

The Archaeological Conservancy

**2022
Annual Report**





The Archaeological Conservancy

1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

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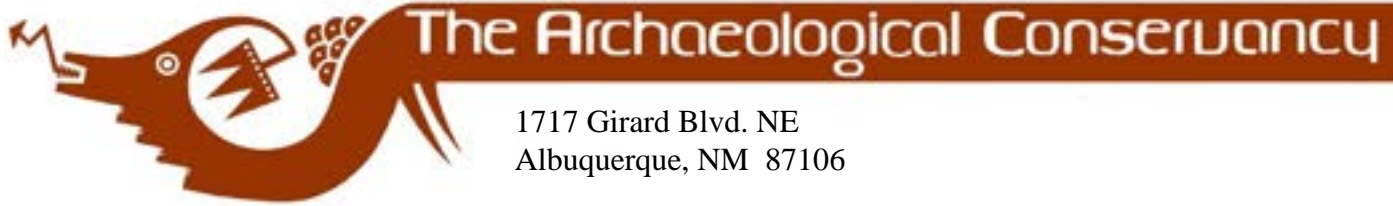
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Tamara Stewart, *Assistant Editor*
Vicki Marie Singer, *Art Director*



1717 Girard Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

December 31, 2022

Letter from the President

Since 1980, The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired more than 570 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 2022, 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 2023.

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.

2022 ACQUISITIONS

Since its beginning in 1980, the Conservancy has acquired more than 570 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 2022, the Conservancy rescued the following endangered sites:

Blakeley Bluff (Alabama)

The Conservancy recently partnered with The Conservation Fund and the Patagonia Foundation to ensure the preservation of a tract of land in south Alabama, near the city of Mobile, known as Blakely Bluff. The tract is approximately sixty acres and is in the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta. This is the second largest delta in the country, and it is fed by the Mobile and Tensaw rivers, plus numerous smaller creeks, streams, oxbow lakes, and marshes. It is home to a variety of iris, lilies, hibiscus, and orchids as well as to several endangered plant and animal species. In addition to forest and aquatic resources, minerals such as rich clay deposits make it a unique treasure in an area that is under constant threat from development and pollution.

Blakely Bluff and the surrounding area was home to humans as early as 5,000 years ago. The site also includes early American settlements, and one of the last major battles of the Civil War took place there. Fort Blakely, now an Alabama State Historic Park, was a Confederate fort established to defend the port and city of Mobile. In April 1864, Fort Blakely and the adjacent Confederate earthworks fell to Union forces. Five thousand African American troops played a major role in the assault, and the trenches and earthworks these formerly enslaved men stormed remain intact on the Blakeley Bluff property. The Conservation Fund purchased the site to protect the property from encroaching development and has transferred the deed over to the Conservancy to preserve it for posterity.

Egg Mountain (Vermont)

The Egg Mountain site consists of a hillside settlement that was likely occupied from the late 1700s until approximately 1820. At least a dozen cellar holes, combined with stone walls and other landscape features, suggest this was the location of a sizeable community. The site is undisturbed, and the archaeological deposits offer a picture of a late eighteenth-century rural settlement in Vermont.

The site is also the likely place that Daniel Shays fled to after leading an uprising of farmers in his home state of Massachusetts in 1786 and '87 due to a debt crisis and high taxes. Shays led the rebels, known as Shaysites, in an attack on the Springfield armory. When they were fired on by a militia protecting the armory, the Shaysites fled, and the uprising was effectively over. Most of the leaders, including Shays, escaped to New Hampshire and Vermont.



Zemaitis (Michigan)

The Zemaitis site in western Michigan contains evidence of human occupation from the terminal Archaic through the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The site sits on a natural levee between the bank of the Grand River and a seasonal marsh, and it afforded its inhabitants a rich array of riverine and wetland resources. The levee grew due to the accumulation of flood and wind deposits, burying evidence of a number of discrete occupations in the process.

Richard Flanders of Grand Valley State University conducted the initial investigations of the site in 1970 and 1975. His work focused on the north end, and he wanted to know if Zemaitis was a substantial habitation site that was associated with one of the larger Middle Woodland mortuaries on the lower Grand River. Though he didn't find evidence of this association, he did uncover a series of intact middens containing rich deposits of lithics, ceramics, and subsistence remains.

Butte-961 (California)

The Concow basin is located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, approximately fifteen miles east of Chino, California, and it's the ancestral land of the Konkow Maidu tribe. The archaeological site Butte-961, an ancient village that dates to about A.D. 1500, sits in the basin. This date is based on the analysis of projectile points that were found there, and more research is needed to determine its precise age. The village is approximately twelve acres in size, and associated cultural resources have been found over a much larger area.

In 2018, the Camp Fire, the most destructive wildfire in California history, burned Butte-961 and adjacent properties. The fire took eighty-five lives, almost destroyed the towns of Concow and Paradise, and caused an estimated \$16.5 billion in damages.

However, a subsequent investigation of Butte-961 showed little damage to cultural resources from the fire. Intact village sites of this age are extremely rare in this area, as most have been destroyed by development or disturbed to some extent.

Yellowjacket Canyon (Colorado)

Conservancy member Jerry Fetterman has donated a thirty-five-acre parcel in Colorado's Montezuma Valley that contains significant archaeological resources. The parcel, which has been named the Yellowjacket Canyon Preserve, is located by the rim of Yellowjacket Canyon, and it borders Canyon of the Ancients National Monument. It is a short distance away from three other Conservancy preserves: the Joe Ben Wheat site complex, Yellowjacket Pueblo, and Albert Porter Pueblo. The Yellowjacket Canyon Preserve is the Conservancy's twenty-fourth Colorado preserve, and eighteenth in the Montezuma Valley.

Archaeologists have estimated that, at its peak in the A.D. 1200s, the population of the Montezuma Valley could have been as high as 20,000, making it one of the most densely populated regions in prehistoric North America. The combination of abundant wildlife, arable soil, and ample water have attracted people to the valley for thousands of years. The valley's prehistoric inhabitants grew beans, as well as maize and squash. They augmented their diets with deer, rabbits, domesticated turkeys, and fish. By preserving numerous and varied sites in the Montezuma Valley, the Conservancy has created an archaeological landscape there that allows researchers to explore much more complex questions about the past, including trade, population dynamics, community and social structure, and interaction that can be done between one or two sites.

Shields Pueblo (Colorado)



The Conservancy has obtained a thirty-five-acre parcel northwest of Cortez, Colorado, containing Shields Pueblo, a large Ancestral Puebloan site with primary occupation dates of A.D. 1050 to 1300, and an extended occupation dating back to at least A.D. 775.

Shields Pueblo is particularly important because it was a community center for this region, and it was occupied for centuries by a number of different prehistoric groups. In the mid-1900s local residents like Clifford Chappell conducted excavations at the site. Chappell, a forest ranger and avid amateur archaeologist from Dolores, mostly worked on sites on private farmland around Dolores and Cortez, and he kept meticulous notes on his discoveries. Several vessels recovered from Shields are part of the Chappell collection, now curated at the Canyon of the Ancients National Monument Visitor's Center and Museum (formerly the Anasazi Heritage Center) located in Dolores.

Etna Township Mound Number 1 (Ohio)

The Conservancy recently received the donation of a remarkably well-preserved conical mound in central Ohio known as Etna Township Mound Number 1. The mound is approximately seven feet high and ninety feet in diameter, and it's located in a wooded lot overlooking an intermittent stream.

The mound was once part of a pair of mounds, but its twin was destroyed by the construction of an adjacent subdivision. Both mounds were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 due to their relatively pristine condition and their proximity to the Newark Earthworks. The Newark Earthworks are currently a National Historic Landmark and are a strong candidate for being listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Mound Cemetery Mound (Mississippi)

The Conservancy recently acquired Mound Cemetery Mound, a twenty-foot high conical mound with a small historic cemetery around its base. This mound was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, and a historical marker was erected by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) in 1997. The cemetery was awarded a Certificate of Historical Significance by MDAH in 2001.

According to the National Register of Historic Places nomination form, the mound was built during the Miller II phase (A.D. 1-300) of the Middle Woodland period. The nomination form also states that the mound has had little evidence of looting and is probably very close to its original appearance. The Middle Woodland period in this area of the state lasted from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 400, and it's generally characterized by an increase in sedentary lifeways, elaborately decorated pottery, and long-distance trade.



Jack's Reef (New York)

For millennia, a large bend in the Seneca River attracted people to its banks to take advantage of the excellent fishing that resulted from rocky areas that produced rifts and rapids in the water. These areas were spawning grounds for migratory fish and ideal locations for Native Americans to construct fishing weirs, and they are the likely reason the surrounding area has produced archaeological evidence of a long record of human occupation. Unfortunately, historic dredging to make the river more navigable – it served as a major trade route – destroyed any evidence of these weirs, but the terraces overlooking the water still contain cultural material. This is the location of Jack's Reef.

New York State archaeologist William Ritchie excavated Jack's Reef in 1947 and 1951. Much of Ritchie's work focused on the site's extensive middens, where he uncovered dense quantities of pottery and projectile points. The artifact assemblage also contains many items associated with fishing, including bone hooks and harpoons. Ritchie also found hearths, post molds, and storage pits. Given the types of artifacts, it is likely the site, which was occupied from roughly 300 B.C. to A.D. 1300, served as a camp for an extensive period of time, and then it became a small hamlet that was occupied for a longer duration. Ritchie named certain projectile points and pottery types that were recovered at Jack's Reef after the site.

Hamilton Family Preserve (Nevada)

The new Hamilton Family Archaeological Preserve in western Nevada sits high on a talus bluff overlooking the Lahontan Reservoir, within the ancestral lands of the Numu (Northern Paiute). The site was first recorded in 1991 by Dr. Eugene Hattori, the curator of anthropology at Nevada State Museum. Hattori described it as "a series of seventy-five to one hundred pits excavated into talus slope." Few artifacts were associated with the numerous pits, an omission that only made the site more intriguing. The artifacts found – four in total – indicate that stone tool-making, hunting, and plant processing took place at the site during the Late Archaic Period (1,200-600 years ago). A soil probe noted twenty to one hundred centimeters of deposition. Based on the uniqueness of the site's features and the presence of buried deposits, the Conservancy recognized the site's potential to add knowledge to the western Great Basin's pre-contact lifeways, and purchased the nearly 22-acre parcel in December 2022. It is now the fourth preserve located in Nevada.

2022 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.

San Juan River Trip

May 29-June 5, 2022

Our river adventure ran through the heartland of the Anasazi world. From the vantage point of Utah's San Juan River, we experienced one of the most scenic regions of the Southwest.

We began our adventure with two full days of site visits on land, then we boarded our boats and floated down the San Juan River for four days, stopping often to visit Anasazi ruins accessible only by river. At night we camped under the spectacular Southwestern sky.

Highlights of the Northern Plains

September 3-8, 2022



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

The Archaeology of Ontario, Canada

September 10-17, 2022

This tour explored the rich history and archaeology of Ontario, from prehistoric village sites to War of 1812 battlefields. On our journey we met with historians, archaeologists, and native people at a variety of sites, museums, and interpretive centers. Some of the sites we visited included Old Fort Erie, Fort George, the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, Sainte-Marie among the Hurons mission site, Petroglyphs Provincial Park, Fort York, and the Royal Ontario Museum. We also had an overnight stay in picturesque Niagara Falls.

Cliff Dwellers

September 16-26, 2022

The Conservancy brought back one of its most popular Southwestern tours, which explored the region's spectacular prehistoric cliff dwellings. Ancient Southwestern groups experimented with building their houses in cliff faces and rockshelters. These structures not only offered protection from the weather, but many of them also served as natural solar collectors during the winter.

We met in Phoenix and started the tour with a visit to the Hohokam platform mounds. Then we visited the Sinagua pueblos in the Verde Valley and around Flagstaff. We also toured majestic Monument Valley and Oak Creek Canyon. We saw the cliff dwellings of Montezuma Valley and Oak Creek Canyon. We saw the cliff dwellings of Montezuma Castle in the Verde Valley, Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde, and the White House Ruin in Canyon de Chelly, just to name a few. The trip also included a trip to Lorenzo Hubbell's historic trading post, a stop at Second Mesa at Hopi, a jeep tour of Canyon de Chelly, and walking tours of some the Conservancy's preserves, including Yellowjacket Pueblo.

2022 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 2022.

Twin Mounds (Illinois) – The Conservancy’s 2.5 acre Twin Mounds preserve consists of the south peak of the Twin Mound and a small conical mound to the north. In addition to the Native American mounds, the property also contains a series of crumbling access drives and foundations related to a number of cabins and fishing camps fronting the Illinois River. These historic remains pose dangers and liability concerns, so the Conservancy contracted with Ishmael Construction, a local company, to have the standing structural elements dismantled.

Timothy Pauketat, Director of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, offered to assist with staff for monitoring of the remediation to assure there was no ground disturbance at the site. This remediation removed unstable structural elements as well as any potential liability issues. The work is the first step in stabilizing this valuable archaeological preserve.

Grewe (Arizona) – In March of 2022, volunteers who work at a neighboring Walmart store cleaned up the Conservancy’s Grewe Archaeological Preserve in Coolidge, Arizona. The preserve protects a Hohokam village that covers about ninety acres adjacent to Casa Grande National Monument. The Grewe preserve covers sixty acres, thirteen of which were donated by Walmart in 2000.

Sunset Ranch (Texas) – In 2022 a crew from the nonprofit archaeological research and survey company Sacred Sites Research, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of four tracts within the Sunset Ranch subdivision that the Conservancy had recently acquired in west Texas.

The crew examined over 307 acres to learn what kinds of archaeological resources, in addition to known rock art sites exist in each tract. The survey documented twenty-six archaeological sites, two of which had been previously recorded. Twenty-three of the sites are recommended for inclusion as Texas State Archaeological Landmarks and for the National Register of Historic Places based on their potential to contribute important information about the region’s history. The Conservancy is using the survey results to apply to the Texas Historical Commission for State Antiquities Landmark status for the four parcels.

Harmon Village (North Dakota) – Research at Harmon Village, a Mandan Indian settlement near the confluence of the Heart and Missouri rivers in central North Dakota, has given archaeologists an unanticipated perspective on fur trade-era Indigenous communities. Archaeologists have long regarded Harmon Village as a small community composed of residential structures called earthlodges, surrounded by a ditch-and-palisade fortification. However, the site’s age and cultural affiliation have been a matter of debate.

During 2021, Paleocultural Research Group, a nonprofit research and education organization, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) carried out a cooperative testing project at the site to learn more about its age and occupation history. The results demonstrate that the brief occupation at Harmon occurred no earlier than the mid-1700s, and possibly as late as the early 1780s, when a smallpox epidemic swept the region and prompted the Mandans to move their settlements closer to those of their linguistic and cultural cousins, the Hidatsas. The testing project also produced an artifact assemblage not previously seen in Mandan communities in the Heart River region. Perhaps most surprising is the fact that the community’s encircling fortification ditch and palisade were never completed.

Squirrel Hill (Pennsylvania) – The Squirrel Hill Preserve is a Monongahela village that is located in southwest Pennsylvania and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to the Conservancy acquiring Squirrel Hill in 2007, collectors had taken surface artifacts for several decades; however, the site’s subsurface deposits retain excellent integrity and they have the potential to yield significant data regarding Monongahela village organization, cooking technologies, and regional trade networks.

In 2022, researchers from the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) partnered with the Seneca Nation of Indians and conducted fieldwork at the site. The work confirmed that the occupation of the site was much more complex than initially believed. Shovel testing beyond the boundaries of the Conservancy’s property demonstrated that Squirrel Hill is almost double the size we initially believed it to be, making it one of the largest Monongahela sites in western Pennsylvania. Even more importantly, there appears to be multiple occupations spanning from A.D. 900 through the 1600s.

Some of the findings may indicate the potential for trade, interaction, and even possible co-habitation with groups such as the McFate and Iroquoian cultures.

Pueblo San Marcos (New Mexico) – In late June of 2022, the University of Texas Dallas’ Summer of Applied Geophysical Experience (SAGE) field school, led by John Ferguson, conducted geophysical investigation at Pueblo San Marcos near Santa Fe, New Mexico. The site, which includes twenty-two room blocks containing more than 2,000 surface rooms, is one of the largest Ancestral Puebloan communities in the United States. The pueblo was apparently established in the middle-to-late A.D. 1200s and occupied until about 1700. It may have controlled the turquoise mines in the nearby Cerrillos Hills.

SAGE has worked at Pueblo San Marcos for the past ten years performing seismic, magnetic, and ground penetration radar (GPR) surveys. The seismic and magnetic surveys have defined a geologic model that indicates the hydrology of the area likely contributed to Pueblo San Marcos development. The magnetic and GPR data also revealed numerous archaeological features like room blocks and kivas. All the surveys were performed using GPS technology to create a large site-wide map of subsurface features.

This year, SAGE utilized magnetic and GPR instruments with more accurate built-in global positioning systems to create more accurate large-scale maps. SAGE also introduced new technologies to obtain more precise data on the underlying geology and hydrology of Pueblo San Marcos. This data has yet to be analyzed, and the Conservancy is looking forward to seeing the results.

Jaketown (Mississippi) – The Conservancy’s Jaketown site in Mississippi consists of Late Archaic (3800-1000 B.C.) through Mississippian (A.D. 1000-1540) period occupations. In order to develop a better understanding of the occupational layout of the site, researchers from Washington University of St. Louis, the University of Alabama, and Colorado State University spent a week there conducting a geophysical survey. The crew used a magnetometer with a towable sixteen-sensor configuration and GPS units for referencing the data on the map.

The purpose of the survey, which covered more than seventy acres, was to identify magnetic anomalies in the soil that are related to human occupation at Jaketown, especially during the Woodland and Mississippian eras. Developing a more complete picture of the features related to these later occupations of the site will allow researchers to avoid them when trying to access the deeply buried Archaic-era component. The Archaic component is mostly buried under flood deposits nearly thirteen feet deep, but in some portions of the site it is much closer to the surface.

2022 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 Zoom platforms.

2022 Virtual Lecture Series February – June

Archaeology's Place in Healing and Reconciliation: Reclaiming the Indigenous Paleolithic of the Western Hemisphere by Dr. Paulette Steeves, Associate Professor in Sociology-Anthropology at Algoma University in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Archaeology Underwater: How Submerged Landscapes are Changing the Future of Archaeology by Dr. Ashley Lemke, Assistant Professor at the University of Texas in Arlington

Understanding Ancient Life at Utah Lake: The Cultural History of the Smith Family Archaeological Preserve by Elizabeth Hora, Public Archaeologist for the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Utah Division of State History

Color and Directional Symbolism at Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon by Dr. Hannah Mattson, Southwestern Archaeologist and Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico

Archaeological Research Potential of the Borax Lake Site: A Western Clovis Locality in California's North Coast Ranges by Dr. Greg White, RPA, Sub-Terra Heritage Resource Investigations, TAC California consultant and SAA State/Provincial Education Coordinator for Northern California

An Idiot's Guide to the American Upper Paleolithic by Dr. D. Clark Wernecke, Executive Director of The Gault School of Archaeological Research

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, 2022
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2021)

	2022		2021	
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total	Total
<u>Revenue and other support</u>				
Contributions and bequests	\$ 4,329,469	\$ 4,083,994	\$ 8,413,463	\$ 3,129,894
Contributions - archaeological sites (Note 12)	799,807	-	799,807	846,482
Seminars	411,980	-	411,980	113,576
Grants	-	345,763	345,763	255,003
Site rental	25,884	-	25,884	29,204
Magazine sales and advertising	16,467	-	16,467	16,996
Change in value of annuities (Note 9)	(1,419)	-	(1,419)	(1,475)
Investment income(loss) (Note 6)	3,864	(307,927)	(304,063)	721,881
All other	55,915	-	55,915	38,113
Net assets released from donor restrictions (Note 13)	1,345,344	(1,345,344)	-	-
Total revenue and support	6,987,311	2,776,486	9,763,797	5,149,674
<u>Expense</u>				
Program services				
Acquisition, conservation, and management	1,418,149	-	1,418,149	1,280,150
Education	1,066,969	-	1,066,969	705,959
Total program services expense	2,485,118	-	2,485,118	1,986,109
Supporting services				
Management and general	264,100	-	264,100	244,276
Fund-raising	375,236	-	375,236	327,331
Total expense	3,124,454	-	3,124,454	2,557,716
Change in net assets	3,862,857	2,776,486	6,639,343	2,591,958
Net assets, beginning of year	45,690,540	3,370,810	49,061,350	46,469,392
Net assets, end of year	\$ 49,553,397	\$ 6,147,296	\$ 55,700,693	\$ 49,061,350

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2022
(WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR 2021)

	2022						2021
	Program Services			Supporting Services			Total
	Acquisition, Conservation, and Management	Education	Total	Management and General	Fund- raising	Total	
Salaries	\$ 815,248	\$ 127,383	\$ 942,631	\$ 170,692	\$ 160,502	\$ 1,273,825	\$ 1,186,974
Payroll taxes and benefits	186,661	29,166	215,827	39,082	36,749	291,658	221,090
Seminars	-	358,008	358,008	-	-	358,008	101,604
Member mailings	-	258,462	258,462	-	57,199	315,661	243,296
Magazine	-	197,344	197,344	-	21,927	219,271	205,260
Archaeological sites maintenance	180,184	-	180,184	-	-	180,184	171,362
Archaeological sites property tax	81,049	-	81,049	-	-	81,049	70,883
Donor services	-	39,285	39,285	-	39,285	78,570	88,913
Communications	-	39,284	39,284	-	39,285	78,569	38,857
Regional office expense	62,348	7,250	69,598	2,175	725	72,498	54,846
Office supplies	34,977	4,067	39,044	1,220	407	40,671	34,328
Accounting services	-	-	-	29,962	-	29,962	29,261
Travel, meals and meetings	15,455	2,342	17,797	6,768	2,810	27,375	13,027
Insurance	9,778	2,173	11,951	8,691	1,086	21,728	21,414
Amortization of charitable annuities	-	-	-	-	14,159	14,159	14,038
All other	27,157	1,403	28,560	4,548	140	33,248	54,545
Total before depreciation	1,412,857	1,066,167	\$ 2,479,024	263,138	374,274	3,116,436	2,549,698
Depreciation	5,292	802	6,094	962	962	8,018	8,018
Total	\$ 1,418,149	\$ 1,066,969	\$ 2,485,118	\$ 264,100	\$ 375,236	\$ 3,124,454	\$ 2,557,716