



**Archaeology Southwest**

2011 Annual Report

Dear Friends,



2011 saw our coming of age: our site protection portfolio expanded significantly, our programs reached more people than ever, our research projects and partnerships matured, and by year's end we had found our new voice as Archaeology Southwest.

The process of becoming Archaeology Southwest was not undertaken lightly. After thirty years, it was time to take a fresh, comprehensive look at how we might inspire more people to share our passion for exploring and protecting the places of our past. This is our responsibility as a healthy nonprofit.

We decided to build on the success and name recognition of *Archaeology Southwest Magazine*. Archaeology Southwest evokes all that we do and where we are headed. I invite you to explore this 2011 Annual Report and our redesigned website, [www.archaeologysouthwest.org](http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org), where our vision, dedication, and effectiveness are manifest.

You will see that we have changed our name, but not the important work we do. Our commitment to Preservation Archaeology—our conservation-based approach to understanding the past—remains steadfast even as it evolves.

In fact, our focus and determination are stronger than ever. We continue to explore and protect places that matter because we believe this creates meaningful connections between people and history—connections that benefit generations to come.

Through your support, we will persist in raising awareness of the meaning and value of the Southwest's archaeological sites and historical landscapes. Together, we will engage even more people in our efforts to respectfully protect these increasingly endangered, nonrenewable resources. The stories of those who came before will remain upon this landscape long after our own chapter is added.

With gratitude,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William H. Doelle". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

William H. Doelle  
President & CEO



# Who We Are

## Board of Directors

William H. Doelle, *President & CEO*

Al Arpad, *Vice President*

Bernard Siquieros, *Secretary*

Peter Boyle, *Treasurer*

Demion Clinco

Jeffrey S. Dean

Diana Hadley

Benjamin Smith

Donna Tang

## Advisory Board

Hester A. Davis, Arkansas Archaeological Survey\*

Don D. Fowler, University of Nevada, Reno\*

William D. Lipe, Washington State University\*

Margaret Nelson, Arizona State University

William J. Robinson, University of Arizona\*

James E. Snead, California State University at Northridge

Elisa Villalpando, Centro INAH Sonora

## Archaeology Southwest Staff

*Deputy Director*, Linda J. Pierce

*Preservation Archaeologists*

Jeffery J. Clark

Jacque M. Dale

Douglas W. Gann

Deborah L. Huntley

Matthew A. Peeples

Paul F. Reed (Chaco Scholar)

*Field Representative*, Andy Laurenzi

*Digital Media Specialists*

Mathew Devitt

Douglas W. Gann

*Preservation Fellows*

Rob Jones

James M. Vint

*Research Assistants*

Aaryn Brewer

Katherine A. Dungan

*Office Manager*, Debra Lee

*Membership Assistant*, Kathleen Bader

*Communications Coordinator*, Kate Gann

*Research Associates*

Suzanne L. Eckert, Texas A&M University

Richard Flint & Shirley Cushing Flint,

Independent Coronado Scholars

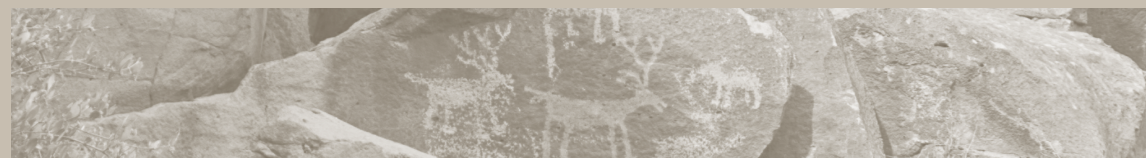
J. Brett Hill, Hendrix College

Patrick D. Lyons, Arizona State Museum

*Preservation Advocate*

Pat H. Stein, Arizona Preservation Consultants

\* retired



# 2011 Financial Statements

## 2011 Statement of Financial Position

### Assets

Cash & short term accounts	\$58,638
Accounts receivable	\$62,494
Property & equipment, net	\$201,200
Savings & short term investments	\$414,203
Long term investments	\$4,934,217
Total Assets	\$5,670,752

### Liabilities & Net Assets

#### Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$46,508
Vehicle loan	\$7,615
Total Liabilities	\$54,123

#### Net Assets

Unrestricted	\$2,558,801
Temporarily restricted	\$1,213,730
Permanently restricted	\$1,844,098
Total Net Assets	\$5,616,629

Total Liabilities & Net Assets \$5,670,752

## 2011 Statement of Operating Activities

### Sources of Income

Individuals	\$159,918	14%
Grants	\$544,485	49%
Contracts	\$95,401	9%
Sales	\$7,303	1%
Transfer of Capital	\$228,056	21%
Investments	\$61,494	6%
Total	\$1,096,657	100%

### Expenses by Category

Research	\$347,994	36%
Education & Outreach	\$288,149	30%
Site Protection	\$138,581	14%
Preservation Fellowship	\$39,502	4%
Management & General	\$102,704	11%
Fundraising	\$47,262	5%
Total	\$964,192	100%

# Exploring Chaco's Legacy



*What was the reach of the powerful culture centered at Chaco Canyon? How did its florescence and decline affect people in outlying areas?*

These questions are at the heart of my work in the Middle San Juan River region of northwestern New Mexico, where complex processes of migration, emulation, and interaction unfolded in the period between A.D. 1075 and 1140.

In April, Doug Gann and I received a \$150,000 grant award from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to digitally interpret recent archaeological research on the population movements of this period. We will also show how those movements reflect major changes in ancient lifeways. The *Chaco's Legacy* exhibition will debut at Aztec Ruins National Monument, Salmon Ruins Museum, and [www.archaeologysouthwest.org](http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org)'s *Virtual Southwest* in 2013.

Throughout 2011, I continued to publish, speak, and meet with other scholars to share ideas about this complicated Chaco-to-post-Chaco transition of the 12th century. Our groundbreaking studies of *Migration or Emulation: Chacoan Presence in the Middle San Juan*, an earlier project funded by NSF, were published in the Winter 2011 edition of the journal *Kiva*. It was a pleasure to work with Gary Brown, Jeff Clark, Cheryl Paddock, Lori Stephens Reed, Dorothy Washburn, and Laurie Webster on that project and our subsequent reporting in *Kiva*.

—Paul F. Reed,  
Preservation Archaeologist  
and Chaco Scholar at Salmon Ruins

## Other highlights from the northern Southwest

- We continued collaboration with El Malpais National Monument (ELMA) on the Las Ventanas Community Study. This Chaco-era great house south of Grants, New Mexico, was probably built by locals emulating Chacoan style. Efforts focused on the lava flow west and northwest of the site in order to understand how people used this landscape in the distant past. Steve Baumann, ELMA's Chief of Heritage Preservation, and his predecessor, Jim Kendrick, were instrumental in this project, which occurred through the Colorado Plateau Cooperative Ecosystems Study Units (CPCESU) program.
- Through another CPCESU agreement, Paul Reed assisted Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO) archaeologist Jason Theuer with the completion of an assessment and overview of 100 years of archaeological research at this northeastern Arizona wonder. Paul edited and helped write several chapters in the volume, which will guide preservation and research at PEFO for decades to come. It was completed in early 2012.



# Exploring Social Networks and Social Changes after 1200



*What happened to Southwestern peoples between A.D. 1200 and the Spaniards' arrival in 1540? What brought diverse people together and kept communities going even as population in the southern Southwest declined over those three centuries?*

These questions drive our long-term investigation of a cultural mixing known as Salado and, as part of a multidisciplinary team co-headed by University of Arizona's Dr. Barbara Mills, our innovative analysis of social networks during this turbulent period. Both investigations are funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF).

We view Salado (1300s–1450) as a hybrid cultural identity that integrated people of different backgrounds. Certain elements of this identity show the powerful influence of the Kayenta, people who migrated from the northern to southern Southwest in the late 1200s. In 2011, we continued to follow Salado groups from southeastern Arizona into New Mexico's Upper Gila River region. Artifact style and sourcing analyses are painting a complex landscape made up of local people, Kayenta immigrants who eventually became locals, and later Salado newcomers of mixed Kayenta-Hohokam descent. These newcomers formed large but short-lived settlements in the region.



We also helped complete and clean the *Southwest Social Networks* database, which now contains information on more than four million pottery sherds from more than 700 archaeological sites in Arizona and New Mexico (west of the Continental Divide). The database incorporates information about obsidian source use and public architecture. These data come from sites inhabited between 1200 and 1500. We began Social Network Analysis, in conjunction with GIS (Geographic Information Systems) and other tools, to understand which sites were "networked" based upon comparisons of decorated pottery. Network snapshots captured at fifty-year intervals enable us to examine change through time.

Both of us continued to write and publish on these topics, discuss (and amiably debate) them with colleagues at professional meetings, and share them with students and public audiences.

—Jeffery J. Clark  
and Deborah L. Huntley,  
Preservation Archaeologists

## Other highlights from the southern Southwest

- Archaeology Southwest received NSF funding to study *The Edge of Salado*—that is, groups in the southwest of the Southwest who had limited contact with Kayenta migrants or who actively resisted cultural hybridization. This investigation will begin in the fall of 2012.
- Our Preservation Archaeology field school brought together eleven students from across the U.S. Based in the community of Mule Creek, New Mexico, the program is offered in partnership with the University of Arizona's School of Anthropology and directed by Deb Huntley and Katherine Dungan. Students learned conservation-based research design and field techniques. Work focused on the 13th-century portion of the Fornsolt site, where crews discovered a burned storage room and a possible kiva bench.



# Exploring the Southwest's Past Together



*How can we better experience the sights and sounds of the past? How can we visit places we might never actually encounter? How can we bring people and artifacts together across time and space while protecting precious objects from handling?*

I have been pursuing technological answers to these questions since my archaeological career began almost twenty-five years ago.

In November 2011, I launched *Virtual Southwest*, a digital time machine that brings us all up close and personal with places of the past. At present, you can experience portions of Salmon Pueblo and the Great Kiva at Aztec Ruins, and you can take a closer look at 12th-century artifacts recovered from both sites ([www.archaeologysouthwest.org/vsw](http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/vsw)).

These re-creations are part of our *Chaco's Legacy* project. Over time, we will incorporate other ancient places into the *Virtual Southwest* experience, including 13th- and 14th-century landscapes from Arizona's San Pedro River valley.

Combined with technological advances in game development software, the three-dimensional modeling tools and techniques we have been developing over the past decade make this innovation possible. Aaryn Brewer expertly assisted with countless hours of object photomodeling in 2011.

—Douglas W. Gann,  
Preservation Archaeologist  
and Digital Media Specialist

## Other highlights from our outreach program

□ *From Above: Images of a Storied Land* returned from its travels to museums around the country. All sixty of Adriel Heisey's breathtaking aerial photographs of cultural landscapes in the Southwest were exhibited at the Ventana Gallery of Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., north of Tucson. Adriel Heisey joined us for an opening reception in October. [www.archaeologysouthwest.org/from-above](http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/from-above).

□ *Archaeology Café* entered its fourth season at Tucson's Casa Vicente. This wildly popular informal presentation series is also accessible to a global audience through our video archive, [www.archaeologysouthwest.org/video](http://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/video).

□ *Archaeology Southwest Magazine* examined archaeology and protection efforts in Arizona's Great Bend of the Gila, eight centuries of life in New Mexico's secluded but fascinating Salinas province, and the many ways archaeologists use images and imaging to understand the past.



# Protecting Places That Matter



*What are the most important places to protect, and why? To whom are they important? How do we prioritize them? And what are the best ways to protect them?*

Working with landowners, land managers, and a variety of experts, partners, and stakeholders, I tackle these questions on a daily basis.

In 2011, Archaeology Southwest's site protection program expanded significantly through a series of acquisitions. The Mimbres Foundation—whose early leadership in site protection has long inspired us—asked us to take over responsibility for protection of three sites in New Mexico's legendary Mimbres Valley. Since the 1970s, the Mimbres Foundation had worked to halt destruction and protect what sites remained in this heavily looted landscape. We own two sites outright and hold a conservation easement on the third. An additional conservation easement acquired from an adjacent landowner bolsters protection of the third site.

Working in partnership with the Archaeological Conservancy, we acquired another conservation easement on LA149, a Classic period pueblo along

New Mexico's Santa Fe River. Conservation easements restrict certain uses of the property within the easement and require us to monitor for damage, maintain protections, and provide access aligned with our conservation goals.

The same in-perpetuity responsibilities apply to sites we own. At the end of December, thanks to generous donations to our Site Protection Fund, we closed on a property in Arizona's San Pedro River valley. The property includes a portion of one of the valley's most important Hohokam sites, the Redington Ballcourt. A ranching family had protected this massive earthwork for generations. Our long-term research and relationships in the valley led the family to entrust the site to our care.

Today, we protect twelve properties across the Southwest through ownership or easement and countless others through landowner relationships and advocacy.

—Andy Laurenzi,  
Field Representative

## Other highlights from our protection work

- Doug Gann's team completed a five-year study of the effects of erosion and clay wash deposition on ten panels at El Morro National Monument's (ELMO) Inscription Rock. The panels date to the Spanish Colonial and American Territorial periods. Three episodes of 3D laser scanning enabled the team to monitor change through time. Archaeology Southwest and ELMO determined that eight inscriptions were relatively stable, but two required conservation treatment. Data from the study will guide ongoing efforts by National Park Service conservators.
- A volunteer team led by 2011 Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission award recipient Cherie Freeman updated site condition assessments for nineteen priority areas established through Pinal County's Priority Cultural Resources planning effort.

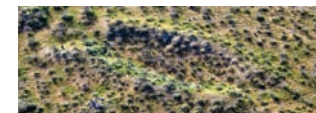


photo by Henry D. Wallace