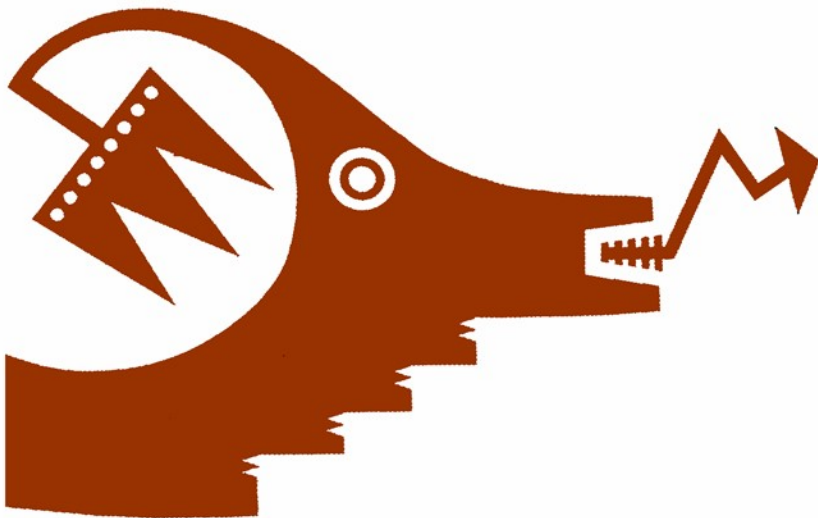


# The Archaeological Conservancy

**2020  
Annual Report**





# The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106

## Board of Directors

Gordon Wilson, *New Mexico*, Chairman  
Betsy Alexander, *Virginia*  
Carol Condie, *New Mexico*  
Janet Creighton, *Washington*  
Shane Doyle, *Montana*  
Jim Galloway, *Mississippi*  
W. James Judge, *Colorado*  
Jay T. Last, *California*  
William Lipe, *Idaho*  
Leslie Masson, *Massachusetts*  
Mark Michel, *New Mexico*, (*ex officio*)  
Jeffrey M. Mitchem, *Arkansas*  
Dorinda Oliver, *New York*, Treasurer  
Rosamond Stanton, *Montana*  
Bill Thomson, *Texas*  
James B. Walker, *New Mexico*

## Officers

Mark Michel, *President*  
James B. Walker, *Senior Vice-President and Secretary*  
Tione Joseph, *Chief Financial Officer*

## Conservancy Staff

Mark Michel, *President and CEO*  
Tione Joseph, *Business Manager*  
Lorna Wolf, *Membership Director*  
Sarah Webber, *Special Projects Director*

## 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*



# The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Blvd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106

December 31, 2020

## Letter from the President

Since 1980, The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired more than 550 endangered archaeological sites across the country. 2020 was a difficult year for everyone, but we continued our mission to preserve significant sites across the United States.

In honor of our 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary, 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 five 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 2021.

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.

## 2020 ACQUISITIONS

Since its beginning in 1980, the Conservancy has acquired more than 550 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 2020, the Conservancy rescued the following endangered sites:

### **Twin Mounds (Illinois)**

The Twin Mounds site is located on a high terrace along the Illinois River that overlooks the mouth of the Spoon River to the west. The central Illinois locale is the focus of poet Edgar Lee Masters' famed *Spoon River Anthology* as well as the home of the impressive Emuqon National Wildlife Refuge, Dickson Mounds Museum, and pioneering archaeological research by Warren K. Moorehead of the University of Illinois, and archaeologists with the University of Chicago, among others. This extraordinary site represents one of the best-preserved Middle Woodland monuments in the state. The site features conjoined conical monuments known as the Twin Mounds, as well as a smaller mound and an associated habitation area.

### **Treasure Hill (New Mexico)**

The Conservancy has acquired the Treasure Hill site in southern New Mexico, which is considered to be the best-preserved Classic Mimbres-phase Mogollon pueblo. It is the Conservancy's fifth Mimbres site. Two acres of the fifteen-acre Treasure Hill site were purchased in 1919 by archaeological pioneers Bert and Hattie Cosgrove, who were motivated by their deep concern about the widespread looting and vandalism taking place at Mimbres sites in southwestern New Mexico.

Primarily dated between roughly A.D. 1100-1150, Treasure Hill consists of six one-story room blocks containing about 100 rooms, most of them intact and undisturbed. The site also contains two plazas and two unexcavated kivas as well as an earlier pit house village that dates to about A.D. 900-1000.

### **Bull Brook I (Massachusetts)**

The Bull Brook I site, located in eastern Massachusetts, is one of the largest and most significant Paleo-Indian sites in the Northeast. Bull Brook II, a nearby and possibly related Paleo-Indian site, is partially intact and will now be permanently preserved by the Conservancy. Researchers continue to explore these two sites to determine what they can tell us about the earliest period of human history in North America.

The Bull Brook I site was officially discovered in 1950. At the time, a sand and gravel company had acquired the property and begun to bulldoze the area where the site was located, exposing Paleo-Indian artifacts roughly two feet below ground. This caught the attention of avocational archaeologists Bill Eldridge and Nick Vaccaro. These men, with the help of five others, excavated the site from 1951-1959. The researchers also discovered a second Paleo-Indian site, Bull Brook II, nearby. Bull Brook I, the larger site, was completely excavated and destroyed, while Bull Brook II, located approximately 300 yards to the south, was only excavated intermittently from 1956-1959.

### **Simone Mound (California)**

The six-acre Simone Mound site is located just outside of the city of Oakley, California, in the San Francisco Bay Area. Simone sits very near Hotchkiss Mound, another Conservancy preserve. The Bay Area once had a dense network of villages, many of which were occupied for thousands of years by the ancestral Ohlone and Bay Miwok, who left a rich and varied archaeological record. These people were organized into small political units, typically two to six related villages under an independent leader, with fixed territories.

An archaeological survey in the Bay Area and the nearby California Delta in the early 1900s recorded over 400 mound sites. Over time, the activities of daily life such as processing shellfish, making stone and bone tools, cooking, butchering animals, and building shelters led to the accumulation of tons of shells and other materials that formed the mounds. As time passed, the mounds, which also served as cemeteries, grew in size, and some were more than thirty-five feet high when the Spanish arrived in 1776. Few of these mounds survive today, as they've been destroyed by agriculture, development, and levee building.

### **Arbuckle's Fort (West Virginia)**

Located at the confluence of Muddy and Mill creeks in the rolling hills surrounding Alderson, West Virginia, Arbuckle's Fort was part of a chain of forts established to defend settlers moving into the colonial western frontier. It was constructed in 1774 in reaction to conflicting claims of land ownership between Native Americans and Virginians. At the time of its construction, the area was home to roughly thirty farmsteads.

The fort was built by Captain Matthew Arbuckle's militia company, who occupied it until the fall of 1774, when they decamped to fight in Dunmore's War, a battle between the Colony of Virginia and Native Americans. The fort was reoccupied by the fall of 1776, during the American Revolution. As groups of Native Americans sided with the British, the fort was strengthened, and it survived two attacks during skirmishes between the Virginia Militia and Native Americans.

### **Pigg site (Colorado)**

The Conservancy recently purchased the Pigg site, a six-acre tract in southwest Colorado containing a Mesa Verde ancestral pueblo. The site is part of the 160-acre Puzzle House Archaeological District that the Conservancy established as a preserve in 2010. Pigg is also adjacent to Lowry Pueblo, a National Historic Landmark within the Canyon of the Ancients National Monument.

Pigg is a multi-component masonry settlement that dates from A.D. 1050 to 1250 and consists of three roomblocks that include about thirty rooms and six pit structures. The surrounding archaeological district was occupied as early as A.D. 650. In addition to the Pigg site, the district includes the ancient settlements of Puzzle House, Hilltop Pueblo, and E-Shaped Pueblo. The masonry roomblocks and pit structures were built with sandstone blocks that were likely quarried locally. Most of the masonry blocks are hand-pecked on at least one side, and occasionally on all six sides. Seeps and springs that flowed from the heads of many of the area's canyons, as well as a vast network of water control features spread across the landscape, allowed the inhabitants to survive the high desert conditions.

### **Sunset Ranch Petroglyphs (Texas)**

The Conservancy has acquired the Sunset Ranch Petroglyphs, which are located thirty miles southeast of El Paso and a few miles north of the Mexican border in west Texas. Developer Alan Erickson has donated over 300 acres in four lots ranging in size from twenty to 120 acres, all of which are within a 300-square-mile rural subdivision. These lots contain tens of thousands of petroglyphs that are concentrated on huge boulders scattered along the slopes of a series of mesas that are part of an eroding formation of Cox Sandstone.

The mesas were formed from marine sediments when most of West Texas was covered by a shallow sea during the Early Cretaceous period more than 100 million years ago. As rain, sunlight, and oxygen interacted with minerals in the stone over time, the light brown sandstone surfaces of the boulders oxidized, creating a thin dark patina on the exposed exterior surfaces that served as a blank canvas for a petroglyph gallery. The patina covering the rock was carefully pecked away with a harder stone, exposing the unoxidized buff color of the sandstone underneath to create petroglyphs. The images range from geometric to zoomorphic to anthropomorphic forms, and they have been stylistically associated with rock art images at sites in the region that date to the Archaic and Formative periods.

## 2020 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 most 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.

### Episode 1 - Arroyo Hondo

For Episode 1 of our Virtual Tour Series we joined Southwest Regional Director and Vice President, James Walker on a tour of Arroyo Hondo Pueblo – an Archaeological Conservancy preserve located just outside of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In Episode 1, we learned more about this Coalition Period site, the exciting excavations that took place there in the 1970's, and how the Conservancy came to acquire this fascinating place

### Episode 2 – Pueblo San Marcos

Episode 2 of the Virtual Tour Series took us to Pueblo San Marcos – a Conservancy preserve located near the Cerrillos Hills of Santa Fe, New Mexico - where we joined Conservancy President. Mark Michel.

In Episode 2, we learned about the people, technologies, and trade of San Marcos; the role of Pueblo San Marcos in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680; the research conducted there over the past 100 years; and how the site came to be one of the Conservancy's first acquisitions in the 1980's.

### Episode 3 – Arbuckle's Fort

We virtually traveled to Greenbrier County, West Virginia to join Drs. Kim and Stephen McBride and Conservancy Eastern Regional Director, Kelley Berliner as they led a guided tour of Arbuckle's Fort.

In Episode 3, we learned more the site's history and prehistory, as well as the future plans for the preserve. This episode features exclusive video footage and photos of the McBride's excavations during the early 2000's, in addition to images of the numerous artifacts that were discovered there.



## 2020 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 2020.

**Ja Mar Site (Massachusetts)** – During the Winter of 2020, archaeologists with the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. a consulting firm based in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, returned to the Ja Mar site, which is also known as the Nemasket River Village site, to excavate in advance of construction work on a utility line that runs across a portion of the property. The project took place in a right-of-way owned by the Middleborough Gas and Electric Company. The work required the removal of three utility poles. Test units were then excavated around each pole to document any portions of the site that would be destroyed by the poles' replacement. These excavations showed that the area where the poles were located had been significantly disturbed by past excavations associated with the construction of the utility line and other activities.

**Grand Meadow Chert Quarry (Minnesota)** – The Grand Meadow Chert Quarry was acquired by the Conservancy in 1994, the same year it was put on the National Register of Historic Places. The Mower County Historical Society received a grant from Minnesota's Legacy Fund to create a cultural landscape report, the first step towards opening the site to the public with a self-guided walking tour. The Historical Society is working with the Conservancy and the Prairie Island Indian Community, who will be representing the many descendant Native communities who are thought to have acquired chert from this site. As the only known source for this popular chert, the Grand Meadow Quarry may provide a special opportunity for investigating the cultural implications of the distribution and use of Grand Meadow chert.

**Jaketown (Mississippi)** – Archaeologists from Washington University in St. Louis spent a month during the summer of 2020 in Mississippi investigating the Jaketown site. Jaketown is the second largest Poverty Point Culture, the largest being the Poverty Point type-site, which is 120 miles away in Louisiana. The researchers are hoping to determine the age of the remaining few mounds on the site. The task is made more difficult due to the fact that, unlike the Poverty Point site, Jaketown is located in the Yazoo River Basin, which was subject to flooding. The archaeologists believe that it was a catastrophic flood that marked the end of Jaketown's Poverty Point occupation. Evidence of this flood is buried as deep as ten feet below the surface.

**Fort Littleton (Pennsylvania)** – In the rolling hills of south-central Pennsylvania lies the site of Fort Littleton, which contains the remains of a fort that was constructed along the state's western frontier during the French and Indian War. The fort, which was acquired by the Conservancy in 2005, was built in 1755. Excavations led by Jonathan Burns, the director of the Cultural Resource Institute at Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, have demonstrated that this area contains the remains of a possible blacksmith shop as well as other ancillary services connected to the fort. This area is known as a palisade compound, and businesses supporting activities such as the fort were located here. The archaeological work began in 2014 with test excavations. In early 2020, Burns and his students returned to the property to conduct a metal-detection survey that helped define the extent of the site. This research has informed the Conservancy in its efforts to preserve as much of the site as possible.

**Terrarium (California)** – On November 4, 2020, Cory Wilkins, the Conservancy's Western regional director, visited the Terrarium site with John Lerch, one of the landowners, and forestry and land conservation consultant Roger Sternberg. The purpose of the trip was to conduct a baseline documentation of the property, which was required by the terms of the easement. A baseline documentation is a thorough assessment and recording of the current condition of the property via photographs, GPS recordings, and written narratives. This baseline documentation report is used by the easement holder, in this case the Conservancy, on annual visits to the property to ensure the terms of the easement are upheld and no damage to the cultural resources has occurred.



**Prospect Hill (Mississippi)** – In December of 2020, students from the University of Mississippi began the first research project at the Conservancy’s Prospect Hill Plantation preserve since its acquisition in 2011. Despite COVID-19, a crew of 8 spent the last few days of November and the first week of December establishing a datum for mapping features in areas where enslaved people lived and worked. Test excavations yielded artifacts from the mid-1800s that offer insight to what life was like on one of the largest and oldest plantations in the area.

**Chaco Sites (New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah)** – Robert Weiner, a Ph.D. student at the University of Colorado – Boulder mapped roads throughout the Southwest for his dissertation research. His project investigated the use, dating, and meaning of monumental roads in relation to the development of inequality and regional organization in the Chaco era. Fieldwork consisted of GPS and drone mapping of roads, road-related features, and artifact assemblages; photography; and collecting soil samples from road curbing/related features to perform OSL dating. Weiner conducted this research on the following Conservancy preserves: the Holmes and Dein sites in New Mexico, Haynie, Puzzle House and Pigg sites in Colorado, and Carhart in Utah.

**McMahon Pueblo (Arizona)** – This site located in Yavapai County, Arizona underwent a mapping and surface survey done in advance of an underground utility line installation.

**Kippax Plantation (Virginia)** – The Kippax Plantation site, located a short distance from the Appomattox River in Hopewell, Virginia, was acquired by the Conservancy in 2005. Research has been conducted on the site since 1980, but recently, work has focused on studying and documenting the artifact collection. Members of the research team, led by Donald Limbaugh of the University of Maryland and lab director Stefan Woehlke, have synthesized multiple catalogs into a unified database that enables comprehensive interpretations of all excavations. This is a critical step required to understand a site whose post-contact occupation spanned four centuries. It is expected that the study will be completed by May 2021, with a comprehensive report to follow later in the year.

**San Marcos (New Mexico)** – During the summer of 2020, a crew of Conservancy site stewards, volunteers, and University of Colorado students, directed by Ph.D. candidate Kaitlyn Davis, conducted agricultural surveys and soil collection around San Marcos Pueblo, a Conservancy preserve in northern New Mexico. Davis’ project investigates agricultural practices before and after Spanish colonization at four pueblos – two pre-Hispanic (Poshoughing and Pueblo Blanco) and two Colonial-era (Cu’uyemugeh and San Marcos) – to understand how Puebloan agriculture changed as a result of Spanish colonization.

## 2020 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 platform.

### 2020 Virtual Lecture Series August – November 2020

*The Box-S Ruin: A Tale of Healing Decades of Site Destruction at an Ancestral Zuni Pueblo* by Jim Walker, Southwest Regional Director, The Archaeological Conservancy

*The Wapella Preserve and the Dynamic History of Native American People in the Upper Midwest* by Dr. Phillip Millhouse, Midwest Regional Director, The Archaeological Conservancy

*#HoldTheFort: Archaeology and Preservation of an Eighteenth-Century Frontier Fort in West Virginia* by Dr. Kim McBride and Dr. W. Stephen McBride, Historical Archaeologists

*Tales of the Tour: Visiting the Sites of the Conservancy's Peoples of the Lower Mississippi Valley Tour* by Jessica Crawford, Southeast Regional Director, The Archaeological Conservancy

*The Archaeological Conservancy in California: A Tour of TAC Sites in the Golden State* by Cory Wilkins, Western Regional Director, The Archaeological Conservancy

### 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, 2020  
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2019)

|                                                          | 2020                          |                            |                      | 2019                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                                          | Without Donor<br>Restrictions | With Donor<br>Restrictions | Total                | Total                |
| <u>Revenue and other support</u>                         |                               |                            |                      |                      |
| Contributions                                            | \$ 1,977,074                  | \$ 227,692                 | \$ 2,204,766         | \$ 2,788,523         |
| Contributions of archaeological sites                    | 939,607                       | -                          | 939,607              | 108,500              |
| Seminars                                                 | 610,450                       | -                          | 610,450              | 766,294              |
| Grants                                                   | -                             | 180,134                    | 180,134              | -                    |
| Investment income (Note 6)                               | (127,369)                     | 221,718                    | 94,349               | 147,454              |
| Site rental                                              | 34,297                        | -                          | 34,297               | 32,223               |
| Magazine sales and advertising                           | 31,336                        | -                          | 31,336               | 14,178               |
| Change in value of annuities (Note 9)                    | (14,729)                      | -                          | (14,729)             | 90,463               |
| All other                                                | 26,397                        | -                          | 26,397               | 42,393               |
| Net assets released from<br>donor restrictions (Note 12) | 852,860                       | (852,860)                  | -                    | -                    |
| <b>Total revenue and support</b>                         | <b>4,329,923</b>              | <b>(223,316)</b>           | <b>4,106,607</b>     | <b>3,990,028</b>     |
| <u>Expense</u>                                           |                               |                            |                      |                      |
| Program services                                         |                               |                            |                      |                      |
| Acquisition, conservation, and management                | 1,265,107                     | -                          | 1,265,107            | 1,202,639            |
| Education                                                | 991,654                       | -                          | 991,654              | 1,222,365            |
| <b>Total program services expense</b>                    | <b>2,256,761</b>              | <b>-</b>                   | <b>2,256,761</b>     | <b>2,425,004</b>     |
| Supporting services                                      |                               |                            |                      |                      |
| Management and general                                   | 253,271                       | -                          | 253,271              | 253,236              |
| Fund-raising                                             | 327,927                       | -                          | 327,927              | 329,201              |
| <b>Total expense</b>                                     | <b>2,837,959</b>              | <b>-</b>                   | <b>2,837,959</b>     | <b>3,007,441</b>     |
| Change in net assets                                     | 1,491,964                     | (223,316)                  | 1,268,648            | 982,587              |
| Net assets, beginning of year                            | 41,816,833                    | 3,383,911                  | 45,200,744           | 44,218,157           |
| <b>Net assets, end of year</b>                           | <b>\$ 43,308,797</b>          | <b>\$ 3,160,595</b>        | <b>\$ 46,469,392</b> | <b>\$ 45,200,744</b> |

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY**  
**STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2020**  
**(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2019)**

|                                   | 2020                                            |                   |                     |                              |                   |                     | 2019                |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                                   | Program Services                                |                   |                     | Supporting Services          |                   |                     | Total               |
|                                   | Acquisition,<br>Conservation,<br>and Management | Education         | Total               | Management<br>and<br>General | Fund-<br>raising  | Total               |                     |
| Salaries                          | \$ 777,631                                      | \$ 121,505        | \$ 899,136          | \$ 162,816                   | \$ 153,096        | \$ 1,215,048        | \$ 1,197,925        |
| Payroll taxes and benefits        | 148,605                                         | 23,220            | 171,825             | 31,112                       | 29,257            | 232,194             | 213,558             |
| Seminars                          | -                                               | 392,090           | 392,090             | -                            | -                 | 392,090             | 563,111             |
| Member mailings                   | -                                               | 192,469           | 192,469             | -                            | 40,641            | 233,110             | 318,843             |
| Magazine                          | -                                               | 180,361           | 180,361             | -                            | 20,040            | 200,401             | 210,566             |
| Archaeological sites maintenance  | 130,095                                         | -                 | 130,095             | -                            | -                 | 130,095             | 82,151              |
| Donor services                    | -                                               | 43,772            | 43,772              | -                            | 43,771            | 87,543              | 60,239              |
| Archaeological sites property tax | 72,535                                          | -                 | 72,535              | -                            | -                 | 72,535              | 77,125              |
| Regional office expense           | 59,571                                          | 6,927             | 66,498              | 2,078                        | 693               | 69,269              | 75,333              |
| Office supplies                   | 30,319                                          | 3,526             | 33,845              | 1,057                        | 353               | 35,255              | 24,212              |
| Accounting services               | -                                               | -                 | -                   | 28,371                       | -                 | 28,371              | 27,832              |
| Insurance                         | 10,177                                          | 2,262             | 12,439              | 9,046                        | 1,131             | 22,616              | 21,453              |
| Educational communications        | -                                               | 22,194            | 22,194              | -                            | -                 | 22,194              | 18,690              |
| Travel, meals and meetings        | 8,289                                           | 1,256             | 9,545               | 6,567                        | 1,507             | 17,619              | 26,468              |
| Fundraising communications        | -                                               | -                 | -                   | -                            | 15,458            | 15,458              | 18,693              |
| All other                         | 22,594                                          | 1,270             | 23,864              | 11,262                       | 21,018            | 56,144              | 63,225              |
| Total before depreciation         | 1,259,816                                       | 990,852           | \$ 2,250,668        | 252,309                      | 326,965           | 2,829,942           | 2,999,424           |
| Depreciation                      | 5,291                                           | 802               | 6,093               | 962                          | 962               | 8,017               | 8,017               |
| Total                             | <u>\$ 1,265,107</u>                             | <u>\$ 991,654</u> | <u>\$ 2,256,761</u> | <u>\$ 253,271</u>            | <u>\$ 327,927</u> | <u>\$ 2,837,959</u> | <u>\$ 3,007,441</u> |