource," according to Joe Tiffany, Director of the Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

Plum Creek (Louisiana)

Located in Ouachita Parish, in northeastern Louisiana, the Plum Creek site is a Middle Archaic Period (ca. 3500 B.C.) site that is located in an area known for its mound sites from this period. Plum Creek was named for the timber company that previously owned the site, and it was discovered by Bryan Davis and later investigated by Louisiana Regional Archaeologists Joe Saunders and Recca Bamberg-Jones in 1997.

Although there is no mound at Plum Creek, the evidence of its occupation resembles those of Watson Brake and Frenchman's Bend Mounds, two of the region's large archaic mound sites. Bulverde, Carrollton, Ellis, Sinner, and Evans projectile points have been discovered there, as they have at other Archaic sites in northeast Louisiana. The site is also covered with fire-cracked rocks, which are commonly found at Archaic sites. These rocks were heated for cooking, which caused them to fracture.

Walraven (Florida)

The Walraven Shell Midden is located in the middle of the St. Johns River on picturesque Drayton Island in northeast Florida. The 30-acre site was recently donated to the Conservancy by a private party. The site has been the home of numerous prehistoric peoples, most of whom existed during the Middle to Late Woodland periods from approximately 500 B.C. to European contact, around A.D. 1565.

The shell midden consists mainly of the remains of various types of mollusks that were eaten by the people living at Walraven. Archaeologist Chris Newman of Archaeological Consultants, Inc., a cultural resource management firm in Florida, and several island landowners visited the site in June of last year to determine its occupation and boundaries.

Thunderbird (Virginia)



The Thunderbird site, located along the Shenandoah River near Front Royal in northwestern Virginia, was discovered in the late 1960s by members of the Archeological Society of Virginia. It became one of the best-known Paleo-Indian sites in North America due to the pioneering work of the late William Gardner, an archaeologist at the Catholic University of America, who excavated the site from 1970 through 1986.

Gardner's research revealed that Thunderbird was part of what he referred to as the Flint Run Paleoindian Complex, a series of related Paleo-Indian and Early

Archaic quarry, processing, and occupation sites, including the Flint Run jasper quarry, that are located on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. Gardner's work at Thunderbird led to the understanding that quarry-associated base camps are a major characteristic of Paleo-Indian sites in Eastern North America, and descriptions of the Flint Run Complex are found in every major textbook on North American archaeology.

Dresden Falls (Maine)

The Dresden Falls Archaic site (8000 – 3000 B.C.) is the largest and most intensively occupied Early-to-Middle Archaic site in Maine, and it has yielded more stone artifacts from this period than any other site in the state. The site was discovered about 20 years ago by artifact collectors who reported finding stone tools in a plowed field.

In 2008, Maine Historic Preservation Commission archaeologist Arthur Spiess received permission from the landowners to



conduct the first professional excavations at the site. In addition to recovering Middle Archaic projectile points and slate knife fragments, he found intact hearths and garbage pits buried a foot beneath the surface. Charcoal from one pit was radiocarbon dated to 7,000 years ago. "At over 15 acres in size, this is one of the largest Early and Middle Archaic sites in northern New England," said Spiess.

Sims' Place (Louisiana)

Covering an area of approximately 32 acres in St. Charles Parish in southern Louisiana, the Sims' Place site is one of the largest prehistoric mound sites in the Louisiana Delta, a coastal wetland area built up by soil deposited by the Mississippi River as it enters the Gulf of Mexico. Named for the family that owned the site for many years, Sims' Place originally contained five mounds. Two were destroyed by the construction of a road and a railroad track, and most of a third was leveled while building a house. The other two, Mounds A and B, remain. Mound B, which is approximately seven feet tall, stands in a pasture. Mound A is in a cemetery and several historic graves rest on top of it. The Conservancy recently acquired 60 percent ownership in Mound B and the surrounding four acres.

Rogers (Connecticut)

The Rogers site is located along the banks of the Quinebaug River in Lisbon, in southeast Connecticut. The site, which is named after the family that owns the land, was inhabited during the Late and Terminal Archaic periods (4000 to 1700 B.C.).



The site was first discovered in 2005, when the Rogers family gave some friends permission to look for "Indian artifacts." The

Rogers soon became concerned when they saw that over 300 stone projectile points had been unearthed; together with two unusual stone carved pendants, one in the shape of a human face, and the other resembling a caterpillar.

Roper's Walk (Colorado)

Much of southeast Colorado consists of dry mesas marked by deep canyons cut through sedimentary rocks by tributaries of the Arkansas River. Beginning in the 1930s, archaeologists recorded a number of prehistoric sites in the region that were usually located on elevated areas of the landscape near water sources. The sites often featured a cluster of rock slabs and pillars arranged in circles that appeared to be the bases of houses. The house walls and roof could have been made of perishable brush that was plastered with mud. Side-notched projectile points were commonly found there. Radiocarbon dates suggest these sites were occupied from A.D. 1100 to 1450.

The people who inhabited these sites are known as the Panhandle Aspect culture. This culture, which was defined by archaeologist Alex Krieger in 1946, also occupied sites in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The Panhandle Aspect has three regional variations known as Antelope Creek, Optima, and Apishapa. Due to the limited amount of archaeological research in the region, little is known about these variants.

For the past eight years, archaeological student Chaz Evans has been hiking southeast Colorado's canyons and mesas and recording archaeological sites. In 2003 he found Roper's Walk, an Apishapa village built above a tributary of the Arkansas River. The site takes its name from the Ropers, a pioneer ranching family that lived nearby.

Newton-Hopper (New York)

The Newton-Hopper site, named after the farmers that owned this land when the site was first recorded, has been visited throughout prehistory by Native Americans. Projectile points dating back thousands of years have been found here, and it's also the location of a Late Woodland period village, inhabited from A.D. 1550 to 1570. The 18th-century Seneca chief, Big Kettle, from the Buffalo Creek Reservation, may also be buried here.

Located near the Town of Elma in western New York, Newton-Hopper is the oldest of a series of villages inhabited during the Late Woodland period. It sits atop a bluff overlooking a large creek, a position that was easy to defend. "The Newton-Hopper site is among the more enigmatic Late Woodland village sites" in the area, said Douglas Perrelli, an archaeologist at the University of Buffalo. It, and other nearby sites, have been largely ignored since the 1960s and '70s, when they were explored by avocational and professional archaeologists.

Prospect Hill Plantation (Mississippi)

Prospect Hill was a large plantation that was established in the early 1800s by Captain Isaac Ross, a Revolutionary War veteran. Accompanied by his family and a group of slaves, Ross moved from South Carolina to southwest Mississippi, where they turned Prospect Hill into a prosperous cotton plantation at a time when the industry was benefiting from the invention of the gin. Ross was a member of the Mississippi Colonization Society, which advocated "repatriating" freed slaves to what is now Liberia. Ross' will decreed that Prospect Hill be sold and his slaves who chose to emigrate to Liberia be freed. Their resettlement was to be funded by the proceeds from the sale. However, his grandson, Isaac Ross Wade, contested the will in court, seeking to prevent the sale of the plantation and the freeing of the slaves. The case was tied up in litigation for a decade, during which time the house was burned during a slave uprising in April, 1845. A young girl died in the fire, and a group of slaves who were accused of orchestrating the uprising were executed on the plantation grounds.

Garcia Canyon Pueblito (New Mexico)

The love for archaeology motivated Norma Garrett to buy and protect Garcia Canyon Pueblito, perched atop a steep mesa in a residential subdivision. The Conservancy purchased the site with POINT-4 emergency acquisition funds.

An educator for over 30 years, and now a social worker, Garrett has spent her life in the American Southwest serving others. "I have deep respect for all things traditional Navajo," Garrett said. For over a decade, she has been "trying to learn all I can about the belief system and philosophy" of the Navajo.



This passion began in 1998, when she visited archaeological sites in New Mexico's Dinetah region, where the Navajo creation story is focused. "Garcia Pueblito was the first site I saw, at dawn with orange and yellow light reflecting off the mesa and the pueblito." The site was in a subdivision that was being developed by Ideal Investments, and Garrett noticed a sign stating the lots beneath the mesa on which the pueblito stands were for sale. She bought them shortly thereafter.

Rosenstock (Maryland)

Located in Frederick, Maryland, the Rosenstock site contains the remains of a Late Woodland period village that radiocarbon dating



indicates was inhabited sometime between A.D. 1300-1450. Recently, Aldi Inc. (Maryland), the City of Frederick, and the Conservancy partnered to preserve the site. Aldi Inc. (Maryland) generously donated the land containing the site, the

City of Frederick assisted in obtaining access to the property, and the Conservancy is taking care of the associated costs, ownership, and ongoing management of the property as a preserve. All the partners were pleased to be involved in this effort. "The City of Frederick is dedicated to the conservation of our significant historical and archaeological resources and we were happy to work with The Archaeological Conservancy and Aldi Inc. (Maryland) to help make this project possible," said Frederick alderman Kelly Russell.

Cahokia Mound 2 and East St. Louis Mounds (Illinois)

The American Bottom, the approximately 175 square-mile expanse of Mississippi River floodplain opposite Saint Louis, Missouri, was the location of the greatest florescence of the Mississippian Culture. Scores of Mississippian towns were located there, many of them quite large. The largest, Cahokia Mounds, possessed over

100 mounds with the largest, Monks Mound, reaching 100 feet in height and covering 14 acres at the base.

Only about five miles east of Cahokia was the East Saint Louis Mound complex, encompassing about 45 mounds. The Conservancy has worked over the years to preserve important American Bottom sites and it has recently completed two more acquisitions. At East Saint Louis, the Conservancy purchased two city lots for a bargain-basement price of \$750 at a tax auction. While the lots were not attractive to real estate speculators, they are contiguous to our East Saint Louis preserve and well within the prehistoric ceremonial area. Their research potential is quite high. After three years of negotiation, the Conservancy was also able to acquire Cahokia Mound 2 and the surrounding acre for \$30,000.

Massey Springs (Kentucky)

The Green River Valley in Western Kentucky is a region rich with archaeological sites, including Mammoth Cave and the renowned shell mounds. Sacred circle and conical mound earthworks are found throughout Kentucky, but hilltop enclosures are less common. There are roughly 20 hilltop enclosure earthworks scattered throughout the state, and the Conservancy, with the help of local archaeologists, is working to make sure one of the most important of these features is permanently preserved. The Massey Springs Hilltop Enclosure is perched high on a bluff overlooking a bend in the Green River, and it boasts beautiful views of the surrounding valley. It consists of two gateways, walls, mounds, and borrow pits, and it probably dates to the Middle Woodland Period, around A.D. 500. Large rock shelters hug the cliffs below the earthwork, and they were likely utilized by the Native Americans who built the feature.

2011 TOURS

For more than 20 years, the Conservancy has conducted tours ranging in length from four days to two weeks. Expert guides always accompany our tours, providing unique insights about the places we visit. Tour regions include the American Midwest, Southeast, Southwest, and East, as well as Mexico and Central and South America.

Maya of Chiapas and Tabasco

February 9-19, 2011

This tour took us to some of the more out-of-the-way but spectacular Maya ruins in southern Mexico that flourished between A.D. 300 and 900. We began in the tropical lowlands and ended in the fabulous highlands of Chiapas among the modern Maya people. We saw tremendous pyramids, unbelievable sculptures and murals, and modern arts and crafts. We began our adventure with a visit to the major Olmec site of La Venta, with its earthen pyramid. We then visited Comalcalco, Palenque, Bonampak, and Yaxchilán. Then we left the tropical lowlands for a long climb into the Chiapas mountains to the large Maya center of Toniná. The site is dominated by its acropolis, which rises in terraces and buildings some 233 feet up the side of a steep hill. We continued climbing to reach the colonial town of San Cristóbal de las Casas where we spent two nights. We then visited the charming Tzotzil Maya villages of San Juan Chamula and Zinacantán. Our guide was noted Maya scholar John Henderson of Cornell University.

Belize and Tikal

March 13-23, 2011

Our tour began on the coast of Belize, where we toured Belize City, saw Altun Ha, and took a boat ride up the New River to Lamanaí, a Maya trading center established before Christ and occupied until A.D. 1641. From the coast, we traveled to the inner reaches of the country and explored the splendid mountaintop palace of Cahal Pech. A ferry ride took us to the ruins of Xunantunich, once an important trading center. There we toured El Castillo, a classic example of the Maya technique of constructing a pyramid over an older pyramid. From Xunantunich we visited the recently excavated ceremonial site of Caracol, the largest Maya site in Belize. We also visited Yaxhá, a city 19 miles southeast of Tikal that features an impressive series of plazas and platform groups. At Tikal, we spent two days exploring one of the most magnificent Maya centers situated in the Petén rain forest. Thought to have had a population exceeding 75,000, Tikal once spanned an area of more than 25 square miles. John Henderson led this tour.

Colonial Chesapeake

May 1-8, 2011

From early European settlements to later Colonial capitals, the Chesapeake Bay region has played an important role in the founding and development of our nation. We spent the week exploring the area's rich and diverse historic culture. Our exciting journey took us from Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in North America, to the historic shipping city of Alexandria, Virginia, where tobacco merchants once dominated the shores of the Potomac River. Along the way, we visited the first capital of Maryland, St. Mary's City, explored the bay-front town of Annapolis, stopped in at Mount Vernon, and

experienced the colonial flavor of Williamsburg. During our adventure, local scholars joined us to share their expertise and explain how archaeology has assisted them in interpreting the region's past.

San Juan River Trip

May 10-17, 2011

We enjoyed a river adventure through the heartland of the Anasazi world. From the vantage point of Utah's San Juan River, we experienced one of the most scenic regions of the Southwest. We began our adventure with two full days on land visiting sites, then we boarded our boats and for the next four days floated down the San Juan River, making frequent stops to visit Anasazi ruins that can be reached only by water. At night we camped under the spectacular Southwestern sky.

Chaco Canyon in Depth

September 17-25, 2011

We explored the vast cultural system of Chaco Canyon and the extensive network of outlying communities that developed in northwestern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado from A.D. 800 to 1140. We visited Pueblo Bonito and other spectacular great houses in Chaco Canyon as well as the great kiva at Casa Rinconada. We hiked to some of the most spectacular and remote sites in the canyon.

This tour offered the opportunity to visit many of the most important outlying communities that are integral parts of the entire Chacoan complex still being uncovered by researchers. Scholars are still struggling to understand how this vast system developed and operated, and why it suddenly collapsed around 1140.

To complete the experience, we spent two memorable nights camping in Chaco Canyon, and we also toured the modern day Pueblo of Acoma. Some of the leading Chaco experts joined us.

Cliff Dwellers

September 26-October 6, 2011

These dwellings, with their walls, windows, towers, and kivas tucked neatly into sandstone cliffs, rank among the most amazing archaeological sites anywhere. More than 700 years ago, the Anasazi and Sinagua cultures of the Four Corners region called these cliff dwellings home. Warm and dry during the winter, the secluded pueblos may also have protected villagers from attacking enemies.

Departing from Phoenix, we traveled north through the Verde Valley, Sedona, Oak Creek Canyon, and Flagstaff to Monument Valley and Mesa Verde. We saw the cliff dwellings of Montezuma Castle, Cliff Palace, and the White House Ruin, just to name a few. The trip also included a visit to Lorenzo Hubbell's historic trading post, a stop at Second Mesa at Hopi, a jeep tour of Canyon de Chelly, and walking tours of some of the Conservancy's most significant preserves, including Yellow Jacket Pueblo and Atkeson Pueblo at Oak Creek.

2011 RESEARCH

All Conservancy preserves are open for research by qualified scholars. Here are some of the research projects that took place on Conservancy preserves in 2011.

Fort Tombeche (Alabama) – Led by Dr. Ashley Dumas, the University of West Alabama, who partnered with the Conservancy to purchase Fort Tombeche, conducted shovel testing and mapping on the recently purchased 22 acre tract at the Fort. The work was done in April of 2011.

Shavano Valley Rock Art Site (Colorado) – Volunteers, assisted by TAC staff, conducted an archaeological survey in April 2011 of the northern half of the property where the Shavano Valley Rock Art Site is located in Montrose County, Colorado. The archaeological site information that was obtained provided new information on the extent of the cultural resources present on the property. This information was then used by TAC staff to prepare a revised National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the archaeological site.

Barton Site (Maryland) – Members of the Western Maryland Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Maryland and scholars and students from Towson State University completed another field season at this large village site in western Maryland. The periphery of the Susquehannock component, a Contact-period settlement, was further defined.

Carson Mounds (Mississippi) – Throughout 2011, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the University of Mississippi continued its salvage of burials and excavation of features that were disturbed by land-leveling that took place prior to the Conservancy obtaining an easement on 3 acres at the Carson Mounds site in Mississippi. Jayur Meta, a PhD student at Tulane University, conducted excavations on the Conservancy's Mound B at the Carson site. A 2 meter by 2 meter unit was placed in the west side of the mound to expose mound construction episodes. This work will serve as the basis of Meta's dissertation.

San Marcos Pueblo (New Mexico) - Students and faculty with the Summer of Applied Geophysical Experience (SAGE) group continued their geophysical investigations using ground penetrating radar, seismic refraction, magnetometry, and electromagnetic techniques.

Wells Petroglyphs (New Mexico) - Volunteers coordinated by the community based action group Vecinos del Rio continued their rock art recording project which was focused on the petroglyphs on the preserve and adjacent areas of Mesa Prieta.

Mary Rinn (Pennsylvania) – Geophysical survey and limited test excavations were undertaken by Donna Smith and Dr. Bev Chiarulli of Indiana University of Pennsylvania. The work is part of a project to evaluate the effectiveness of geophysical surveying methods in identifying Historic Period stockade and Prehistoric Period palisade lines.

Squirrel Hill (Pennsylvania) – Dr. Bev Chiarulli, of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, conducted magnetometer surveys of this Late Prehistoric Period site. The survey is the initial stage of a proposed multi-year project to develop a National Register multiple-property nomination for Late Prehistoric villages associated with the Johnston Phase of the Monongahela culture.

Gault Site (Texas) – Dr. Michael Collins, director of the Gault School of Archaeological Research, continued with ongoing excavations at the Gault site.

Pamplin Pipe Factory (Virginia) - The Conservancy worked with the Archaeological Society of Virginia, the Council of Virginia Archaeologists and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to excavate trenches on the site in anticipation of utility work.

2011 LECTURES

As part of the Conservancy's public outreach program, we sponsor lectures around the country. This is an excellent opportunity to reach out to our members.

March – May 2011 – Ancient Sites and Ancient Stories 2011

Working with Southwest Seminars, this Santa Fe lecture series was held every Monday for three months and featured eleven prominent archaeologists and scholars.

October 2011 – Rock Art Lecture Series

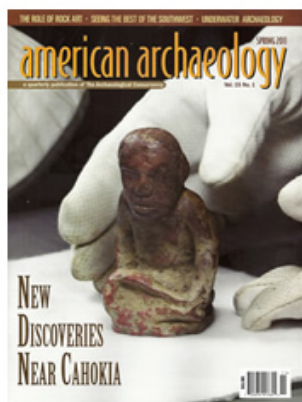
Our three-part series discussed Rock Art and included: Polly Schaafsma, Research Associate, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico; Katherine Wells, Author, Conservationist and Mixed Media Artist; and Dr. David Whitley, Author, Archaeologist and Principal at ASM Affiliates, Inc.

December 2011 – Pueblo Lecture

We hosted a lecture on the Roper's Walk site by archaeologist, Chaz Evans in Pueblo, Colorado.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY MAGAZINE

The Conservancy's 23,000 members received our quarterly magazine American Archaeology. Launched in 1997, American Archaeology is the only magazine devoted exclusively to the rich diversity of archaeology in the Americas. By sharing new discoveries, national news, events, and Conservancy successes, the magazine makes learning about ancient America as exciting as it is essential. It can be found in bookstores like Barnes and Noble across the United States. The Conservancy also distributes the magazine at archaeology meetings and other events.



THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2010 AND 2011

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
REVENUE, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT		
Contributions (notes 13 & 14)		
Cash	\$ 2,789,255	\$ 2,285,119
Non-cash contributions of investment securities	333,650	335,753
Non-cash contributions of archaeological sites	3,030,200	1,202,442
Total contributions	<u>6,153,105</u>	<u>3,823,314</u>
Seminars	403,079	480,923
Interest and dividend income	120,133	85,288
Net realized and unrealized gains on investment securities	79,903	129,830
American Archaeology Magazine sales & advertising revenue	37,891	47,067
Archaeology site rental income	17,554	15,466
Gain on disposition of archaeological sites	2,634	44,042
Total unrestricted revenues, gains and other support	<u>6,814,299</u>	<u>4,625,930</u>
Net assets released from restriction	53,000	65,004
Total	<u>6,867,299</u>	<u>4,690,934</u>
EXPENSES		
Program services	2,203,208	2,083,207
Supporting services:		
Management and general	187,035	155,004
Fundraising	228,516	133,114
Total expenses	<u>2,618,759</u>	<u>2,371,325</u>
Increase in unrestricted net assets	<u>4,248,540</u>	<u>2,319,609</u>
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
Contributions	148,500	-
Net realized and unrealized gains on endowment fund investment securities	176,507	168,214
Interest and dividend income on endowment fund	27,751	17,024
Endowment fund appropriations for expenditure	(53,000)	(65,004)
Increase in temporarily restricted net assets	<u>299,758</u>	<u>120,234</u>
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	4,548,298	2,439,843
NET ASSETS, beginning of year	<u>29,892,969</u>	<u>27,453,126</u>
NET ASSETS, end of year	<u>\$ 34,441,267</u>	<u>\$ 29,892,969</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
STATEMENTS OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2010

	Program Services			Supporting Services		
	Acquisition, Conservation & Management	Education	Total	Management & General	Fund Raising	Total
Salaries & benefits (note 10):						
Albuquerque office	\$ 502,009	\$ 55,779	\$ 557,788	\$ 83,668	\$ 55,779	\$ 697,235
Regional offices	<u>324,391</u>	<u>36,043</u>	<u>360,434</u>	<u>54,065</u>	<u>36,044</u>	<u>450,543</u>
Total salaries and benefits	826,400	91,822	918,222	137,733	91,823	1,147,778
Education:						
Educational communications	208,910	128,243	337,153	-	6,812	343,965
Seminars	-	320,383	320,383	-	-	320,383
American Archaeology Magazine	-	170,807	170,807	-	18,979	189,786
Total education expenses	<u>208,910</u>	<u>619,433</u>	<u>828,343</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,791</u>	<u>854,134</u>
Archaeological site expenses:						
Taxes and legal fees	64,144	-	64,144	-	-	64,144
Maintenance expenses	25,553	9,987	35,540	-	-	35,540
Interest expense	3,951	439	4,390	-	-	4,390
Other	<u>186</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>186</u>
Total archaeological site expenses	93,834	10,426	104,260	-	-	104,260
Other expenses:						
Regional office expenses	70,106	7,790	77,896	-	4,100	81,996
Annuity payments (note 6)	41,668	4,630	46,298	-	-	46,298
Travel & meals	29,087	3,232	32,319	1,795	1,795	35,909
Rent & utilities (note 11)	23,441	2,604	26,045	3,907	2,604	32,556
Office supplies & expenses	13,559	1,507	15,066	2,260	1,506	18,832
Insurance expense	12,122	1,347	13,469	2,020	1,347	16,836
Professional services	10,615	1,179	11,794	1,769	1,180	14,743
Telephone expense	6,136	682	6,818	1,023	681	8,522
Board expenses	-	-	-	3,430	2,287	5,717
Depreciation expense	<u>2,409</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>2,677</u>	<u>1,067</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,744</u>
Total expenses	<u>\$ 1,338,287</u>	<u>\$ 744,920</u>	<u>\$ 2,083,207</u>	<u>\$ 155,004</u>	<u>\$ 133,114</u>	<u>\$ 2,371,325</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
SCHEDULE 1
SCHEDULES OF LAND ACTIVITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2010 AND 2011

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Archaeological sites held for conservation:		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 26,657,778	\$ 25,690,342
Acquisitions:		
Contributions of land	1,363,200	357,502
Cash paid	525,291	339,790
Transfer from archaeological sites in process of acquisition	<u>2,635,055</u>	<u>284,276</u>
	31,181,324	26,671,910
Dispositions and donations:		
Sales and dispositions of archaeological sites	<u>-59,345</u>	<u>(14,132)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 31,121,979</u>	<u>\$ 26,657,778</u>
Archaeological sites in process of acquisition:		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 107,077	\$ 84,490
Acquisitions:		
Contributions of land	1,667,000	76,440
Cash paid	<u>1,022,992</u>	<u>230,423</u>
	<u>2,689,992</u>	<u>306,863</u>
	<u>2,797,069</u>	<u>391,353</u>
Transfer of archaeological sites held for conservation	-2,635,055	(284,276)
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-2,635,055</u>	<u>(284,276)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 162,014</u>	<u>\$ 107,077</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
SCHEDULE 2
SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR
ACQUISITION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2011

	Program	<u>Supporting Services</u>		
	<u>Services</u>	Management	Fund	
		<u>& General</u>	<u>Raising</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries & benefits (note 10):				
Albuquerque office	\$ 44,862	\$ 122,350	\$ 108,756	\$ 275,967
Regional offices	42,652	8,794	4,397	55,843
Total salaries and benefits	<u>87,513</u>	<u>131,144</u>	<u>113,153</u>	<u>331,810</u>
Education:				
Educational communications	-	-	-	-
Seminars	-	-	-	-
American Archaeology Magazine	-	-	-	-
Total education expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Archaeological site expenses:				
Taxes and legal fees	60,238	-	-	60,238
Maintenance expenses	52,838	-	-	52,838
Interest expense	16,992	-	-	16,992
Other	2,032	-	-	2,032
Total archaeological site expenses	<u>132,100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,100</u>
Other expenses:				
Regional office expenses	8,668	2,709	903	12,279
Annuity payments (note 6)	4,080	-	-	4,080
Travel & meals	2,391	3,678	3,065	9,135
Rent & utilities (note 11)	2,292	3,526	2,939	8,757
Office supplies & expenses	1,620	2,492	2,077	6,189
Insurance expense	648	6,478	3,239	10,365
Professional services	94	11,619	-	11,713
Telephone expense	693	1,067	888	2,648
Board expenses	-	4,762	3,175	7,937
Depreciation expense	329	857	-	1,186
Total expenses	<u>\$ 240,428</u>	<u>\$ 168,332</u>	<u>\$ 129,440</u>	<u>\$ 538,200</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
SCHEDULE 3
SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR EDUCATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2011

	Program Services	Supporting Services		Total
		Management & General	Fund Raising	
Salaries & benefits (note 10):				
Albuquerque office	\$ 4,985	\$ 13,594	\$ 12,084	\$ 479,280
Regional offices	4,739	977	489	432,720
Total salaries and benefits	<u>9,724</u>	<u>14,572</u>	<u>12,573</u>	<u>912,000</u>
Education:				
Educational communications	334,529	-	74,143	408,672
Seminars	332,461	-	-	332,461
American Archaeology Magazine	200,471	-	10,551	211,022
Total education expenses	<u>867,461</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,694</u>	<u>952,155</u>
Archaeological site expenses:				
Taxes and legal fees	(60,238)	-	-	-
Maintenance expenses	(52,838)	-	-	-
Interest expense	(16,992)	-	-	-
Other	(2,032)	-	-	-
Total archaeological site expenses	<u>(132,100)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other expenses:				
Regional office expenses	963	301	100	88,042
Annuity payments (note 6)	453	-	-	41,249
Travel & meals	266	409	341	24,926
Rent & utilities (note 11)	255	392	327	23,895
Office supplies & expenses	180	277	231	16,890
Insurance expense	72	720	360	7,630
Professional services	10	1,291	-	2,242
Telephone expense	77	119	99	7,223
Board expenses	-	529	353	882
Depreciation expense	37	95	-	3,426
Total expenses	<u>\$ 747,397</u>	<u>\$ 18,704</u>	<u>\$ 99,076</u>	<u>\$ 2,080,559</u>