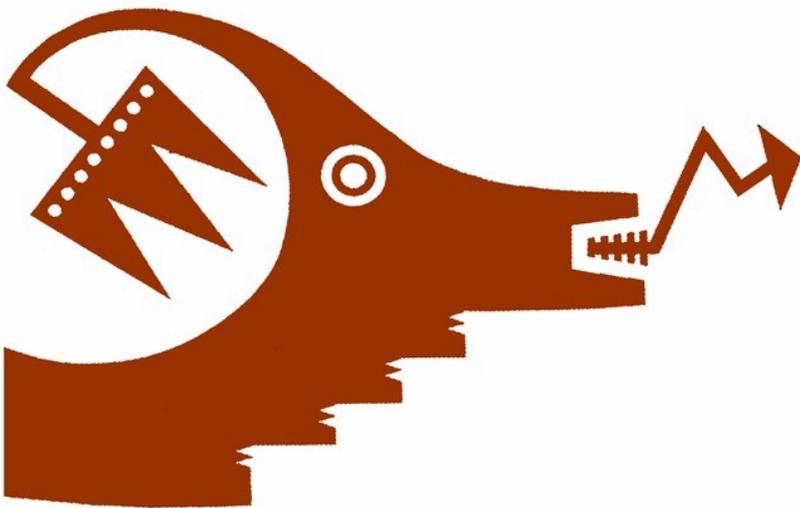


The Archaeological Conservancy

2018 Annual Report





The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

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Tamara Stewart, *Assistant Editor*
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The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

December 31, 2018

Letter from the President

Since 1980, The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired more than 525 endangered archaeological sites across the country. 2018 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 2019 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.

2018 ACQUISITIONS

Since its beginning in 1980, the Conservancy has acquired more than 525 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 2018, the Conservancy rescued the following endangered sites:

Dein Ruin (New Mexico)

The Dein Ruin, an early twelfth-century complex, sits on a rocky terrace overlooking Aztec Ruins National Monument.



Dein appears to have been part of an important ceremonial center in the larger Chaco Canyon system. The site forms part of what has been called the Farmer Complex, situated along the Animas River just north of its confluence with Farmer Arroyo. Longtime Conservancy members Charley and Kim Dein donated the twenty-one-acre site to the Conservancy last

fall.

In 1987, the National Park Service sponsored the Aztec Reconnaissance, an archaeological survey of the area in the immediate vicinity of Aztec Ruins that included the Dein parcel. The survey indicated the Dein Ruin includes a masonry great house, two great kivas, earthen berms, and several Chaco road segments. A square, clock-style, great house contained an estimated thirty to forty rooms and may have stood two-stories high.

Krasnosky Earthwork (Ohio)

In the 1980s, Dennis Krasnosky, looking for a secluded place for a home, bought every unsold parcel in a 106-acre subdivision in the hills above the Hocking River, about fifty miles southeast of Columbus, Ohio. After building his home, he maintained the remaining acreage as forested green space. While rambling over his property, he discovered traces of a ditch about two-feet deep with an adjacent earthen wall about two-feet high.

During the summer of 2014, a field school was conducted on the site. While the student's test excavations did not recover any diagnostic artifacts, it did determine that the wall had been formed by the accumulation of basket loads of soil, the hallmark of prehistoric earthworks. Although four other earthworks are known from further upriver in the Hocking drainage, Krasnosky's is the most southeasterly earthwork in Ohio, and one of the few from the unglaciated region. Like the other Hocking drainage earthworks, Krasnosky's

earthwork is relatively small, encompassing about eight acres. It is assumed that like these other earthworks, it will date from the Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland time period, roughly A.D. 1-900.

Perthshire Mound (Mississippi)

The Perthshire Mound site, named for the community in Mississippi in which it's located, was first officially recorded in 1940. The site description simply states that there are two mounds with a highway separating them. Shortly after the site was recorded and before a rudimentary surface collection could be done, the east-side mound was destroyed to facilitate cotton production. But the other mound has remained intact, and it's owned by a member of the Knowlton family who also owned the land back in 1940.

The site is in the Mississippi River floodplain and the



land has been subjected to thousands of years of annual floods. The floods deposited alluvium around the mound, and that alluvium has covered and preserved the evidence of the ancient occupations. The likelihood of archaeologists being able to learn about the environmental and cultural changes in this riverine environment over thousands of years has made the site eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Amity Pueblo (Arizona)

Amity Pueblo, which was established as early as A.D. 900, is a highly significant ancestral village for the Pueblo of Zuni. It's now a rubble mound that is thought to contain some sixty rooms. Archaeologists previously evaluated the site as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and four tribes – the Zuni, Acoma, Hopi, and

Navajo – have stated that it is a traditional cultural property, meaning it holds religious significance for them.

Amity Pueblo is on state land, and when the state received a grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop an adjacent parcel into a two-acre recreational fishing pond with a parking lot, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Division determined that the project would stay at least 100 feet away from the ancestral site, and therefore it would not be affected. Without additional study of the property, the Arizona Game and Fish Department began construction of the pool and parking lot in April 2011, quickly exposing human remains, associated burial goods, archaeological features, and artifacts. Before the project was halted, bulldozers had scattered approximately 145,000 cultural items over nine acres.

In 2016, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was reached between the four tribes, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Game and Fish Department, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Museum, and the Conservancy, which will take ownership and management of the seventy-one-acre property.

English-Harkey (New Mexico)

The English-Harkey site lies in Lone Mountain Canyon, a few miles north of the Town of Carrizozo, New Mexico. The site, which was first recorded in 1973, is an early Jornada Mogollon settlement that dates to the little-known Corona Phase between A.D. 950 and 1000, when this region was scattered with small hamlets. Subsequently, people began to aggregate at larger sites and focus more intensively on agriculture.

In 1986, a team led by archaeologists Jane Kelley and Joe Stewart of the University of Calgary in Alberta, Canada, investigated the site, which is named after landowners Fred English and Howard Harkey of Carrizozo. The researchers defined the site boundaries, created a map, and proposed auger testing and excavations of portions of the site. In order to determine the nature, depth, and preservation of cultural deposits, the archaeologists conducted forty-nine auger tests within and outside of forty-three features. They also excavated two of these features as well as another area. The researchers' principal objective was the recovery of faunal and botanical samples from these archaeological contexts, since such material has rarely been found intact at a Corona phase site.

Shelby (New York)

The Shelby site, located in the Town of Shelby in Orleans County, New York. The site, also known as Shelby Fort, dates to the early-to-middle sixteenth century and contains the remains of a Late Woodland period village and the remains of a Late Woodland period village and the associated double earthen ring that surrounded it. Portions of the earthwork are still visible on the surface.

The site sits on a slight knoll overlooking a wetlands. Shetland has been known to area residents since the



eighteenth century and possibly earlier, and was subject to various excavations throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Ephraim Squier first wrote about the site in 1851. The earliest known excavation of the earthwork was in the 1870s by Smithsonian anthropologist Frank

Cushing, who had grown up near the site and would camp there for days at a time. Cushing referred to Shelby as “one of the most interesting ancient earthworks in the state.”

Mount Bayou Mound (Louisiana)

The area in east-central Louisiana, where the Mount Bayou Mound is located, is characterized by flat, poorly-drained land that is subject to flooding and is interlaced with bayous, rivers, and lakes. The Ouachita, Tensas, and Black rivers meander throughout these parishes and the forest cover is a mixture of hardwoods. The rich soil makes the higher land surfaces that do not flood ideal for farmland, and the woods and bottomlands are a haven for hunters and fisherman.

But today's farmers and hunters are not the first to take advantage of the natural bounty of this part of Louisiana. Ceramics found at the site indicate that people were living at the Mount Bayou in Catahoula Parish at least as early as A.D. 700, a time when what archaeologists refer to as the Coles Creek culture began. The Coles Creek were socially complex people in part because they constructed mound sites throughout the southern portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Ceramics made by the Plaquemine people, who date to about A.D. 1200 and who also built mounds, have been found at Mount Bayou Mound as well.

Tinaja Pueblo (New Mexico)

The Conservancy recently acquired Tinaja Pueblo, a proto-Zuni site located near the foothills of the Zuni Mountains in the El Morro Valley of northeastern New Mexico. Named after the nearby abandoned Village of Tinaja that was established in the 1860s by several farming and ranching families, this thirteenth-century masonry pueblo has more than 130 rooms. A large, associated stone roomblock is situated on a small mesa about thirty feet above the valley floor, and several smaller roomblocks were built around the base of the mesa.

Archaeologist Leslie Spier first recorded Tinaja Pueblo in

1917, but it wasn't until the 1970s that test excavations were conducted there by the Cibola Archaeological Research Project, directed by the noted archaeologist Patty Jo Watson. The Cibola archaeologists were able to obtain tree ring cutting dates from beams of A.D. 1270 and 1284, indicating that construction of the pueblo took place during this time. A few excavated rooms can be seen on the site today, which were probably left uncovered by the Cibola archaeologists. The site is within a few miles of the Conservancy's Scribe-S and Spier 142 preserves, both contemporaneous proto-Zuni sites that likely had interactions with Tinaja and with each other. One of the excavated rooms appears to be a burned storeroom.

Ja Mar Farms (Massachusetts)

The Ja Mar site is located along the Nemasket River in historic Middleborough, Massachusetts. It was occupied from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland period, and around



A.D. 1400 it served as a Wampanoag village. The Nemasket River was a vital resource and the reason the village was located here. To this day, the river has one of the largest herring

runs on the Eastern Seaboard. The river may also be why this area around Middleborough has one of the highest densities of Native American sites in the state of Massachusetts.

The site had been periodically subjected to surface collecting and amateur digging during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The first documented excavations occurred in the 1930s by the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS), during which little was found. Excavations by the MAS in the 1950s and '60s uncovered a large number of artifacts, including grit-tempered pottery with incised or stamped surface treatments, and several unfired clay balls that may have been evidence of pottery making. Stone tools such as atlatl weights, drills, knives, scrapers, pestles, an adze, grooved axes, hammerstones, pendants, and projectile points were also found, as well as debitage from tool manufacturing. A carved bear head effigy pestle was also recovered from the site.

East Saint Louis Mounds (Illinois)

This site is a Mississippian period (A.D. 1000-1500) mound and village center located about five miles west of the World Heritage Cahokia Mounds. The site covers seven house lots and is the latest addition to the Conservancy's East Saint Louis Mound Group Preserve, an ongoing project that started in 2006. This mound group, is a platform mound that lies north of The Conservancy's East Saint Louis Mound Group Preserve, an ongoing project that started in 2006. This

mound group, first mapped in 1880, was comprised of about 45 mounds and extended for about a mile in a crescent east of the Mississippi River. Unfortunately, all but one mound disappeared under the once prospering city of East St. Louis. To date, the Conservancy has preserved 40 parcels covering about four acres and hopes to one day incorporate the mound group into the Cahokia Mound.

Harmon (North Dakota)

The Conservancy has acquired its third archaeological site in North Dakota, a late prehistoric village on the Missouri River just north of Bismark-Mandan known as the Harmon site. The site has been known to archaeologists for over a hundred years, but has not been systematically studied. In the early 1900s, a local archaeological enthusiast excavated the site, but like so many amateur undertakings, his work produced a few artifacts but no field notes or report. The site was not even recorded with the state until the Smithsonian River Basin Survey of the late 1940s and early 50s, when archaeologists worked to salvage information from the sites in danger of destruction by dam construction on the Missouri. Being a small site located outside the immediate impact zone of the dams, Harmon did not undergo further study. It remained in agricultural use for another half-century.

At this time Harmon can be understood only in generalities. A small pottery collection recovered from the site suggests that it was occupied around A.D. 1600 and that it is ancestral to the modern Mandan, a conclusion in accord with its location south of Square Buttes, the landscape feature traditionally marking the boundary between the southern Mandan and northern Hidatsa homelands. The remains of a ditch and embankment are visible on the surface, as are some depressions that might be the remains of earth lodges. Archaeologists consider sites like Harmon to be part of the Heart river Complex of the Plains Village Tradition, which is thought to be the archaeological manifestation of the ancestral Mandan and Hidatsa.

2018 TOURS

For more than 30 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 Yucatán and Calakmul

February 15-25, 2018

The amazing Maya culture flourished for centuries in the Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico. We visited some of their most splendid sites, including Dzibilchaltún, Balankanche Cave, Mayapán, and Chichén Itzá. We also drive deep into the forest to visit Calakmul, which has been undergoing significant excavations in recent years. Calakmul is believed to be the largest of all the Maya cities. More than 100 stelae and 6,500 structures have been discovered there so far. During the Late Classic period it dominated the entire southern Yucatán. We were accompanied by John Henderson, one of the nation's leading Maya scholars.

Guatemala Highlands and Copán

March 29 – April 8, 2018

Rain forests, snow-capped volcanoes, and magnificent lakes make up the landscape of the ancient Maya in the highlands of Guatemala. On this tour we experienced a complete spectrum of history ranging from ancient ruins to modern-day cities. Our travels took us from beautiful Lake Atitlán to the Honduran rain forest, where we will visit Copán, considered the crown jewel of the southern Maya cities. Mayanist John Henderson from Cornell University accompanied us on the tour.

Yampa River

June 1-8, 2018

This tour featured a downriver adventure in Colorado and Utah, where we floated through Dinosaur National Monument and experienced incredible scenery first described by explorer John Wesley Powell. On our seventy-mile journey down the Yampa and Green rivers we visited remote archaeological sites, including Fremont culture rock art panels and prehistoric rock shelters.

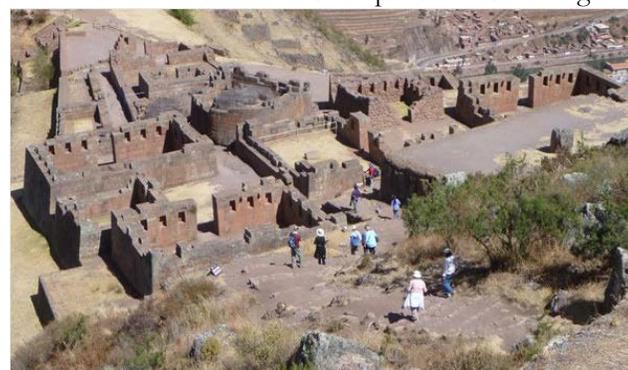


Ancient Peoples of the Andes

June 8-22, 2018

Machu Picchu remained a secret to the outside world until 1911, when archaeologist Hiram Bingham discovered it almost by accident. Perched on a ridge more than 2,000 feet about the Urubamba River, this ancient city is among the most spectacular sites in all of the Americas. And Machu Picchu is just one of the many highlights of the Conservancy's new two-week Peruvian and Bolivian Andes tour. From the magical Inca city of Machu Picchu, to the splendor of Cuzco, and the beautiful and mysterious Lake Titicaca, we toured the ancient civilizations of the Peruvian and Bolivian Andes.

We learned about the vast empires that once reigned in the land. The adventure began with visits to several archaeological museums in Lima to familiarize us with the country's past cultures. Then, we explored the Sacred Valley of the Incas, where we visited an ancient salt works, the market at the village of Pisac, and the ruins of Pisac. After spending two days exploring Machu Picchu, we spent several days in the Inca capital of Cuzco.



We then drive through the Andes, visiting three ancient Andean sites on our way to Puno on the shore of spectacular Lake Titicaca. Then we crossed into Bolivia, where we visited the Island of the Sun and the Island of the Moon. The next day we visited the massive site of Tiwanaku, which dominated the region from about A.D. 700 to 1200. To conclude our trip we observed the winter

solstice sunrise through the Sun Gate of Tiwanaku and toured more of the site including Puma Puka, which has megaliths weighing 130 tons.

Highlights of the Northern Plains Tour

September 11 – 16, 2018

Beginning and ending in Bismarck, this tour explored some of the unique and fascinating historical places of the Northern Plains. We visited Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park, the headquarters of George Armstrong Custer's Seventh Cavalry and the point of embarkation for its ill-fated journey to the Little Bighorn. While there, we saw the partially reconstructed On-a-Slant Indian Village. Later, we traveled to Double Ditch State Park, which preserves the remains of one of the largest prehistoric villages in North Dakota. We then headed north to the Lewis and Clark Interpretative Center and the reconstructed Fort Mandan, where the Corps of Discovery spent the first winter of their journey. Afterwards we visited Knife River Villages National Historical Park which preserves five historical-period Mandan/Hidatsa villages, including the home of Sacagawea.

Best of the Southwest

September 22-October 2, 2018

The American Southwest is home to some of the best-preserved evidence of prehistoric civilizations in the New World. The magnificent ruins of Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde are but two vivid reminders of the complex cultures that dominated the region between the tenth and fourteenth centuries. The Conservancy's Best of the Southwest tour includes these two regional centers as well as other prehistoric sites and modern pueblos where ancient traditions persist. The trip included three nights in enchanting Santa Fe, with an opportunity to visit museums, galleries, and shops.

Peoples of the Mississippi Valley

October 6-13, 2018

Beginning in Memphis, Tennessee, and following the Mississippi River south to Natchez, Mississippi, our week-long journey covers more than 5,000 years of history, taking you from ancient earthen mounds to Civil War battlefields. The trip offers an exciting opportunity to learn more about the rich and complex mound-builder cultures that flourished along the Mississippi River Valley until the arrival of the Europeans. While taking in the charms of the deep South, we visited many important sites, including Parkin Archaeological State Park in Arkansas, where Hernando de Soto stopped during his trek through the Southeast in 1541, and Emerald Mound, the third largest Mississippian mound in the United States. We also saw sites from historic times, such as the Grand Village of the Natchez, which was visited and described by the French in the early 1700s. We saw the World Heritage Site Poverty Point in Louisiana and explored an area that featured the oldest mounds in the country.

Several Conservancy preserves, such as McClellan Mound in Arkansas and Carson Mounds in Mississippi, which has excavations in progress, were also featured on the tour.



Oaxaca

October 26 – November 5, 2018

This tour features Oaxaca, Mexico during the Day of the Dead, one of the most unusual festivals anywhere. On this day, people prepare home altars and cemeteries welcome the dead, who are believed to return to enjoy the food and drink they indulged in during life. Rather than being a morbid occasion, it's a celebratory one.

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

Cuba

November 9-19, 2018

Cuba is a beautiful country with a rich and fascinating history. We started the tour in Miami, where we spent our first night after a welcome reception and lecture. In the morning we will fly to Holguin on the eastern part of the island. This is where

Cuba's community of archaeological researchers are based. We got to meet some of them, learn about their work, and see two of the most famous Cuban archaeological sites, Bariay Key and Chorro de Maita. While in the Holguin region, we saw some of Cuba's beautiful Gulf coast, picturesque countryside, and small villages. The second part of our trip was Havana, a beautiful, historic city, famous for the wonderful vintage cars that cruise the Malecón. Think Hemingway, mojitos, museums, shipwrecks, and yes, revolutions. It is an amazing city full of art and music. We got to meet the archaeologists who must identify and preserve the archaeology of Havana as it undergoes revitalization and construction.

2018 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 2018.

Junction and Steel Complexes (Ohio) – Tim Everhart, Ph.D. candidate at the University of Michigan Department of Anthropology completed the first of two planned summers of field work at TAC’s Steel and Junction site preserves. Everhart conducted geophysical surveys and began test excavations to determine the building sequence and chronological placement of the multiple circular earthworks comprising the sites. Newly acquired radiocarbon dates, the first from the two sites, places the earthwork construction from AD 130 to AD 230, solidly in the Hopewell Culture timeframe. Fieldwork will continue in summer 2019.

Squirrel Hill (Pennsylvania) – Preliminary mapping of the Squirrel Hill site began in Spring 2018 in anticipation of the summer field school in archaeology conducted by the University of Pennsylvania-Indiana Department of Anthropology. An unexpected health issue sidelined the Principal Investigator causing the field school to be postponed to 2019. Students of the department presented papers at state and regional meetings on their previous work at the site.

Silver Mound (Wisconsin) – Archaeologist Robert Boszhardt, (University of Wisconsin- LaCrosse, retired) used newly available LIDAR aerial photography to identify two previously undetected quarry-pit clusters on the TAC Silver Mound Preserve, Wisconsin. The new clusters will be “ground-truthed” in 2019.

Powell Tract –Cahokia Mounds (Illinois) – Dr. Ken Horsley and Ken Williams offered a practicum in geophysical prospection to the public over a July weekend at TAC’s Powell Tract Preserve at the World Heritage Site of Cahokia. Although rain interfered, a small magnetometry map was produced that relocated a portion of a poorly recorded excavation conducted in the 1960s. This will be a useful planning tool for further research, and the public outreach will benefit both TAC and Cahokia Mounds Historic Park.

Bogie Circle (Kentucky) – Ed Henry successfully defended his dissertation research undertaken at TAC’s Bogie Circle Preserve, KY in 2015-17. He was awarded a Ph.D by Washington University of St. Louis. His final report, based on the dissertation, was submitted to TAC fulfilling his requirements under the research agreement.

Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) – Aspen CRM Solutions, a Santa Fe-based cultural resource management consultant company, used drones to create aerial maps of several Conservancy preserves in New Mexico’s Northern Rio Grande Valley in 2017. As the drone flies, it collects location information that can be used to create digital models and topographic maps. The data can also be used to make digital 3-D representations of the sites that can help researchers visualize and interpret the landscape. Aspen CRM Solutions has produced aerial maps of four preserves – Arroyo Hondo, San Marcos, Lodestar, and Manzanares.

Leonard Rock Shelter (Nevada) – In the summer of 2018, Dr. Geoff Smith excavated at TAC’s Leonard Rock Shelter preserve in central Nevada, to determine whether Robert Heizer’s 1951 determination that there is no evidence for Paleoindian occupation is correct. The primary goal of the proposed work was to test the hypothesis that Leonard Rock shelter contains evidence of human occupation dating to the terminal Pleistocene. Dr. Smith’s work was completed in August 2018, and he is awaiting test results of artifacts and material collected during his work. These results will be published in *American Archaeology* Field Notes as they come in.

Queen Esther’s Town (Pennsylvania) – In the summer of 2018 researchers and students from Binghamton University in New York returned to the Conservancy’s Queen Esther’s Town Preserve, a 92-acre property along the Susquehanna River in northern Pennsylvania. The preserve contains several known sites, including the remains of an eighteenth-century Native American village known as Queen Esther’s Town. Researchers

conducted magnetometer work and excavations during a 2017 field school lead, and followed up in the summer of 2018 to move investigations farther south on the property. A group of undergraduates under the guidance of Timothy DeSmet, a post-doctoral research associate in the Anthropology Department, conducted ground – penetrating radar and aerial photogrammetry surveys.

Barton (Maryland) – 2018 research at the Barton Preserve was conducted by Bob Wall of Towson University, working with students and volunteers from The Archaeological Society of Maryland. Dr. Wall’s research this year was built on previous seasons of excavations that explore the deeply buried Paleoindian component of the site which was originally defined on the recovery of deeply buried bifacial and unifacial tools, associated debitage and a hearth feature that was radiocarbon dated to ca. 10,300 B.C.

Dresden (Maine) – Maine State Archaeologist, Art Spiess, of the Maine Historic and Preservation Commission, together with volunteers from the Friends of Merrymeeting Bay and the Maine Archaeological Society completed ground-truth testing of previous research at the Dresden Preserve in October 2018. Researchers located colonial structural remains (possibly post-in-ground construction, stone fireplace pavement). Excavation of an 8 x 2 meter block intersecting half of one of the large, round GPR interpreted features in the dense Archaic occupation area encountered 14 small sub-plowzone features, including sheet midden and localized small pits. The features are loaded with charcoal, calcined food bone remains, and stone artifact fragments, but do not form a large circular arrangement.

Holy Ground Village Site (Alabama) - This site was an 1813 Creek Indian Village and its acquisition was the Conservancy’s 400th Site. Dr. Greg Waselkov of the University of South Alabama, with financial assistance from the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama finished work on excavation units that exposed several Creek houses. This was done in October and November of 2018.

2018 LECTURES

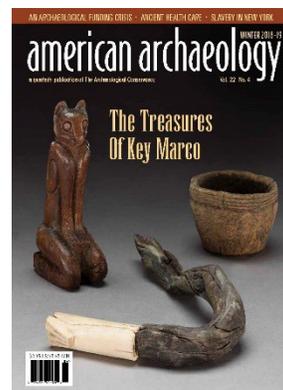
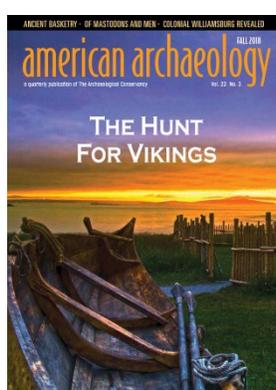
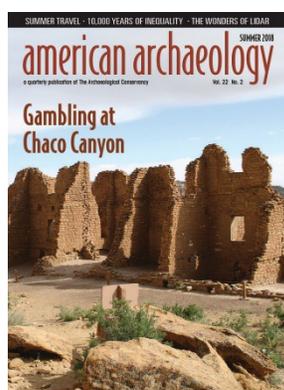
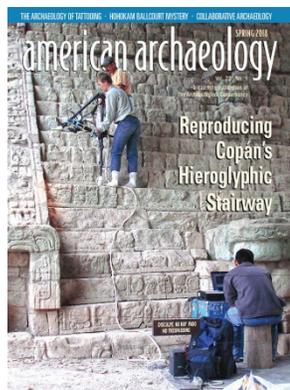
As part of the Conservancy's public outreach program. We sponsor lectures around the country. This is an excellent opportunity to reach out to our members.

March – May 2018 – Ancient Sites and Ancient Stories 2018

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2018

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Revenue and other support</u>				
Contributions	\$ 1,780,724	\$ 1,495,195	\$ -	\$ 3,275,919
Seminars	816,841	-	-	816,841
Contributions of archaeological sites	529,100	-	-	529,100
Grants	-	452,613	-	452,613
Investment income (Note 5)	27,519	187,469	-	214,988
Oil and gas royalties and lease bonuses	44,231	-	-	44,231
Magazine sales and advertising	39,928	-	-	39,928
Site rental	33,669	-	-	33,669
Change in value of annuities (Note 8)	18,890	-	-	18,890
All other	11,226	-	-	11,226
Net assets released from restrictions (Note 12)	956,116	(956,116)	-	-
Total revenue and support	<u>4,258,244</u>	<u>1,179,161</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,437,405</u>
<u>Expense</u>				
Program services				
Acquisition, conservation, and management	1,506,236	-	-	1,506,236
Education	946,232	-	-	946,232
Supporting services				
Management and general	248,009	-	-	248,009
Fund-raising	470,711	-	-	470,711
Total expense	<u>3,171,188</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,171,188</u>
Change in net assets	1,087,056	1,179,161	-	2,266,217
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>40,310,063</u>	<u>690,010</u>	<u>951,867</u>	<u>41,951,940</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 41,397,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,171</u>	<u>\$ 951,867</u>	<u>\$ 44,218,157</u>

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2018

	Program Services			Supporting Services		
	Acquisition, Conservation, and Management	Education	Total	Management and General	Fund- raising	Total
Salaries	\$ 706,632	\$ 110,809	\$ 817,441	\$ 149,149	\$ 141,504	\$ 1,108,094
Payroll taxes and benefits	156,340	24,516	180,856	32,998	31,307	245,161
Seminars	-	513,265	513,265	-	-	513,265
Member mailings	-	97,169	97,169	-	231,529	328,698
Archaeological sites contributed to others	246,812	-	246,812	-	-	246,812
Magazine	-	164,277	164,277	-	41,069	205,346
Archaeological sites maintenance	179,265	-	179,265	-	-	179,265
Regional office expense	71,772	8,346	80,118	2,503	835	83,456
Archaeological sites property tax	72,752	-	72,752	-	-	72,752
Accounting services	-	-	-	30,423	-	30,423
Travel and meals	16,594	2,514	19,108	3,018	3,017	25,143
Office supplies	14,515	2,199	16,714	2,640	2,639	21,993
Insurance	9,108	2,024	11,132	8,095	1,012	20,239
Interest expense	18,774	-	18,774	-	-	18,774
Educational communications	-	16,998	16,998	-	-	16,998
Amortization of charitable annuities	-	-	-	-	10,957	10,957
Dues and subscriptions	-	-	-	4,355	4,356	8,711
All other	8,381	3,313	11,694	13,866	1,524	27,084
Total before depreciation	1,500,945	945,430	2,446,375	247,047	469,749	3,163,171
Depreciation	5,291	802	6,093	962	962	8,017
Total	\$ 1,506,236	\$ 946,232	\$ 2,452,468	\$ 248,009	\$ 470,711	\$ 3,171,188