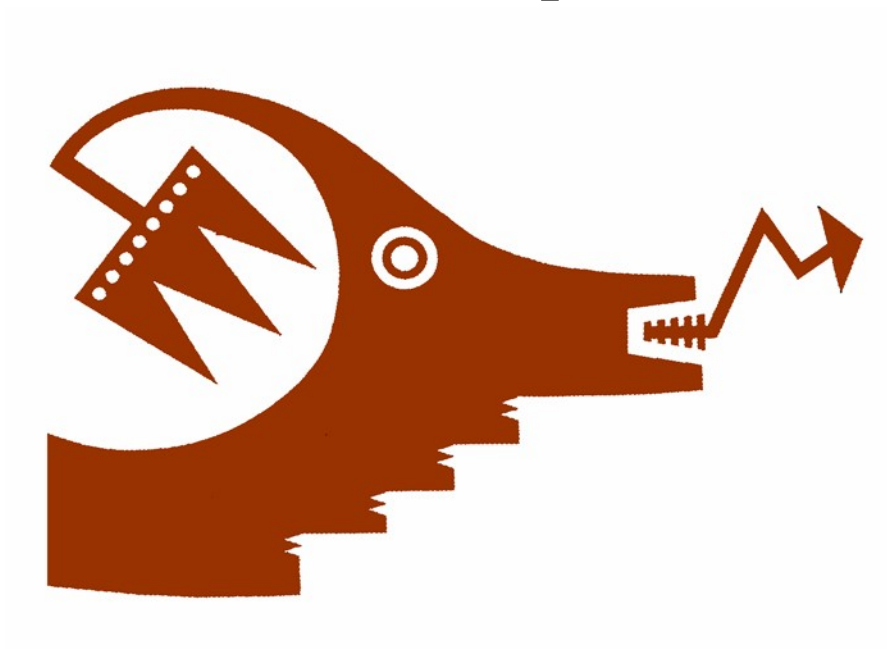


The Archaeological Conservancy

**2023
Annual Report**





The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

Board of Directors

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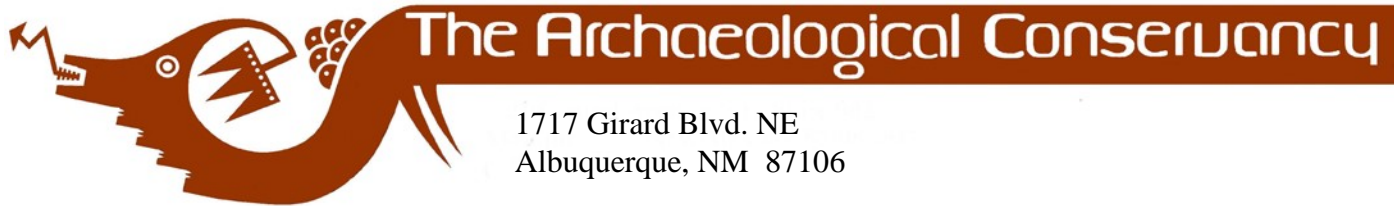
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American Archaeology Magazine

Tracy Loe, *Editor*
Tamara Stewart, *Assistant Editor*
Vicki Marie Singer, *Art Director*



1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

December 31, 2023

Letter from the President

Since 1980, The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired more than 585 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 2023, 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 2024.

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.

2023 ACQUISITIONS

Since its beginning in 1980, the Conservancy has acquired more than 585 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 2023, the Conservancy rescued the following endangered sites:

Gulf Shores Canal (Alabama)

Waterways were the major highways of pre-contact America, and this was especially true in coastal areas like the Alabama Gulf Coast where people depended heavily on coastal wetlands for food, shelter, and raw materials. Native Americans left their mark on the landscape in the form of sand or shell mounds, and their knowledge of local species and tidal systems is evident in the canals and water courts they constructed.

Locals in the Gulf Shores area of the Alabama Gulf Coast have long known about a feature often called “the Indian ditch” that appeared on maps as early as 1826. The same feature was labeled as “vestiges of an old canal” on a 1935 map by Alabama State Geologist Walter B. Jones. It is shown as a canal or ditch crossing the Fort Morgan peninsula in Gulf Shores, and like those in Florida, it connected two bodies of water. In the case of the Gulf Shores canal, it connected Oyster Bay and Little Lagoon, and they connected Mobile Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

The canal was recently donated to The Archaeological Conservancy by George C. Meyer Foundation. It is the only known such canal outside of Florida and is 1,300 years old. Its rediscovery and the preservation of part of it is the result of cooperation among landowners, archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, and the general public.

Cottonwood Petroglyph Preserve (New Mexico)

Mesa Prieta contains one of the largest collections of petroglyphs in northern New Mexico, and with the generosity and support of our members, the Conservancy recently expanded its protection of this important cultural area with the purchase of the Cottonwood Petroglyph Preserve. This two-acre parcel is situated in a rural, residential area overlooking the Rio Grande about a half mile south of Wells Petroglyph Preserve. The site was purchased from landowner Debbie Boss, who inherited the site from her mother Nausika Richardson. Nausika was an artist who immigrated to the U.S. with her family from Greece in 1956 and landed in Dixon, New Mexico where she established herself as one of the major, modern ceramicists in the region. Debbie’s mother protected the property for nearly 40 years. Nausika died in 2011, and Debbie has carried on the preservation of the site. Now, The Conservancy will carry on this tradition in perpetuity.

Virginia City (Nevada)

After the Pyramid Lake Indian War in 1860 and ongoing environmental degradation resulting from mining and ranching, the Northern Paiute had to find alternative ways to make a living. One way was to settle on the outskirts of Virginia City, Nevada, which was, at the time, home to the first silver boom in the United States.

The Northern Paiute constructed post-contact dwellings (locally known as wickiups) as they moved closer to the historic mining town of Virginia City, now a National Historic Landmark and District. Traditional Northern Paiute houses were framed with willow poles and covered with cattail, willow, and sagebrush bark to create a conical dome shape. Destruction of most Northern Paiute post-contact dwellings in Virginia City took place throughout the 20th and 21st Centuries as a result of mining activities, residential expansion, and unauthorized excavation and destruction of archaeological sites. Some have been recorded by archaeologists but never designated as architecture, so there have been no protections against removing them. One of the last standing post-contact dwellings in Virginia City was brought to the attention of the Conservancy in September 2022 by archaeologist Margo Memmott, Cultural Resource Manager for Broadbent and Associates. In March 2023, the half-acre property was purchased by the Conservancy as a POINT-6 site, making it the fifth preserve in Nevada.

Hillsborough Archaeological District (North Carolina)

The Hillsborough Archaeological District is located in the Piedmont region of North Carolina, and consists of at least four Native American sites. While artifacts that date back 12,000 years have been found on the property, the most intensive occupations span the time period from A.D. 1000 until the early 1700s, offering an opportunity to understand cultural change in Native communities in the region from just before to after European arrival in North America. The property is situated at a large bend in the Eno River, and is the location where a historic trading path crossed the river near Hillsborough.

Tijeras Canyon Village (New Mexico)

A local landowner contacted The Archaeological Conservancy about a property he owned in the Village of Tijeras. He purchased some property for residential development, but later realized there was something of significance on one of the

lots. This prompted a call to a local archaeologist who confirmed that there was an archaeological site on the property — identified in the New Mexico classification system as LA 580. The Conservancy closed on the property in May of 2023, increasing the number of the Conservancy’s preserves in the southwest region to 182.

Tijeras Canyon was home to the ancestral Tiwa of southern New Mexico who eventually settled at Sandia and Isleta pueblos. Tree-ring samples collected from Tijeras Pueblo reveal that the village was occupied for about 125 years beginning around A.D. 1313.

The new preserve probably contains the remains of a small farming community that benefited from the seasonal water of Tijeras Arroyo, which is adjacent to this property. Stone alignments hidden beneath the vegetation at LA 580 suggest construction similar to structures at Tijeras Pueblo. These alignments may represent the foundation of a top story of room blocks that once had adobe walls. There are also similar sites in the canyon that contain deeply buried pithouses indicating an earlier occupation dating to as early as A.D. 900.

Chinatown Gardens (California)

After a fire removed a 100-year-old cover of blackberry vines, what is now known as the Chinatown Gardens Archaeological District near Mokelumne Hill, California, was revealed. It is the only known extant commercial Chinese garden in California. Used from 1848 to 1898, these gardens were once commonplace during the Chinese Diaspora and occurred with the settlement of the American West. Beginning in the mid-19th century, Chinese immigrants came to central California to join the Gold Rush in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Many joined the ranks of miners, while some became merchants and provided the goods and food with which the immigrants were familiar. However, due to discriminatory legislation passed by Congress, such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, and a devastating fire that occurred on the property in 1898, many left the area and abandoned the gardens. Chinese populations have traditionally been omitted from written histories, and despite making up 22 percent of the population of Calaveras County in 1860, the historic Chinese population of Mokelumne Hill is no exception. This omission highlights the importance of preserving archaeological remains representing Chinese and other non-White communities.

Thayer Farm (North Carolina)

Thayer Farm, which took its name from a local property owner, contains the remains of an Uwharrie phase village. This description refers to the site’s location along the river, as well as its likely date of occupation, estimated as circa A.D. 800-1200 during the Middle Woodland Period—largely determined by the type of pottery found on the property.

Aside from excavations in the 1980s excavations, there has been little work done on this site, leaving tremendous research potential for future archaeologists who want to better explore and understand ancient cultures in the Piedmont region. This site is especially important for understanding the lives of Indigenous peoples just prior to European contact. This summer, Conservancy staff were contacted by archaeologist Billy Oliver, one of the founders of CFAR. The organization had dissolved as membership dissipated, and the group wanted to be certain that Thayer Farm remained protected. The land was donated to the Conservancy for ongoing management. Preservation North Carolina, which holds protective covenants on the property, approved the donation.

Sulphur Fork Factory (Arkansas)

The United States government established the Fur Trade Factory System in 1795 under President George Washington in an attempt to use nonprofit trading to strengthen relations with Native American tribes—marketing it as an honest alternative to private trade. The Sulphur Fork Factory in Miller County, Arkansas, was one of 31 of the trading posts created through the program. It is in the southwestern part of the state, originally built in 1818 on a high ridge that is part of a 5-mile bluff line at the junction of the Red and Sulphur rivers—hence the name “Sulphur Fork.” It enjoyed a few years of successful trading until the federal program was dismantled entirely in 1822.

Sulphur Fork was originally led by Chief Factor John Fowler, who became plagued with health problems shortly after the trading post was established. He also became frustrated with the military overseeing the trading posts for not doing enough to remove illegal traders who often traded cheap whiskey for expensive furs and encroached upon Native land. He eventually quit and was replaced as chief factor by William McClellan, who stayed there until the fur trade factory system was shut down. After it ended, however, a licensed trader was allowed to remain at Sulfur Fork for a few more years. Sulphur Fork received beaver pelts, deer skins, deer tallow, bear oil, beeswax and honey from local tribes in exchange for flour, salt, tobacco, guns, ammunition, and European goods.

Sagrados Jardín de Piedra (New Mexico)

With the recent acquisition of the Sagrados Jardín de Piedra (Sacred Rock Garden) Petroglyph Preserve, the Conservancy has successfully protected another 22-acres of petroglyphs in two 11-acre parcels at Mesa Prieta. This northern New Mexico

preserve has stunning views of the Jemez Mountains and Rio Chama, both important landscape features to nearby descendant communities. Hundreds of petroglyphs on the preserve depict wildlife, geometric shapes, and possible celestial events, but the most impressive motifs are decorated shields. While shield images occur across Mesa Prieta, they are more prevalent on this preserve. Prior to the Conservancy's acquisition of the parcel, the former owner enlisted the help of the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project (MPPP) in 2023 to formally document the roughly 350 panels on his property. Many of the panels are concentrated around drainages where seasonal waters flow down from the top of the mesa. These panels include a variety of stylized shield motifs, anthropomorphic figures, horned serpents, and images of local animals, birds, and insects.

Spokane Mound (Mississippi)

The Conservancy's latest acquisition in Mississippi is in the southwestern part of the state in Adams County near Natchez. Spokane Mound was first recorded in the 1930s by archaeologist James A. Ford as a single mound site. The preserve was located on what was called the O'Kelly Plantation and was given the name O'Kelly Mound. Somehow the site did not make it to updated site files, and the small burial mound was recorded again in 1974 as Spokane Mound, named after the road on which it was located. Impacted by years of agriculture, it now stands about 5 feet in height and the base is about 65 feet by 36 feet.

Oak Mound (West Virginia)

On a high bluff overlooking the bank of the West Fork River in West Virginia rises the remains of Oak Mound. This large Native American mound once measured 10 to 12 feet in height and was nearly 60 feet in diameter. Even today, with the size of the mound reduced due to erosion and previous excavations, it stands out as an impressive feature on the horizon. Findings from a 1969 excavation revealed that the mound contained three burial features containing at least five individuals and associated artifacts. After the excavation was completed, the soil that was removed was once-again piled up in order to "rebuild" the mound as it had originally stood, albeit smaller in scale. The site is located just outside of Clarksburg, next to Oak Mound Evangelical Church, whose representatives have assisted with maintenance and stewardship of the mound for years.

2023 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.

Peoples of the Mississippi Valley

April 22-29, 2023

Beginning in Memphis and following the Mississippi River south to Natchez, our week-long journey covered more than 5,000 years of history, taking participants 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 in the Mississippi River Valley.

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 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 Poverty Point World Heritage Site in Louisiana, and explored an area that features the oldest mounds in the country. Several 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

May 25-June 1, 2023

Our river adventure in Colorado and Utah included floating through Dinosaur National Monument where we saw 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. We saw breathtaking scenery and fascinating archaeology throughout the trip down the river.

We also had the chance to see a variety of wildlife, including bighorn sheep, deer, and eagles. There were plenty of

opportunities to hike mild-to-moderate scenic trails, including one that follows the waters of Jones Hole and Ely Creek. Spring runoff from the Rockies should provide a series of low to middle level rapids, which were navigated by our expert rafting staff. At night we camped along the river and enjoyed marvelous meals prepared in the great outdoors.

Chaco Canyon in Depth

September 2-10, 2023

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 spent two memorable nights camping in Chaco Canyon. Some of the leading Chaco experts joined us.

Best of the Southwest

September 9-19, 2023

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 10th and 14th centuries. The Archaeological Conservancy's Best of the Southwest tour included 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.

French and Indian War Tour

September 17-24, 2023

We traveled across New York and Pennsylvania to explore the rich history and archaeology of the French and Indian War. This epic struggle involving Native Americans, the English and French empires, and colonial forces was one of the first global conflicts and a defining moment in American history. On our journey, we met with historians, archaeologists, and Native people at a variety of archaeological sites, museums, and interpretive centers. Some of the sites we visited include Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, and Ganondagan State Historic Site. We also stayed overnight in picturesque Lake George, and stopped at Niagara Falls.

Effigy Mounds of the Upper Mississippi Valley

September 24-29, 2023

In what is now Wisconsin, Native American people constructed thousands of earthen mounds, more than in any other area of comparable size and many in the shape of animals. We visited the best surviving examples of these fascinating constructions with an emphasis on the sites of the Effigy Mound Culture of the upper Midwest. Some of the sites we visited included Effigy Mounds National Monument and Aztalan State Park.

Native Peoples of Florida's Mangrove Coast

October 23-30, 2023

For over a thousand years, the Calusa, Tocobaga, and Seminole people dominated southern Florida. They developed complex civilizations, created breathtaking artwork, and constructed monumental earthworks. Time and again, they defeated those who attempted to subjugate them. Our exciting journey took us from the ancient mound center of the Tocobaga at Crystal River to the man-made island of Mound Key, the Calusa's capital. Along the way, we visited the key sites of Florida's original inhabitants, explored the unique estuarine environment in which these people lived, and encountered a variety of wildlife such as manatees, dolphins, and alligators. Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, an expert in early Spanish and Native American contact in the Southeastern United States, joined us on the tour.

2023 RESEARCH AND NEWS

All Conservancy preserves are open for research by qualified scholars. Here are some of the research projects and news that took place on Conservancy preserves in 2023.

Mary Rinn (Pennsylvania)

In the early spring Robert Szczotka, a graduate student in the applied archaeology program at Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), conducted research at the Mary Rinn Preserve as part of his thesis research. His work included a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey and limited test excavations.

Ebbert Spring (Pennsylvania) – In the summer of 2023, The Archaeological Conservancy’s Eastern office hosted a group of local high school students for the first G-A Gives Back Day, a day where students from Greencastle-Antrim High School give back to their community through various service projects. A group of students accompanied by a teacher chose to spend their day volunteering to help with the upkeep of the trails at the Ebbert Spring Preserve and Heritage Park. Students helped clear vegetation and spread mulch around the property.

Grand Meadow Chert Quarry (Minnesota) – After four major public grants over three years, efforts to build a public trail and install interpretive signage are underway at the Grand Meadow Chert Quarry Archaeological and Cultural Preserve in southeastern Minnesota. Through a special partnership between the Conservancy, the Mower County Historical Society, and the Dakota Community at Prairie Island, The *Wanbi Yukan* Trail will be a self-guided walking tour with signage in both Dakota and English. “*Wanbi Yukan*” means “there is chert here” in Dakota. The preserve, a 15-acre remnant of the original 175-acre open-pit chert mine, was purchased by The Archaeological Conservancy since the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.

Haynie Pueblo (Colorado) – Research and field work ongoing at The Archaeological Conservancy’s Haynie Pueblo site in southwestern Colorado, now in its eighth year, is still providing vital information pertaining to Ancestral Puebloan communities in the Mesa Verde region. The Haynie Pueblo was acquired in 2019 with the assistance of a Colorado Historical Fund grant. The pueblo contains two massive, multi-storied Chacoan Great Houses, in addition to other masonry architecture, kivas, pithouses, and dense trash middens.

New Philadelphia (Illinois) – New Philadelphia National Historic Site, the first town known to be platted and registered by an African American, became the 424th unit in the National Park Service system. The site was founded by Frank McWorter, a formerly enslaved person who purchased his own and his wife’s freedom while tending to his master’s farm in Kentucky. (His master was also his father.) After gaining their freedom, McWorter had saved enough money to buy land in Illinois, which was a free state in 1836. He carved out 42 acres of land to create a town named New Philadelphia. He sold town lots and used the proceeds to purchase the freedom of 15 family members.

Jaketown (Mississippi) – Through a partnership with the Delta Wind Birds, The Archaeological Conservancy and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) offered a unique educational event to the public highlighting the importance of ecological and archaeological conservation in the Mississippi Delta. The event was held at the Jaketown Mounds site (2500 B.C.E to 1300 C.E.) in Humphreys County, Mississippi, a site that is co-owned by the Conservancy and MDAH. Delta Wind Birds is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to protecting and creating wetlands, fostering ecotourism, and raising awareness of migratory birds and their habitats.

Fetterman (New Mexico) – The Fetterman Archaeological Preserve is the subject of a new documentary funded through a grant from the New Mexico Humanities Council. This 20-acre preserve in central New Mexico was donated by longtime Conservancy member and archaeologist Jerry Fetterman in 2021. The property contains deeply buried archaeological features associated with early Ancestral Puebloan occupations, as well as a historic component related to the old agricultural and mining town of Riley.

2023 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. Our lectures this year were conducted virtually on the Zoom platforms.

2023 Virtual Lecture Series June – November

An Exploration of Tijeras Canyon Archaeology by April M. Brown, Southwest Regional Director for The Archaeological Conservancy

Prospect Hill: Enslavement and Freedom from Mississippi to Africa by Dr. Shawn Lambert, Assistant Professor at Mississippi State University; Jessica Fleming Crawford, Southeast Regional Director for The Archaeological Conservancy; Dr. James Andrew Whitaker, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Troy University, Adjunct Faculty, Mississippi State University, and Honorary Research Fellow, University of St. Andrews

Meteorites Found at or near Ancient Ruins in Central Arizona by Ken Zoll, Executive Director Emeritus of the Verde Valley Archaeological Center

Geographies of the Sacred by Dr. Matthew Martinez, Executive Director of the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY MAGAZINE

The Conservancy's 18,000 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, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2022)

	2023			2022
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total	Total
<u>Revenue and other support</u>				
Contributions and bequests	\$ 3,576,230	\$ 269,436	\$ 3,845,666	\$ 8,413,463
Contributions - archaeological sites (Note 13)	1,445,354	-	1,445,354	799,807
Grants (Note 14)	289,478	177,335	466,813	345,763
Investment income(loss) (Note 6)	181,356	214,978	396,334	(304,063)
Seminars	391,756	-	391,756	411,980
Site rental	34,037	-	34,037	25,884
Magazine sales and advertising	12,571	-	12,571	16,467
All other	109,896	-	109,896	54,496
Net assets released from donor restrictions (Note 15)	4,017,749	(4,017,749)	-	-
Total revenue and support	10,058,427	(3,356,000)	6,702,427	9,763,797
<u>Expense</u>				
Program services				
Acquisition, conservation, and management	1,445,043	-	1,445,043	1,418,149
Education	1,233,778	-	1,233,778	1,066,969
Total program services expense	2,678,821	-	2,678,821	2,485,118
Supporting services				
Management and general	307,682	-	307,682	264,100
Fund-raising	442,557	-	442,557	375,236
Total expense	3,429,060	-	3,429,060	3,124,454
Change in net assets	6,629,367	(3,356,000)	3,273,367	6,639,343
Net assets, beginning of year	49,553,397	6,147,296	55,700,693	49,061,350
Net assets, end of year	\$ 56,182,764	\$ 2,791,296	\$ 58,974,060	\$ 55,700,693

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2022)

	2023				2022			
	Program Services		Supporting Services		Program Services		Supporting Services	
	Acquisition, Conservation, and Management	Education	Total	Management and General	Fund- raising	Total	Total	Total
Salaries	\$ 922,634	\$ 144,162	\$ 1,066,796	\$ 193,176	\$ 181,644	\$ 1,441,616	\$ 1,441,616	\$ 1,273,825
Payroll taxes and benefits	163,832	25,599	189,431	34,302	32,255	255,988	255,988	291,658
Member mailings	-	385,412	385,412	-	88,849	474,261	474,261	315,661
Seminars	-	344,998	344,998	-	-	344,998	344,998	358,008
Magazine	-	221,108	221,108	-	24,568	245,676	245,676	219,271
Archaeological sites maintenance	118,231	-	118,231	-	-	118,231	118,231	180,184
Communications	-	50,571	50,571	-	50,570	101,141	101,141	78,569
Donor services	-	42,831	42,831	-	42,830	85,661	85,661	78,570
Archaeological sites property tax	82,166	-	82,166	-	-	82,166	82,166	81,049
Regional office expense	65,466	7,612	73,078	2,284	761	76,123	76,123	72,498
Travel, meals and meetings	27,051	4,099	31,150	19,663	4,918	55,731	55,731	27,375
Accounting services	-	-	-	33,699	-	33,699	33,699	29,962
Insurance	12,400	2,756	15,156	11,021	1,378	27,555	27,555	21,728
Office supplies	20,968	2,438	23,406	731	244	24,381	24,381	40,671
Interest expense	15,045	-	15,045	-	-	15,045	15,045	15,095
All other	11,959	1,390	13,349	11,844	13,578	38,771	38,771	32,312
Total before depreciation	1,439,752	1,232,976	\$ 2,672,728	306,720	441,595	3,421,043	3,421,043	3,116,436
Depreciation	5,291	802	6,093	962	962	8,017	8,017	8,018
Total	\$ 1,445,043	\$ 1,233,778	\$ 2,678,821	\$ 307,682	\$ 442,557	\$ 3,429,060	\$ 3,429,060	\$ 3,124,454

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements