

# The Archaeological Conservancy

**2021  
Annual Report**





# The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106

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## Regional Offices and Directors

Jim Walker, *Southwest Regional Director*  
1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106  
(505) 266-1540

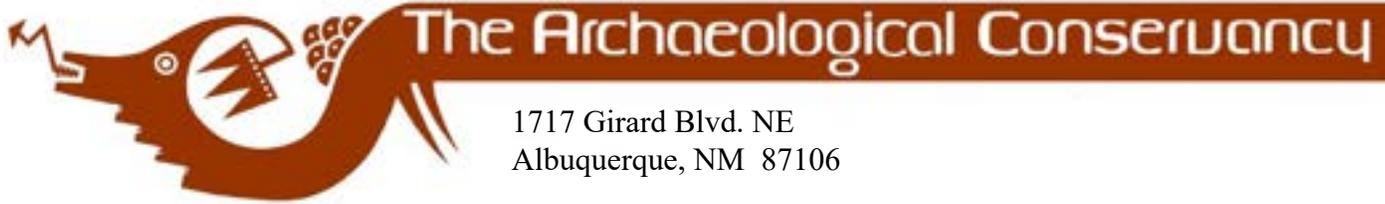
Phil Millhouse, *Midwest Regional Director*  
5115 North Autumn Lane  
McFarland, WI 53558  
(608) 718-9324

Kelley Berliner, *Eastern Regional Director*  
22 South Market Street, Suite 2A  
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*  
4445 San Gabriel Drive  
Reno NV 89502  
(530) 592-9797

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



1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106

December 31, 2021

### **Letter from the President**

Since 1980, The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired more than 560 endangered archaeological sites across the country. The last few years have been difficult for everyone, but we continued our mission to preserve significant sites across the United States.

In 2021, the Conservancy continued our commitment to educating the public about the importance of archaeological sites through a virtual format. We conducted virtual site visits using drone and other footage to replace in-person guided tours. In addition to this, we hosted several virtual lectures for our members and the general public from around the country.

The Conservancy's quarterly magazine, *American Archaeology*, continues to be 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 continuing our important work in 2022.

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.

## 2021 ACQUISITIONS

Since its beginning in 1980, the Conservancy has acquired more than 560 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 19<sup>th</sup>-century frontier army post, and nearly every major cultural period in between. In 2021, the Conservancy rescued the following endangered sites:

### Montezuma Village

The Conservancy entered into a purchase agreement (part donation, part purchase) with the owners of Montezuma Village, an approximately eighty-five-acre property located at the northern end of Montezuma Canyon in southeastern Utah.



Montezuma Village is a large prehistoric Ancestral Puebloan community center. It was visited by explorers and archaeologists in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the early 1960s, the late archaeologist Ray Matheny of Brigham Young University (BYU) documented the entire village, recording ninety-one sites located on a one-mile stretch of the canyon. Despite significant damage from both natural and human forces, substantial areas of the village remain intact and available for study. Archaeologists familiar with the site agree that it has potential to answer questions about Utah prehistory and that it merits preservation.

### Arlington (Virginia)

On the thin strip of land that comprises Virginia's eastern shore lies the Arlington property, which contains important sites for understanding the region's history from pre-contact Native American settlements through the nineteenth century. The 7.3-acre property and adjacent cemetery reside along the southern shore of Old Plantation Creek, where an open field covers the archaeological remains of sites associated with Native settlement, the Virginia Company of London, a joint-stock company that sponsored the colonization of Virginia from 1607-1624, and the Custis family.

Archaeological investigations in the area began in the 1980s when concerns of a proposed subdivision prompted the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to ask the developer for permission to conduct the survey. This survey revealed a number of areas with Native American deposits, including a shell midden, pit features, and burials. It is possible that this habitation was part of an Accawmack village, the group of Native Americans who lived in the area at the time of European arrival. On his 1612 map of the Chesapeake Bay, John Smith recorded such a site close to the Arlington property. In addition to these deposits, the survey resulted in the identification of a number of significant historic sites.

### Flint Mine Hill (New York)

After years of negotiations between multiple parties, the Conservancy obtained the Flint Mine Hill chert quarry site. The site is located on the top of a large hill consisting of Normanskill shale and chert near Coxsackie, in southeast New York. It contains evidence of prehistoric quarrying dating from the Paleo-Indian through Woodland periods. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as part of the Flint Mine Hill Archaeological District. The hill is nearly a mile long, with tool knapping areas and quarry pits located throughout the landscape. Several freshwater springs are found on the slopes of the hill.

Numerous projectile points, broken blades, and over 3,000 hammerstones have been recovered from the site. The artifact assemblage consists primarily of flaking debris and rough-shaped tool forms. It's likely that rough forms were removed from the quarry and taken to another work area to be refined. Some of the recovered artifacts were made from non-local materials like rhyolite, jasper, and quartz. It's not known if people living near the site were trading for these materials, or if visitors were bringing these materials with them.

### Arbegast (California)

In 2017, Neil Arbegast approached the Conservancy about donating his ranch, which is known as the Arbegast-Tunawee. The Arbegast-Tunawee Ranch was established in the early 1930s, and it's located in the Tunawee Canyon on the eastern

foothills of the Sierra Nevada range approximately two miles northwest of the Conservancy's Portuguese Bench Preserve, which contains a significant prehistoric village. Historically, this region was occupied by the Owens Valley Paiute and Panamint Shoshone tribes.

Given the evidence of significant archaeological resources, the Conservancy determined that accepting the donation of the ranch would be the best option for preserving the site. In late October of 2021, the Conservancy signed a donation agreement for the ranch and took possession of the property in November.

### **McGraw Farm (West Virginia)**

Eight hundred years ago, smoke wafted over a small village located on a terrace next to the New River in southern West Virginia. The people living there, at what is now known as the McGraw Farm site, were the descendants of people who migrated to the New River from the Ohio River Valley centuries ago. The artifacts and features found at the site suggest that it is associated with the Bluestone Phase of the Fort Ancient culture.

The Fort Ancient people were primarily farmers who inhabited villages in the Ohio River Valley in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and West Virginia that date to approximately A.D. 1000-1750. These villages consisted predominantly of circular or rectangular houses that surrounded an open plaza, though variations can be seen across the region. Some sites are associated with earthworks such as burial and effigy mounds.



### **Fetterman (New Mexico)**

Longtime Conservancy member and Southwestern archaeologist Jerry Fetterman has donated a twenty-acre lot that contains a 1,200-year-old site as well as more recent ruins. The site, which is named after Fetterman, is near the former mining town of Riley in west-central New Mexico. Fetterman discovered and mapped the site during a cultural resource survey for the proposed Santa Rita Ranch subdivision in 2005. The Fetterman site contains historic structures and features of Ancestral Puebloan occupations from both the Pueblo I and II periods (A.D. 750-1150).

The historic remains on the preserve consist of animal corrals with stone walls and the low walls and rock foundations of a few adobe houses. The historic Tiley to Belen Road also crosses the property. The prehistoric features consist of pit house depressions and adobe mounds that cover several acres. Fetterman recorded thousands of Pueblo I ceramic sherds, and consequently he believes that the Pueblo I occupation may have been the largest occupation of the site.

### **Chesterfield (Connecticut)**

In 1890-1891, Hirsch Kaplan, who immigrated from Ukraine to New York City in 1887, led a small group of Russian-Jewish immigrants from the crowded neighborhood of Williamsburg, Brooklyn to Chesterfield, Connecticut, where they were



able to purchase inexpensive farmland, a privilege forbidden to them in Tsarist Russia. In the spring of 1892, these families established a religious and social community called the New England Hebrew Farmers of the Emmanuel Society (NEHFES) and they built both a synagogue and water-powered creamery to process milk into butter and cream for the surrounding region. The money to purchase the farmland and construct the buildings was provided by the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Fund, established in New York City in 1891 by de Hirsch, a German industrialist who enabled the escape of his Russian brethren to North and South America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Chesterfield Jewish Community which once numbered 500 people, dwindled significantly as the next generation left to start families and businesses in New London, Hartford, and beyond. The one-room wooden Chesterfield synagogue, which continued to open for Jewish High Holy Day services in the 1950s, was burned down by an arsonist in 1975. In 2006, NEHFES was reactivated as a 501(c)(3) non-profit by Nancy R. Savin, the great-great granddaughter of Hirsch Kaplan. Since then, NEHFES, which today has more than forty descendant family members in the U.S. and Canada, succeeded at getting its historic site designated as the State of Connecticut twenty-fourth Archaeological Preserve in 2007 and got it listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2012. The site contains the stone remains of the synagogue foundation, a mikveh (ritual bath) within the shoykhet's (butcher's) house, the creamery foundation, a partial barn foundation and two wells, in addition to the surrounding archaeological deposits.

### **East St. Louis Mounds (Illinois)**

The enormous Mississippian capital Cahokia is well known because it's now an Illinois state park, and also because extensive research has been done there. What's less well known is that Cahokia was the center point of a series of enormous Mississippian communities that included Pulcher, Mitchell, East St. Louis, and St. Louis. Although urban expansion has obliterated many of these satellite sites, archaeological work in the past three decades has shown that substantial portions of the East St. Louis site lie intact under the urban fill, rail yards, and empty lots of the modern city.

East St. Louis is located in St. Clair County, and in January of this year, the county auctioned off two lots that John Kelly, acting on behalf of the Conservancy, acquired. These two lots will expand the Conservancy's East St. Louis preserve. Archaeological work conducted by Kelly has established that beneath the modern neighborhood is a complex of structures, pits, middens, a palisade, and the remnants of once substantial burial mounds.

As East St. Louis rebuilds, Native Americans become increasingly involved in the area's archaeology, and preservationists encourage the National Park Service to acquire part ownership of Cahokia due to a lack of state funding to maintain the park, the archaeological resources within these lots will be critical to telling the larger story of the area's complex and evolving human heritage.

### **Zemaitis (Michigan)**

Located on a low terrace along the east bank of the Grand River in Michigan, the Zemaitis site was occupied during the Middle and Late Woodland Periods (300 B.C. to 1200 A.D.) and is the type site for the Late Woodland Zemaitis phase (A.D. 650 to 900) which covers the transition from Middle to Late Woodland societies in the Grand River Valley. Across the Midwest, the Middle Woodland period is known for large burial mounds, extensive trading networks and a florescence of art in a number of different mediums. The subsequent Late Woodland period saw the introduction of the bow and arrow, increased use of plant cultigens and a decrease in distant trade networks.

The importance of the Zemaitis site lies in the fact that it contains unmixed, stratigraphically separated occupations during a time of rapid cultural change. This separation allows archaeologists the rare opportunity to see how changes in material culture are a critical part of historic dynamics. An added positive is that the Conservancy parcel has not had previous test excavations conducted, so it is in pristine condition.

## 2021 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. Because of COVID-19 some of the Conservancy's tours were cancelled this year. To supplement this benefit to our membership we produced virtual tours using drone and camera footage of three Conservancy sites.

### Peoples of the Mississippi Valley

April 17-24, 2021

Beginning in Memphis, Tennessee and following the Mississippi River south to Natchez, Mississippi, our week-long journey covered more than 5,000 years of history, taking us from North America's earliest earthen mounds to sites of plantation archaeology and Civil War battlefields. The trip offered an exciting opportunity to learn more about the rich and complex 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 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 visited 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 Poverty Point World Heritage Site in Louisiana, and explored an area that features the oldest mounds in the country. Several of the Conservancy preserves, such as McClellan Mound in Arkansas and Carson Mounds in Mississippi, the site of fascinating recent research, were featured on the tour as well.

### Yampa River

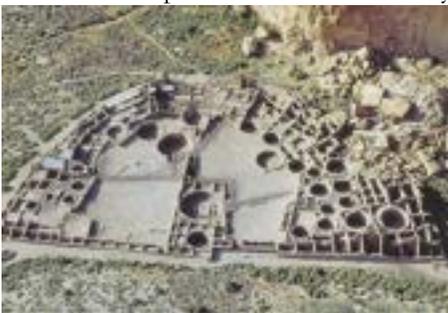
June 4-11, 2021

This tour provided 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.

Some of the highlights included visiting Serviceberry Shelter, a partially excavated hunter-gatherer shelter; Mantle Cave, an immense vaulted sandstone alcove that contains Fremont culture storage cysts; and Deluge Shelter, an Archaic period rock shelter with pictographs of anthropomorphic figures. We had the chance to see a variety of wildlife, including bighorn sheep, deer, and eagles. We also had opportunities to hike mild and moderate scenic trails, including one that followed the waters of Jones Hole and Ely Creek. Spring runoff from the Rockies provided a series of low-to-middle-level rapids that was navigated by our expert rafting staff.

### Chaco Canyon In Depth

September 4-12, 2021



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 1130. 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. We also had the unique 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 A.D. 1130. To complete the experience, we toured the modern-day Pueblo of Acoma and spent two memorable nights camping in Chaco Canyon. Some of the leading Chaco experts joined us.

## Ohio Mound Builders

September 29 – October 3, 2021

Massive mounds and earthworks, some nearly seventy 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 and stone 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, Ohio, and we visited the Newark Earthworks, a magnificent Hopewell Mound complex that once covered more than seven miles; Chillicothe and the Hopewell Culture National Historic Park, now a flourishing center of Hopewell research.; 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 mound builders.

## Colonial Chesapeake

October 24-31, 2021

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. The Conservancy 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 eighteenth-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. During our adventure, local scholars joined us to share their expertise and explain how archaeology has assisted them in interpreting the region's past.



## 2021 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 2021.

**Croft (Idaho)** – The Conservancy’s Croft Archaeological Preserve, located west of Idaho Falls, Idaho, is a ten-acre site consisting of three collapsed lava tubes that formed short caves known as Owl, Dry Cat, and Coyote. Some of the earliest archaeological evidence of human occupation in southern Idaho was uncovered at Croft, and the Shoshone people have

occupied this area for centuries.

An excavation in the late 1960s noted pictographs in the cave’s first report, however they remained mostly ignored until 2005. In 2020, archaeologists used DStretch programs installed on two field cameras to identify previously unseen pictographs. DStretch is a color-enhancement computer program that makes the pigments in the pictographs stand out from the base rock. Eighteen red ochre pictograph panels were identified at Owl Cave, one panel was recorded at Coyote, and none at Dry Cat. Owl Cave’s pictographs included anthropomorphic figures bearing shields, bird tracks, dots, tally marks, a possible bison, a bear paw, plant forms, and other indistinct markings there were likely created by applying the paint with a finger, stick, or other brush-type implement. The variety of styles and subject matter suggests that the pictographs were created over several periods during the sporadic human use of the caves.



**Sharrow (Maine)** – During the summer of 2021, staff with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, directed by archaeologists Arthur Spiess and John Mosher, undertook limited excavations on the Sharrow site. This work was conducted in advance of the much-needed replacement of the Milo Toll Bridge, a construction project that could impact a portion of the site located in the road right-of-way.

Previous excavations of the site led by James B. Petersen revealed deeply stratified deposits that are some of the best-preserved records of human activity during the mid-Holocene epoch (9,000 to 5,000 years ago) in northern New England. The Conservancy and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission developed a plan to excavate a portion of the site to mitigate the impact of the proposed bridge work. Much of the impacted area had already been disturbed by erosion caused by a large flood that took place in 1987. Given this damage, the field crew focused its efforts in an area where the deposits were still intact, and worked their way down to Archaic-period occupation layers.

**Hotchkiss Mound (California)** – The Hotchkiss Mound site was once a village that sat atop a burial mound. The site, which is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, was occupied from approximately A.D. 1000 to the late 1700s. Parts of this region are now being transformed from farms and pastureland to housing and commercial centers. Although the majority of the Hotchkiss Mound lies within the Conservancy’s preserve and is protected from development, the outskirts of the mound were threatened by a proposed construction project.

This construction project required permitting by the US Army Corps of Engineers, and therefore it had to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. These laws mandate that federal and state agencies consider the effects of undertaking on historic properties, including threats to archaeological resources. It was determined that Hotchkiss would be affected by the project, and consequently a data recovery investigation began with a combination of surface survey and test excavations that yielded only tool-making debris and faunal remains. Subsequently, a backhoe was used to excavate a new road alignment, and that revealed dozens of storage and discard pits and obsidian tools and flakes from several local sources that were radiocarbon dated to an estimated age range of A.D. 400 to 1800. The researchers also found shell bears, mortars and pestles, modified bone tools, antlers, charcoal remnants and bones from a wide variety of animals and fish.

**Carson (Mississippi)** – The Carson site in the Yazoo Basin in northwest Mississippi is a large Mississippian civic-ceremonial complex that originally had more than eighty mounds. The site is partly owned by the Conservancy. Prior research at Carson has found a small number of Cahokia-style houses complete with artifacts, indicating interactions between the residents of Carson and Cahokia, the Mississippian capital near present-day St. Louis. Several sites in the Yazoo Basin have small numbers of artifacts that seem to be Cahokian to some degree. Carson, however, is the only Yazoo Basin site with evidence of a Cahokian occupation rather than a mere exchange of artifacts.

In November 2021, Ph.D. student Caitlyn Burkes Antoniuk led a crew from the Illinois State Archaeological Survey that conducted a geophysical survey at the Carson site. Antoniuk is investigating the connection between Cahokia and Carson for her dissertation research. As part of this, she and the team did a two-day magnetometry survey of portions of the site. These locations were chosen based on their proximity to the previously-excavated Cahokian houses and concentrations of Cahokian material culture in prior surface surveys. During the survey there were joined by representatives of the Chickasaw and Quapaw nations.

**Hewitt-Olmsted Trading Post (Iowa)** – In November 2021, a hand-held LiDAR survey was conducted at the 1840s Hewitt-Olmsted Trading Post site, one of two Conservancy preserves in Iowa. One component of the site represents the only known Ho-Chunk/Winnebago ridged agricultural field in the state, and one of only three remaining ridged fields of any age in Iowa.

Due to its proximity to a state highway, the site is listed on the Iowa Department of Transportation's (Iowa DOT) Statewide Historical Sites Inventory and Management Plan, and inclusion on the plan means the Iowa DOT assesses the site area and plans for its continued preservation. The LiDAR survey was a collaborative effort conducted by the Iowa DOT, the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologists, the Winneshiek County Roadside Management Crew, and the Fort Atkinson Historic Preservation Commission. The descendant Native communities were made aware of this research.

**Coal Carbon Road (New Mexico)** - On May 12-14, 2021 Conservancy employees Jim Walker and Tamara Stewart joined retired Conservancy employee Steve Koczan in conducting a surface survey and mapping project on the Coal Carbon Road site located 4 miles north of Gallup, NM. The site is located on land held by Gallup Land Partners, and it is in an area currently undergoing significant growth and development. The Conservancy was asked to assist the landowners in identifying and protecting the cultural resources located on their land holdings in and around Gallup.

The 1.14-acre site consists of two masonry architectural units and an adjacent plaza area and an overlying refuse concentration. The largest unit measures 53 X 47 ft. with several internal masonry walls visible. The second, smaller unit is 52.5 ft. by 17.5 ft. The plaza borders both units and measures 88 by 108 ft. There is a concentration of artifacts on the surface that make up a refuse area located in the southern plaza area. Based on identified surface ceramic types, the site was occupied during the Pueblo II and early Pueblo III periods, between about A.D. 900 and 1225.

## 2021 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. Because of COVID-19 our lectures this year were conducted virtually on the Webex and Zoom platforms.

### 2021 Virtual Lecture Series February – April

*What Research Tells Us About the Spanish Colonial Village Site of San Jose de las Huertas in New Mexico* by Jim Walker, Southwest Regional Director of The Archaeological Conservancy

*Preserving a Prehistoric City Beneath a Modern Town: The Archaeological Conservancy's Troyville Preserve* by Jessica Crawford, Southeast Regional Director of The Archaeological Conservancy

*Native American Mining in the Upper Mississippi Valley: Industrial Production, Conflict, and Dispossession across the Lead Mining Frontier* by Dr. Philip G. Millhouse, Midwest Regional Director of The Archaeological Conservancy

*The Archaeological Conservancy's Preservation Efforts in the East: From Paleolithic through 20<sup>th</sup>-Century Industrial Sites* by Kelley Berliner, Eastern Regional Director of The Archaeological Conservancy

*A Natural and Cultural History of Leonard Rockshelter in Nevada* by Sara Sturtz, Great Basin Archaeologists

### 2021 Virtual Lecture Series September – December

*The Gault Site and the Peopling of the Americas* by Dr. D. Clark Wernecke, Executive Director of The Gault School of Archaeological Research

*Archaeology at Lyon's Bluff: Past, Present, and Future* by Dr. Evan Peacock, Director Emeritus, The Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University

*The Curious Case of Colorado Cannibal Alferd Packer* by Dr. Erin Baxter, Curator of Archaeology at the Denver Museum of Natural Science

*"this distant and isolated post:" The Role of Fort Tombecke in La Louisiane, 1736-1763* by Dr. Ashley Dumas, Associate Professor for the University of West Alabama

*The Moons Tears Fell on Cabokia* by Dr. Tim Pauketat, Director of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Illinois State Archaeologist, and a Professor of Anthropology and Medieval Studies at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

*Giving Tuesday "Lunch and Learn" Event: Preservation Across the Nation* by The Archaeological Conservancy staff

*Archaeology at the Haynie Site: Investigating a Chacoan Outlier on the Colorado Plateau* by The Archaeological Conservancy and Crow Canyon Archaeological Center staff

### 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, 2021  
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2020)

	2021		2020	
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total	Total
<u>Revenue and other support</u>				
Contributions	\$ 2,876,701	\$ 253,193	\$ 3,129,894	\$ 2,204,766
Contributions - archaeological sites (Note 12)	846,482	-	846,482	939,607
Investment income (Note 6)	332,363	389,518	721,881	94,349
Grants	-	255,003	255,003	180,134
Seminars	113,576	-	113,576	610,450
Site rental	29,204	-	29,204	34,297
Magazine sales and advertising	16,996	-	16,996	31,336
Change in value of annuities (Note 9)	(1,475)	-	(1,475)	(14,729)
All other	38,113	-	38,113	26,397
Net assets released from donor restrictions (Note 13)	687,499	(687,499)	-	-
<b>Total revenue and support</b>	<b>4,939,459</b>	<b>210,215</b>	<b>5,149,674</b>	<b>4,106,607</b>
<u>Expense</u>				
Program services				
Acquisition, conservation, and management	1,280,150	-	1,280,150	1,265,107
Education	705,959	-	705,959	991,654
<b>Total program services expense</b>	<b>1,986,109</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,986,109</b>	<b>2,256,761</b>
Supporting services				
Management and general	244,276	-	244,276	253,271
Fund-raising	327,331	-	327,331	327,927
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>2,557,716</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,557,716</b>	<b>2,837,959</b>
<b>Change in net assets</b>	<b>2,381,743</b>	<b>210,215</b>	<b>2,591,958</b>	<b>1,268,648</b>
Net assets, beginning of year	43,308,797	3,160,595	46,469,392	45,200,744
<b>Net assets, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 45,690,540</b>	<b>\$ 3,370,810</b>	<b>\$ 49,061,350</b>	<b>\$ 46,469,392</b>

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY**  
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2021  
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2020)

	2021						2020
	Program Services			Supporting Services			Total
	Acquisition, Conservation, and Management	Education	Total	Management and General	Fund- raising	Total	
Salaries	\$ 759,663	\$ 118,697	\$ 878,360	\$ 159,055	\$ 149,559	\$ 1,186,974	\$ 1,215,048
Payroll taxes and benefits	141,498	22,109	163,607	29,625	27,858	221,090	232,194
Member mailings	-	199,400	199,400	-	43,896	243,296	233,110
Magazine	-	184,734	184,734	-	20,526	205,260	200,401
Archaeological sites maintenance	171,362	.	171,362	-	-	171,362	130,095
Seminars	-	101,604	101,604	-	-	101,604	392,090
Donor services	-	44,457	44,457	-	44,456	88,913	87,543
Archaeological sites property tax	70,883	-	70,883	-	-	70,883	72,535
Regional office expense	47,168	5,485	52,653	1,645	548	54,846	69,269
Communications	-	20,871	20,871	-	17,986	38,857	37,652
Office supplies	29,522	3,433	32,955	1,030	343	34,328	35,255
Accounting services	-	-	-	29,261	-	29,261	28,371
Insurance	9,636	2,141	11,777	8,566	1,071	21,414	22,616
Amortization of charitable annuities	-	-	-	-	14,038	14,038	14,825
Travel, meals and meetings	5,873	890	6,763	5,197	1,067	13,027	17,619
All other	39,253	1,336	40,589	8,935	5,021	54,545	41,319
Total before depreciation	1,274,858	705,157	\$ 1,980,015	243,314	326,369	2,549,698	2,829,942
Depreciation	5,292	802	6,094	962	962	8,018	8,017
Total	<u>\$ 1,280,150</u>	<u>\$ 705,959</u>	<u>\$ 1,986,109</u>	<u>\$ 244,276</u>	<u>\$ 327,331</u>	<u>\$ 2,557,716</u>	<u>\$ 2,837,959</u>