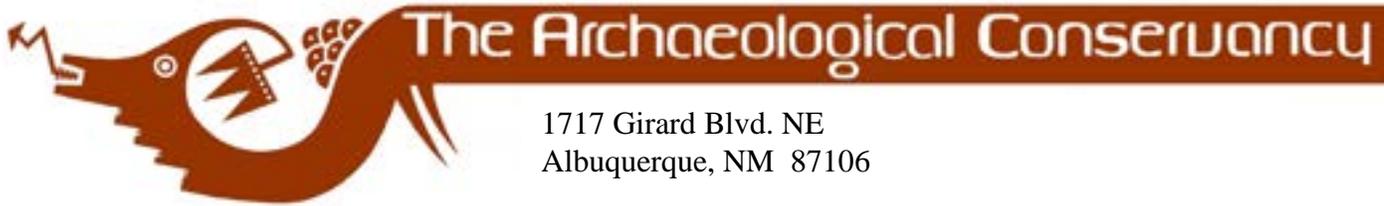


The Archaeological Conservancy

2015 Annual Report





1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

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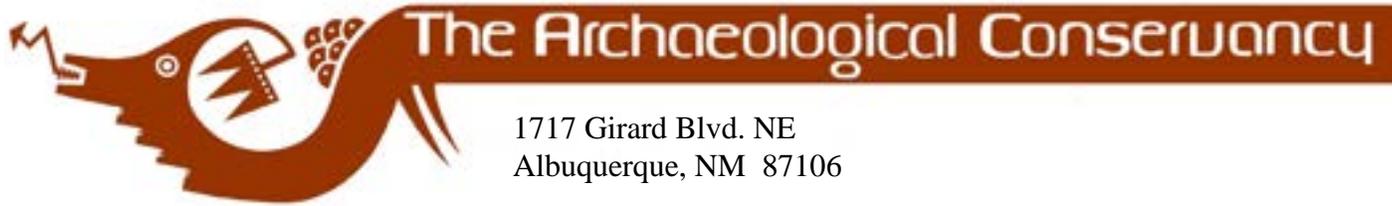
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American Archaeology Magazine

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



1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

December 31, 2015

Letter from the President

Since 1980, The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired more than 500 endangered archaeological sites across the country. 2015 was a great 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.

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 Conservancy's quarterly magazine, *American Archaeology*, is the only popular magazine devoted to presenting the rich diversity of archaeology in the Americas. The magazine helps readers appreciate and understand the archaeological wonders available to them, and to raise awareness of the destruction of our cultural heritage. 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.

We look forward to making 2016 our best yet.

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.

2015 ACQUISITIONS

Since its beginning in 1980, the Conservancy has acquired more than 500 endangered sites in 45 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 2015, the Conservancy rescued the following endangered sites:

Queen Esther's Town (Pennsylvania)

The Queen Esther's Town Preserve is located in Milan in northeast Pennsylvania. The site, which is more than 92 acres, sits along an expansive floodplain near the confluence of the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. After working for over a decade to acquire the property, the Conservancy finally signed an option to purchase the site, which has staggering research potential for future scholars.

Queen Esther is thought to have been of French and Native American ancestry. She married a Delaware Indian chief and had an influential position in the tribe. In the mid to late 1700s she was the leader of the eponymous Queen Esther's Town, which consisted of about 70 houses. Her own dwelling was referred to in historical accounts as her "castle." In addition to these structures, the community had a large herd of cattle that they grazed on Queen Esther's Flats.

Steel Earthworks (Ohio)

The Conservancy acquired the Steel Earthworks, its sixth large Hopewell preserve in south-central Ohio, the heartland of the Hopewell culture. From about 100 B.C. to A.D. 500, the Hopewell produced massive earthworks. In addition to the burial mounds that characterized earlier time periods, they constructed geometric earthworks, some of which enclosed over a hundred acres within miles-long walls and featured astronomical alignments.

They also procured an array of exotic raw materials from across North America, including grizzly bear teeth from the Rocky Mountains, obsidian from Idaho, mica from North Carolina, copper from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and whelk shells from the Gulf of Mexico. They fashioned these materials into expertly crafted small *objets d'art* that they buried with their dead. It is not surprising that the archaeological remains of the Hopewell people were recognized by early students of North American prehistory as something beyond the ordinary.

This site, the Steel Earthworks, is unusual in that one circular earthwork remains visible in spite of decades of

plowing. It measures 300 feet in diameter with an interior ditch and earthen wall.

Davis Ranch (New Mexico)

The Davis Ranch, which is located north of Quemado, in west-central New Mexico, is one-square mile in size and contains five separate prehistoric sites. Tom Davis is donating five pieces of land that contain these sites, ranging in size from two to 20 acres, to the Conservancy.

The five sites consist of two quarries located on mesa tops, and three pueblos on lowlands beneath the mesas. The mesa tops are covered by a thick blanket of quartz, quartzite, and chert rocks that once served as a source for making stone tools. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) archaeologists determined that one of the quarries dates to the Paleo-Indian period. The other quarry had numerous broken ceramics around it, which could indicate that it was utilized by late-prehistoric groups.

Yorktown Enclosure (Indiana)

The Conservancy has obtained the Yorktown Enclosure, a 2,000-year-old prehistoric earthwork in east-central Indiana. The earthwork was acquired from Larry New, a Muncie, Indiana, real estate developer, as a bargain-sale-to-charity, for only \$20,000. The property appraised at more than \$100,000.

The Yorktown Enclosure is part of what archaeologists refer to as the New Castle Phase, a period of time between 250 B.C. and A.D. 350 when American Indians constructed relatively small circular earthworks and sometimes sizeable burial mounds in east central Indiana. It is related to the more elaborate Ohio Hopewell culture.

Footer (New York)

There are oral traditions that recount the history of the alliance of the *Haudenosaunee*, or the League of the Iroquois, but how its formation is manifested in the archaeological

record is much more difficult to discern. The Footer site, occupied sometime between A.D. 1300 and 1500, may offer some clues to the processes that were occurring during

this time period. The site is located in the Bristol Hills area near Canandaigua, New York, an area traditionally thought



to be the homeland of the Seneca Nation.

Footer is one of several prehistoric Iroquois sites in this area that was identified by amateur archaeologist Alton J. Parker in the 1950s. He began excavating the site in 1958, and continued for three years, at which point the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences (now the Rochester Museum and Science Center) became involved. Subsequently the Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association, of which Parker was an active member, joined the dig.

Esmond (New York)

The 50-acre Esmond preserve contains two sites, known as Esmond 2 and 3, that date from the Late Archaic to the Early to Middle Woodland periods (3000 B.C. – 1000 A.D.). The sites were originally discovered in 2005 during a shovel-test survey done in advance of a residential development project. In addition to the archaeological sites, the property, which is located in the Town of Malta in eastern New York, contains associated wetlands, and the development was under review by several government agencies who recommended preserving as much of the sites and associated wetlands as possible. The property was then donated to the Conservancy by the owners Thomas P. Deveno and Thomas J. Farone.

Archaeological testing has identified the Esmond 2 site as a habitation area containing features and artifacts from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland periods, complete with Woodland period ceramic pottery fragments. The Esmond 3 site's abundance of lithic material, including a significant amount of debitage and discarded broken projectile point preforms, indicates that it was a lithic workshop.

The establishment of the Esmond Preserve demonstrates how the Conservancy serves a unique role in the conservation of America's most significant archaeological resources. The Stockbridge-Munsee and Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, the Army Corps of Engineers, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as well as consulting archaeologists Adam Lusier of Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., and Edward Curtin all played an important role in this acquisition.

Asphalt Company Mound (Alabama)

The Black Warrior River Valley in west central Alabama is literally covered with prehistoric mound sites. The largest, most impressive and most well-known of these is the Moundville site, which sits on the Black Warrior River near the city of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It is now an archaeological park administered by the University of Alabama Museums. The site consists of over 20 pyramidal mounds arranged around a large plaza. At one time a palisade surrounded it. The site was occupied from about A.D. 1000 to 1450, and for much of this time, it was the dominant social and political center of the region.

It took many years for Moundville to rise to prominence,

and many years for it to decline. Archaeologists have tried to clarify the chronology of the construction and use of the mounds at Moundville, and while there is much that remains that is poorly understood, most researchers agree that before the construction of the largest mounds at Moundville, it was first a small regional mound site with only one or two small mounds.

There were other small, single-mound sites in the area during what is referred to as the Moundville I phase, approximately 1050-1250 A.D. One of these nearby early mound sites is the Conservancy's most recent Southeast preserve. Because it was once on the property of an asphalt company, it is sometimes referred to as the Asphalt Company Mound.

Siemer (California)

Last winter the Siemer family contacted the Conservancy about buying their property in northeast California. The Siemers own 300 acres that are located on the south-central edge of Big Valley and border the Modoc National Forest. The property, which affords picturesque views of Big Valley and the surrounding area as well as a glimpse of the top of Mount Shasta, consists of flatlands covered by grass and sage and rolling hills dotted with junipers. Several intermittent drainages run down the hillside to the valley and a spring is located at the southern border.

There is no official record of cultural resources having been found on the property, but the Siemers have discovered artifacts such as projectile points that suggest a prehistoric habitation. While conducting a cursory survey, the Conservancy found cultural resources in eight different areas. Five of these areas are situated along the drainages and contain surface artifacts and prehistoric pithouse depressions. The depressions are circular or oval, several feet in diameter, and as deep as two feet. Two of these areas contain at least 10 depressions. A lithic scatter with several stone tools and two trash dumps dating to the first half of the 20th century were also found on the property.

Manzanares Pueblo (New Mexico)

The Manzanares Pueblo, located near the village of Lamy, Santa Fe County, New Mexico, is a complex of adobe and masonry structures situated in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in the Galisteo Basin. The site extends



over two five-acre residential lots and was occupied during the Pueblo III Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325). Built around a central plaza, the main architectural unit was two stories

high and may have had as many as 250 rooms. West of the large roomblock is a series of smaller architectural units that, with the main unit, forms a complex community center.

Some of the rooms contained prepared flagstone floors and painted or whitewashed plaster. Floor features such as hearths and ash pits are also present. The ceramic assemblage includes large numbers of Galisteo and Santa Fe black-on-white pottery types.

Town Square Bank Mound (Kentucky)

The Archaeological Conservancy recently accepted a donation of a large prehistoric burial mound in north eastern Kentucky. Town Square Bank, of Ashland KY, has generously donated 3 parcels of land totaling about 5 acres that include this mound. This site dates to the Woodland Period and is in very good condition having never been plowed down or had any major looting occur.

The site was only recently recorded after Stuart Nealis, a Doctoral student at the University of Kentucky, did a project investigating the site using Geoarchaeological investigation methods. Nealis writes, “Geoarchaeological analysis encompasses a wide array of techniques used in archaeology, from sediment analyses to geophysical survey... The primary objectives of this research w[as]... to evaluate internal mound stratigraphy to understand construction sequence and timing, and determine mound fill origin.”

Dingfelder Circle (Pennsylvania)

The Dingfelder Circle, an earthen enclosure in Corry, Pennsylvania, that’s about two-feet high and roughly 200 feet in diameter, has been on the Conservancy’s radar for a very long time and is now finally preserved. The earthwork sits on a family farm that’s under cultivation, and a corner of the site is bordered by a busy intersection. The concern was that if the landowner sold it, the site could be destroyed by development. Billboards now stand on the land adjacent to the circle.



Twenty years ago, when the Conservancy first learned of the site, the land was owned by Gary Dingfelder. Gary wanted to preserve the site, but in order to keep the farm intact and in the family, he sold the land to his grandson, Tom Dingfelder. Luckily, Tom, who was also passionate about preserving the site, took good care of it over the years. The Conservancy is now purchasing roughly six acres of Tom’s land that includes the circle.

The earthwork probably dates to the Late Prehistoric period, but very little research has been done to confirm when it was constructed and why native people built it here.

Roland H. Wiley (Nevada)

The Conservancy is acquiring the 63-acre Roland H. Wiley Archaeological Preserve, located in the desert of

southwestern Nevada. The preserve is part of the historic Hidden Hills Ranch and is situated in the Pahrump Valley along the Nevada-California state line. It is named in honor of a former owner of the ranch.

Avocational archaeologist Donald Hendricks brought the preserve to the Conservancy’s attention several years ago. He noted that it contained an extensive scatter of ceramic sherds, some of which aren’t usually found in this area. After



visiting the site with Hendricks, a member of the Wiley family, and local Bureau of Land Management archaeologist Mark Boatwright, members of the Conservancy’s Western regional

office conducted a cursory cultural resource survey. In addition to the pottery fragments, they found that the site is covered by a scatter of lithic flakes. For the most part the scatter is sparse, but there are several areas where the flakes are dense, and there are also stone tools such as scrapers, bifaces, and point fragments.

The property also contains features that appear to be earth ovens or hearths. These features contain a dark, ashy soil with numerous angular, possibly fire-cracked, cobbles, but they are not as big or developed as the roasting pits that are common in the region. Since no scientific research has been conducted on the property, it is difficult to assess the age and continuity of its occupation.

Fort Ouiatenon (Indiana)

In 1717 Fort Ouiatenon was established by the French as a fur-trading post on the Wabash River opposite a large village of the Wea. The fort was the first European settlement in what is now Indiana. By 1730 a number of Algonquin-speaking tribes loosely affiliated with the Miami, including the Kickapp, the Mascouten, and the Piankashaw had established villages outside the fort. The fortunes of the Natives waxed and waned – mostly waned – as the fort passed through French, British, and American hands. The villages were finally destroyed by a punitive expedition of Kentucky militia in 1791. The fort itself had been abandoned as a military post in 1762, and Euro-American settlers had relocated to more secure locations by the 1780s.

LA 503 (New Mexico)

LA 503 is a masonry pueblo with some pithouses and possible jacal structures probably occupied by mountain dwelling relatives of the Piro, known as the Tompiro, who began settling in the area about AD 900. By AD 1200, the residents of Abo were living in multistory pueblos containing hundreds of rooms. When the Spanish arrived in

Abo in the 1620s there were about 800 people living in the Abo area. The Spanish started building a church and convent at Abo in 1623. By the 1640s, the population surged to about 1500. Surface ceramics at LA 503 include Chupadero Black and White (AD 1150-1550) and unidentified White Mountain red ware.

contains a medium density of black-on-white Chaco period ceramics. The high structure density and excellent condition of these Chacoan roomblocks makes the site quite unique.

500th Site Pueblo (New Mexico)

Situated on a talus slope just beneath a mesa, the site represents a cluster of a dozen or more dispersed masonry roomblocks that may be associated with the Kin-Nizhoni Chaco outlier just a few miles away. The roomblocks are generally intact with little evidence of looting. The surface

2015 TOURS

For more than 25 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.

Belize and Tikal

January 4-14, 2015

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 Lamanai, 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. Then 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 set of plaza 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, a leading scholar on the cultures of Mesoamerica, led the tour.

Maya of Chiapas & Tabasco

March 25 – April 4, 2015

This tour took us to some of the more out-of-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 great 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 in 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-Indian 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 the noted Maya scholar John Henderson of Cornell University.

Colonial Chesapeake

April 26 – May 3, 2015

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 a 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 18th-

century town of Williamsburg, Virginia. Along the way we visited the first capital of Maryland, St. Mary's City, explored the bay-front town of Annapolis, and stopped in at Mount Vernon. Local scholars joined us to share their expertise and explain how archaeology has assisted them in interpreting the region's past.

Ohio Mound Builders

June 5-8, 2015

Massive mounds and earthworks, some nearly 70-feet tall and others covering hundreds of acres, are the legacy of the Hopewell and Adena cultures that dominated the Eastern United States from 800 B.C. to A.D. 400. Archaeologists have found exotic mica objects, copper ornaments, burials, and the remains of wooden structures at many of the mound sites. The significance of the mounds, which often were built in animal and geometric forms, is still a subject of great study.

Our tour began in Columbus, with a visit to the Newark Earthworks, a magnificent Hopewell Mound complex that once covered more than seven miles. Then it was on to Chillicothe and the Hopewell Culture National Historic Park, now a flourishing center of Hopewell research. We also visited Serpent Mound, a massive effigy mound that stretches more than 1,400 feet, as well as many other fascinating sites. Throughout the tour expert archaeologists gave their insights into the world of the mound builders.

San Juan River Trip

June 6-13, 2015

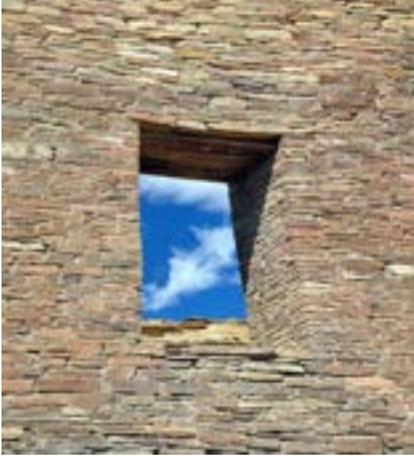
Our river adventure explored the Anasazi world. From the vantage point of Utah's San Juan River, we experienced one of the scenic regions of the Southwest. We began our adventure with two full days of site visits on land, then we boarded our boats and floated down the San

Juan River for four days, stopping often to visit Anasazi ruins accessible only by river. At night we camped under the spectacular Southwestern sky.

Chaco Canyon in Depth

September 11- 20, 2015

This tour 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 also hiked to some of the most spectacular and remote sites in the canyon.

This tour also offered the opportunity to visit many of the most important outlying communities that are integral parts of

the entire Chacoan complex that's still being uncovered by researchers. Scholars are struggling to understand how this vast system developed and operated, and why it suddenly collapsed around A.D. 1140. We spent two memorable nights camping in Chaco Canyon and, to complete the experience, we toured the modern day Pueblo of Acoma. Some of the leading Chaco experts joined us.

Cliff Dwellers

September 17-27, 2015

The Conservancy brought back one of its most popular Southwestern tours: an exciting look at the region's spectacular prehistoric cliff dwellings. Ancient Southwestern groups experimented with building their houses in cliff faces and rockshelters. These structures not only offered protection from the weather, but many of them also served as natural solar collectors during the winter.

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 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 Yellowjacket and Atkeson Pueblo at Oak Creek.

Oaxaca

October 24-November 3, 2015

We visited Oaxaca, Mexico, during one of the most unusual festivals anywhere – the Day of the Dead. On this day, people prepare home alters and cemeteries to welcome the dead, who are believed to return to enjoy the food and drink they indulged in during life. Rather than a morbid occasion, this is a celebratory event.

Our tour explored the Mixtecan and Zapotecan archaeological sites in the region, Mitla, Monte Albán, San José Mogote, and Dainzú. We had the opportunity to explore Oaxaca's museums and markets as well as several crafts villages featuring weaving, pottery, carved animals, and other local art.

2015 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 2015.

Holy Ground Village (Alabama) – The University of South Alabama conducted research on the site assisted by a grant from Howard Weir and the Poarch Band of Creek Indians in Alabama.

Old Mobile Site (Alabama) – The University of South Alabama conducted research on the Old Mobile site. This is a continuation of an ongoing long term project.

Broken K Pueblo (Arizona) – In September of 2015, Northern Arizona University graduate student Abraham Arnett conducted an archaeological surface survey of Broken-K Pueblo and Carter Ranch.

Carter Ranch (Arizona) – In September of 2015, Northern Arizona University graduate student Abraham Arnett conducted an archaeological surface survey of Carter Ranch and Broken-K Pueblo.

Borax Lake (California) – Under the direction of UC Davis Ph.D. student Kevin Smith, field school students conducted a surface survey of the site, finding numerous obsidian flakes as well as one chert biface and roughly 20 obsidian biface fragments. Results from analyses on these artifacts will be presented at the 2016 Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting.

Hewitt-Omstead (Iowa) – Cynthia Peterson, Iowa Office of State Archaeology, completed the final phase of excavation at Hewitt-Omstead Trading Post and submitted a final report.

Backusburg Mounds (Kentucky) – Surface reconnaissance of preserve was conducted prior to magnetometer survey and limited testing by Edward Henry, PhD candidate at the Department of Anthropology at Washington University.

Bogie Circle (Kentucky) – Ed Henry, a PhD candidate at Washington University in St. Louis, conducted in the summer of 2015 a preliminary reconnaissance at Bogie Circle, Kentucky. This was done in advance of an NSF funded investigation to take place in the summer of 2016.

Barton Village (Maryland) – Ongoing excavations and deep testing for a Paleo-Indian component with Dr. Bob Wall and his field school from Towson University.

Apple Street (Mississippi) – The Mississippi Recovery Office with the Federal Emergency Management Agency worked on the Apple Street site in Mississippi.

Carson Mounds (Mississippi) – The Mississippi Department of Archives and History and Tulane University both conducted archaeological research at the site in 2015.

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.

Gault Site (Texas) – Since 1998, a major excavation has been underway at Gault, led by Dr. Michael Collins and his team of researchers from the Gault School of Archaeological Research. Since 2008, tours and talks about the site have been presented to over 28,000 people. In 2015, researchers have re-opened some of the old backhoe trenches and a portion of excavation Area 12 to have a fresh look at the geologic sections. The Gault site is a very active project that often attracts professional archaeologists to visit in addition to the numerous tours conducted 3 to 4 times a month.

Carhart Pueblo (Utah) – On July 1, 2015, Carhart Pueblo was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

2015 LECTURES

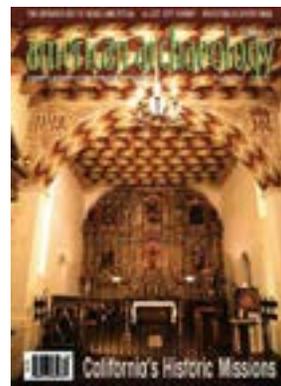
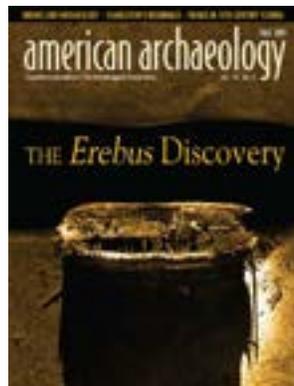
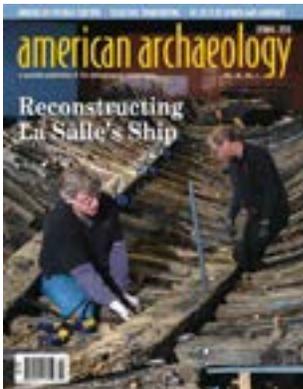
As part of the Conservancy's public outreach program, we sponsor lectures around the country. This is an excellent opportunity to reach out to our members.

March – May 2015 – Ancient Sites and Ancient Stories 2015

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

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
YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2015 AND 2014

	2015	2014
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
REVENUE, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT		
Contributions		
Cash	\$ 2,647,582	\$ 1,111,461
Non-cash contributions of investment securities	375,056	335,291
Non-cash contributions of archaeological sites	363,500	911,338
Non-cash contributions of archaeological easements	-	350,000
Total contributions	<u>3,386,138</u>	<u>2,708,090</u>
Seminars	550,750	634,235
Grant agreements	126,669	163,694
Oil and gas royalties & lease bonuses	105,339	4,621
Sale of Archaeological sites	93,194	-
Interest, dividend & other investment income, net of management fees	52,828	56,001
American Archaeology Magazine sales & advertising revenue	33,119	29,819
Archaeology site rental income	16,928	15,695
Miscellaneous	3,003	10,136
Net realized & unrealized losses on investment securities	<u>(186,606)</u>	<u>(5,972)</u>
Total unrestricted revenue, gains and other support	<u>4,181,362</u>	<u>3,616,319</u>
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>1,479,344</u>	<u>377,978</u>
Total	<u>5,660,706</u>	<u>3,994,297</u>
EXPENSES		
Program services	2,879,221	2,611,949
Supporting services		
Management and general	250,328	249,244
Fundraising	<u>320,257</u>	<u>333,393</u>
Total expenses	<u>3,449,806</u>	<u>3,194,586</u>
Increase in unrestricted net assets	<u>2,210,900</u>	<u>799,711</u>
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
Cash contributions subject to time restrictions	206,071	853,102
Contributions restricted to POINT 5 program:		
Cash	109,983	288,999
Non-cash contributions of investment securities	75,732	500,000
Cash contributions restricted to specific site acquisition & maintenance	79,471	1,742
Net realized & unrealized gains - endowment fund investment securities	93,416	100,003
Interest, dividend & other investment income - endowment fund investment securities	14,053	12,567
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>(1,479,344)</u>	<u>(377,978)</u>
Increase (decrease) in temporarily restricted net assets	<u>(900,618)</u>	<u>1,378,435</u>
INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	1,310,282	2,178,146
NET ASSETS, beginning of year	<u>38,259,750</u>	<u>36,081,604</u>
NET ASSETS, end of year	<u>\$ 39,570,032</u>	<u>\$ 38,259,750</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2015

	Program Services			Supporting Services		
	Acquisition, Conservation & Management	Education	Total	Management & General	Fund Raising	Total
Salaries & benefits						
Albuquerque office	\$ 598,234	\$ 66,470	\$ 664,704	\$ 168,650	\$ 104,256	\$ 937,610
Regional offices	566,938	62,993	629,931	19,685	6,562	656,178
Total salaries and benefits	<u>1,165,172</u>	<u>129,463</u>	<u>1,294,635</u>	<u>188,335</u>	<u>110,818</u>	<u>1,593,788</u>
Education						
Prospect & member mailings	-	222,938	222,938	-	143,816	366,754
Seminars	-	365,021	365,021	-	-	365,021
American Archaeology Magazine	-	211,813	211,813	-	4,323	216,136
Educational communications	-	51,940	51,940	3,310	51,578	106,828
Total education expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>851,712</u>	<u>851,712</u>	<u>3,310</u>	<u>199,717</u>	<u>1,054,739</u>
Archaeological site expenses						
Book value of site sold	312,181	-	312,181	-	-	312,181
Maintenance expenses	139,097	-	139,097	-	-	139,097
Taxes and legal fees	77,343	-	77,343	-	-	77,343
Interest expense	23,551	-	23,551	-	-	23,551
Other	872	-	872	-	-	872
Total site expenses	<u>553,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>553,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>553,044</u>
Other expenses						
Regional office expenses	92,361	10,262	102,623	3,207	1,069	106,899
Travel & meals	25,248	2,805	28,053	3,973	2,330	34,356
Professional services	3,771	419	4,190	27,204	348	31,742
Office supplies & expenses	17,645	1,961	19,606	2,776	1,628	24,010
Insurance expense	6,991	777	7,768	7,767	1,726	17,261
Amortization of charitable annuity obligation discount	-	-	-	9,525	-	9,525
Depreciation expense	6,784	754	7,538	1,067	626	9,231
Telephone expense	6,161	684	6,845	969	568	8,382
Rent & utilities	2,886	321	3,207	454	266	3,927
Board expenses	-	-	-	1,741	1,161	2,902
Total expenses	<u>\$ 1,880,063</u>	<u>\$ 999,158</u>	<u>\$ 2,879,221</u>	<u>\$ 250,328</u>	<u>\$ 320,257</u>	<u>\$ 3,449,806</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
SCHEDULE I
SCHEDULES OF LAND AND EASEMENT ACTIVITY
YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2015 AND 2014

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES HELD FOR CONSERVATION		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 35,009,559	\$ 33,376,693
Acquisitions		
Contributions	363,500	911,338
Cash paid	577,875	448,632
Notes payable and escrow agreements	193,000	110,580
Transfer from archaeological sites in process of acquisition	46,829	162,316
Dispositions and donations		
Sales of archaeological sites	<u>(312,181)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 35,878,582</u>	<u>\$ 35,009,559</u>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EASEMENTS HELD FOR CONSERVATION		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,005,413	\$ 655,413
Acquisitions		
Contributions	<u>-</u>	<u>350,000</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 1,005,413</u>	<u>\$ 1,005,413</u>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 105,659	\$ 104,431
Acquisitions		
Cash paid	75,052	163,544
Transfer to archaeological sites held for conservation	<u>(46,829)</u>	<u>(162,316)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 133,882</u>	<u>\$ 105,659</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
SCHEDULE 2
SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR
ACQUISITION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2015

	Program Services	Supporting Services		Total
		Management & General	Fund Raising	
Salaries & benefits				
Albuquerque office	\$ 598,234	\$ 151,785	\$ 93,830	\$ 843,849
Regional offices	566,938	17,717	5,906	590,561
Total salaries and benefits	<u>1,165,172</u>	<u>169,502</u>	<u>99,736</u>	<u>1,434,410</u>
Archaeological site expenses				
Book value of site sold	312,181	-	-	312,181
Maintenance expenses	139,097	-	-	139,097
Taxes and legal fees	77,343	-	-	77,343
Interest expense	23,551	-	-	23,551
Other	872	-	-	872
Total site expenses	<u>553,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>553,044</u>
Other expenses				
Regional office expenses	92,361	2,886	962	96,209
Travel & meals	25,248	3,576	2,097	30,921
Professional services	3,771	24,484	313	28,568
Office supplies & expenses	17,645	2,498	1,465	21,608
Insurance expense	6,991	6,990	1,553	15,534
Amortization of charitable annuity obligation discount	-	8,573	-	8,573
Depreciation expense	6,784	960	563	8,307
Telephone expense	6,161	872	511	7,544
Rent & utilities	2,886	409	239	3,534
Board expenses	-	1,567	1,045	2,612
Total expenses	<u>\$ 1,880,063</u>	<u>\$ 222,317</u>	<u>\$ 108,484</u>	<u>\$ 2,210,864</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
SCHEDULE 3
SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES FOR EDUCATION
YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2015

	Program Services	Supporting Services		Total
		Management & General	Fund Raising	
Salaries & benefits				
Albuquerque office	\$ 66,470	\$ 16,865	\$ 10,426	\$ 93,761
Regional offices	62,993	1,968	656	65,617
Total salaries and benefits	<u>129,463</u>	<u>18,833</u>	<u>11,082</u>	<u>159,378</u>
Education				
Prospect & member mailings	222,938	-	143,816	366,754
Seminars	365,021	-	-	365,021
American Archaeology Magazine	211,813	-	4,323	216,136
Educational communications	51,940	3,310	51,578	106,828
Total education expenses	<u>851,712</u>	<u>3,310</u>	<u>199,717</u>	<u>1,054,739</u>
Other expenses				
Regional office expenses	10,262	321	107	10,690
Travel & meals	2,805	397	233	3,435
Professional services	419	2,720	35	3,174
Office supplies & expenses	1,961	278	163	2,402
Insurance expense	777	777	173	1,727
Amortization of charitable annuity obligation discount	-	952	-	952
Depreciation expense	754	107	63	924
Telephone expense	684	97	57	838
Rent & utilities	321	45	27	393
Board expenses	-	174	116	290
Total expenses	<u>\$ 999,158</u>	<u>\$ 28,011</u>	<u>\$ 211,773</u>	<u>\$ 1,238,942</u>