

ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 2003

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST



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Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Introduction	2	Appendices	8
Program Mission Statement	2	A. Distribution of Recorded Archaeological Sites in Minnesota, 2003	8
Historical Perspective	2	B. Distribution of Prehistoric Earthworks and Unplatted Burials in Minnesota, 2003	9
Activity Description	3	C. Minnesota Archaeology Week - 2003 Events ...	10
Populations Served	4		
Services Provided	4		
Activity Funding	5		
Performance Measures	5		
Public Education	5		
Program Initiatives - FY 2003	6		
Contact/Further information	7		

**ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 2003**



Office of the State Archaeologist

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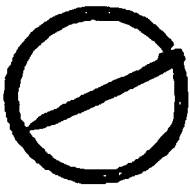
Cover: courtesy of the artist, Charles Banks Wilson.

All other illustrations by the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist.

EARLY HISTORIC TRADE ITEMS
ca. 1650 - 1837



silver heart and crown brooch



brass brooch



faceted silver earring

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the twelve-month period of operations for the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) beginning July 1, 2002, and ending June 30, 2003 (fiscal year 2003).

The story of Minnesota's past spans thousands of years, from a time when the area's first peoples hunted mammoths along the margins of continental glaciers, through the historic period of logging, farming and milling. This record of human adaptation and achievement continues today.

Archaeological sites evidence the physical remains of peoples and cultures from the distant as well as the recent past. Comprised of tools, remnants of structures, refuse, and other evidence of past activities and human occupation, these remains are generally buried by natural processes or later human activities. The study of archaeological sites, by excavation and other techniques, is critical to an understanding of Minnesota's heritage because it is our main source of knowledge about the prehistoric past, and because it provides information on aspects of the early historic past which are not documented in written, photographic, or other form.

Minnesota's archaeological and other heritage resources are non-renewable!

PROGRAM MISSION STATEMENT

The Office of the State Archaeologist's mission is to foster, among its diverse public, an appreciation of the State's archaeological resources through research, stewardship, and education; to provide

quality technical information, support, and service to individuals and agencies; and to promote, among archaeologists, the very highest standards of professional conduct.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The State of Minnesota has supported efforts to identify, protect, interpret, and manage its archaeological and other heritage resources for over 100 years. Beginning with surveys to identify American Indian earthworks and campsites in the late 1800s, this involvement continues today as an element of both private and public construction processes; in support of state archaeological sites such as Grand Mound, the Jeffers rock art site, and Fort Snelling; in university-level archaeology education; by legislation to identify and protect early burial sites; via Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) grants in support of archaeology projects; and by other means.

OSA and the *Field Archaeology Act* were created by the Legislature in 1963. In 1976, the Legislature enacted section 307.08 of the *Private Cemeteries Act*. The intervening years have seen a dramatic expansion of federal, state, and local legislation intended to better identify, evaluate, and protect archaeological and other heritage resources. At the same time, and in response to this legislation, the duties of the State Archaeologist necessarily shifted from an academic focus to one of "review and compliance".

The State Archaeologist was originally a position appointed by the Minnesota Historical Society and held by a professor affiliated with the University of

Minnesota. In late 1992, the former State Archaeologist vacated the position. This vacancy soon caused a rather severe disruption in services, which adversely impacted a variety of interests including those of state agencies, tribal communities, professional archaeologists, developers, individual homeowners, engineering firms, and others.

In response, the Legislature and the Governor, with broad support, increased funding for the program (1994 session), and the State Archaeologist position was refilled. *In May of 1996, Governor Carlson, by Executive Order (reorganization order no.175), established OSA as a division within the Department of Administration.*

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) manages the State's archaeological resources, including sites and data, on behalf of the people of Minnesota, under provisions of MS 138.31-138.42 (the *Field Archaeology Act*) and MS 307.08 (section of the *Private Cemeteries Act*). In addition to extensive federal legislation addressing cultural heritage resource management, other state statutes, including MS 86A (the *Outdoor Recreation Act*) and MS 116B (the *Minnesota Environmental Rights Act*), also speak to issues of archaeological resource protection (cf. sidebars below).

Per MS 138.31-138.42, licensure through OSA is required for field archaeology undertaken on lands owned, leased by or subject to the paramount right of the state or its subdivisions, as well as on lands or waters impacted by publicly funded development projects. Under provisions of its statutory mandates, OSA is charged with: sponsoring, conducting and

directing research into the prehistoric and historic archaeology of Minnesota; identifying, protecting and preserving archaeological sites, objects and data; disseminating archaeological information through the publication of reports and articles; identifying, authenticating and protecting human burial sites; reviewing and licensing archaeological fieldwork conducted within the state; and enforcement of the *Field Archaeology Act*.

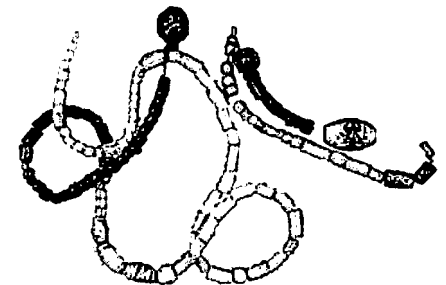
MS 307.08 affords all human remains and burials older than 50 years, and located outside of platted, recorded or identified cemeteries, protection from unauthorized disturbance; this statute applies to burials on both public and private lands or waters. Efforts to protect burials emphasize "preservation-in-place", that is, maintaining the burial area in its original location and condition. Authentication of prehistoric and early historic burials is conducted under the sole auspices of OSA per this statute. In all such investigations, *OSA relies on methods and techniques which are objective, replicable, and definitive.* Significantly, most burial cases result in negative findings, i.e., the reported burials are determined to have been destroyed, or are determined to not represent burials or related features.

Among others, *OSA review processes related to these statutes are critical to controlling public and private development costs, which may derive, variously, from federal, state, and local mandates which require the identification, evaluation, and protection of archaeological (including early burial) and other heritage resources.*

EARLY HISTORIC TRADE ITEMS ca. 1650 - 1837



steel trade axe



glass trade beads

STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

MS 138.51: *"It is in the public interest to provide for the preservation of historic sites, buildings, structures, and antiquities of state and national significance for the inspiration, use, and benefit of the people of the state".*

The "Field Archaeology Act of

1963" (MS 138.31-.42): *"The state of Minnesota reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archaeology on state sites, in order to protect and preserve archaeological and scientific information, matter, and objects".*

The "Private Cemeteries Act" (MS

307.08): *"... all human burials and human skeletal remains shall be accorded equal treatment and respect for human dignity ... (t)he state archaeologist shall authenticate all burial sites for purposes of this section ...".*

The "Outdoor Recreation Act of

1975" (MS 86A): *"... the unique natural, cultural and historical resources of Minnesota provide abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and education, and ... should be made available to all the citizens of Minnesota now and in the future".*

The "Minnesota Environmental

Rights Act" (MS 116B) *"... each person is entitled by right to the protection of air, water, land and other natural resources within the state ..."; natural resources are defined to include historical resources.*

POPULATIONS SERVED

OSA clients include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ local, state and federal agencies;
- ▶ representatives of Minnesota's tribal communities;
- ▶ cultural resource management firms;
- ▶ builders and development associations;
- ▶ county historical societies;
- ▶ private homeowners;
- ▶ professional and avocational archaeologists;
- ▶ local heritage preservation commissions;
- ▶ educators and school districts;
- ▶ other public and private agencies and individuals.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Consistent with its statutory mandate, OSA provides a broad array of professional services, which include:

Data management, including the review and processing of submitted site records and reports, and development and maintenance of a comprehensive records archive and database (with both paper and electronic/website components);

Consultation with other state, local and federal agencies, developers, tribal interests, educators, members of the general public, and others, regarding applicable legislation and regulations (both federal and state), standards of performance, past and current research, etc.;

Review and licensing of proposed construction projects and/or related archaeological field investigations to determine the potential for adverse project impacts to state (and other) archaeological sites; determine the appropriateness of proposed field investigation purposes, methods and techniques; and assess professional qualifications/capabilities;

Compliance and enforcement services to ensure compliance with provisions of the above statutes (including documentation of state-licensed archaeological investigations) and conformance to standards of professional performance;

Research activities, including sponsoring, directing and conducting research into the archaeology of the state, and identifying and evaluating state archaeological sites;

Information dissemination to make data and information about the prehistoric and historic archaeology of the state available to other agencies of state government, professional archaeologists, educators, developers, and others.

Both integrated and interdependent, these program services function as a whole. As an example, the scheduling, cost, and progress of both public and private development projects depend on accurate and timely consultative services which, in turn,

require comprehensive data management and research capabilities.

To better realize these program elements, OSA has developed strategic and collaborative partnerships with a variety of organizations including: the Land Management Information Center; the Minnesota Department of Transportation; the Minnesota Office of Tourism; the University of Minnesota; representatives of Minnesota's tribal communities; the National Park Service; and others.

ACTIVITY FUNDING

The program operates through an annual General Fund appropriation from the State Legislature of \$196,000.

Pending the results of the OLA-recommended study of the feasibility of supplementing OSA's program budget by charging fees, the Legislature directed that OSA's FY 2002-2003 budget be frozen at the FY 2001 level of \$196,000/year. In its March 2002 assessment of the feasibility of supplementing OSA's budget with fee-for-service funds, the Management Analysis Division of the Department of Administration concluded that "... a fee-for-service model does not appear to be in the best interest of the Office of the State Archaeologist or the State". The budget remains frozen at this level (\$196K/year) through FY 2004.

OSA's *Minnesota Archaeology Week* educational programming efforts have been supported, in part, by supplemental funding from the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, the Minnesota Department of Transportation, the Minnesota Humanities Commission, the National Park Service, the

Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community, the National Park Service, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and other agencies.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Activity statistics related to OSA's key program services (2003 *calendar* year figures) include:

- ▶ reviewed/licensed archaeological projects 233
- ▶ evaluated/registered site data forms 264
- ▶ burial site investigation cases 37
- ▶ MN Archaeology Week attendees 3945

An especially gratifying measure of OSA's efforts is an *Honoring Ceremony* and award recently conferred by the Upper Sioux Community in recognition of OSA's successful efforts to repatriate the remains of 338 Dakota and 1070 "tribally-unaffiliated" remains to Indian peoples.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

In addition to regularly responding to general inquiries about Minnesota's archaeology (and, frequently, examining and identifying artifacts for members of the public), the OSA provides interested groups and individuals with information about the State's archaeological past and the process of archaeological research through public and other presentations.

OSA education audiences during FY 2003 included, among others:

FEDERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

The "National Historic Preservation

Act of 1966" (PL 89-665): *Established a national historic preservation policy; created the National Register of Historic Places and the Cabinet level Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and established the Section 106 process, which requires a consideration of cultural resources for undertakings that are federally funded, licensed, or permitted.*

The "National Environmental Policy

Act of 1969" (PL 91-190): *Requires that archaeological and other historic resources be considered during the environmental assessment process and in environmental impact studies.*

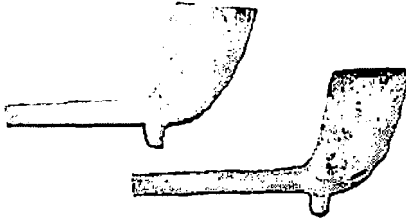
The "Archaeological Resource

Protection Act of 1979" (PL 96-95): *Established criminal and civil penalties for disturbing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on Federal and Indian lands, and for sale, transport or receipt of archaeological resources excavated or removed from public lands or Indian lands or in violation of State or local law.*

The "Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act" (PL101-601): *Mandates the repatriation (return) of Native American or Native Hawaiian human remains, associated funerary items, or items of cultural patrimony held by agencies receiving Federal funds.*

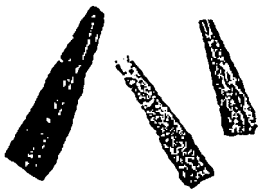
EARLY HISTORIC TRADE ITEMS
ca. 1650 - 1837



clay pipes



hawk's bell



tinkling cones (attaches to clothing)

Professional

- ▶ Presentation of *The Pipe Lake Sod Fort: A Dakota Conflict Era (1862-1863) Military Fortification* in the poster session "Historic Sites Archaeology in the US" poster session at the 68th annual Society for American Archaeology meeting, Milwaukee.
- ▶ *Preparing National Register of Historic Places Documentation: OSA Case Studies*. Presentation and discussion, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Public Outreach

- ▶ *Death: Understanding Cemetery Laws*. Presentation at the Minnesota Alliance of Local History Museums' Spring Conference, *Death and Taxes: How to Handle These Complex Issues*, Anoka, MN.
- ▶ *Discussion on the Purpose and History of Burial Mounds*. Presentation as part of the City of Chaska's "A Celebration of Diversity: American Indian Mound Recognition Ceremony", City Square Park, Chaska, MN.
- ▶ *The Field Archaeology and Private Cemeteries Acts: OSA Case Studies*. Presentation and discussion, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
- ▶ *Identifying and Protecting Archaeological and Other Heritage Sites*. Presentation and discussion, Annual Meeting of the Minnesota

Association of Gravel Pit Operators, Sauk Rapids, MN.

- ▶ *OSA Program Activities*. Booth display, State Senate Budget Committee site visit to Department of Administration facility, St. Paul.
- ▶ Promotion and expansion of *Minnesota Archaeology Week 2003 (MAW)* events and activities (including distribution of 3000 posters and 4000 schedules of events, and construction of MAW events information website).
- ▶ Enhanced archaeology content on OSA's website.

PROGRAM INITIATIVES - FY 2003

Research

Research activities for FY 2003 included:

- ▶ Completion of a state-wide pre- and protohistoric American Indian mortuary practices and patterns study (per interagency agreement with the Minnesota Department of Transportation). *The results of this major research effort have already proven useful for anticipating, identifying, and avoiding potential burial areas in advance of construction/ development projects.*
- ▶ Completion of research and mapping to support preparation of federal National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) documentation for a Dakota Conflict era (1863) military sod fort located in Meeker County - the last remaining

such structure in the state. *The Pipe Lake Sod Fort site was officially added to the NRHP on June 26, 2003.*

Policy/Legislative

FY 2003 activities included:

- ▶ Completed follow-up on the policy recommendations identified by the Office of the Legislative Auditor (OLA) in its April 2001 OSA program audit report (cf. also "Contact/Further Information" section below).
- ▶ Implemented quality assurance measures to better ensure timely completion and documentation of state-licensed archaeological investigations

Publications

Publication activities in 2003 included:

- ▶ Preparation of *Archaeology in Minnesota: 2003 Report Summaries*, the sixth annual volume summarizing archaeological investigations in Minnesota (as a cost-saving measure, OSA anticipates that this and subsequent volumes in the series will be available on-line only). *Report completed, although not available on-line at end of FY 2003.*
- ▶ Publication of *Minnesota's Indian Mounds and Burial Sites: A Synthesis of Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Data*, documenting the results of the OSA's five-year

burial practices and patterns study. *Published June 2003.*

CONTACT/FURTHER INFORMATION

For additional information on the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, please contact or refer to the following:

address: Office of the State Archaeologist
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e-mail: mark.dudzik@state.mn.us

website: www.admin.state.mn.us/osa

other: "Program Evaluation Report - Office of the State Archaeologist", Office of the Legislative Auditor (April 2001)
<http://www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us/ped/2001/pe0106.htm>

"A Feasibility Study of Fee Collection for the Office of the Minnesota State Archaeologist", Department of Administration, Management Analysis Division (March 2002)

"Archaeology in Minnesota: Report Summaries", Office of the State Archaeologist (published annually)

EARLY HISTORIC TRADE ITEMS ca. 1650 - 1837

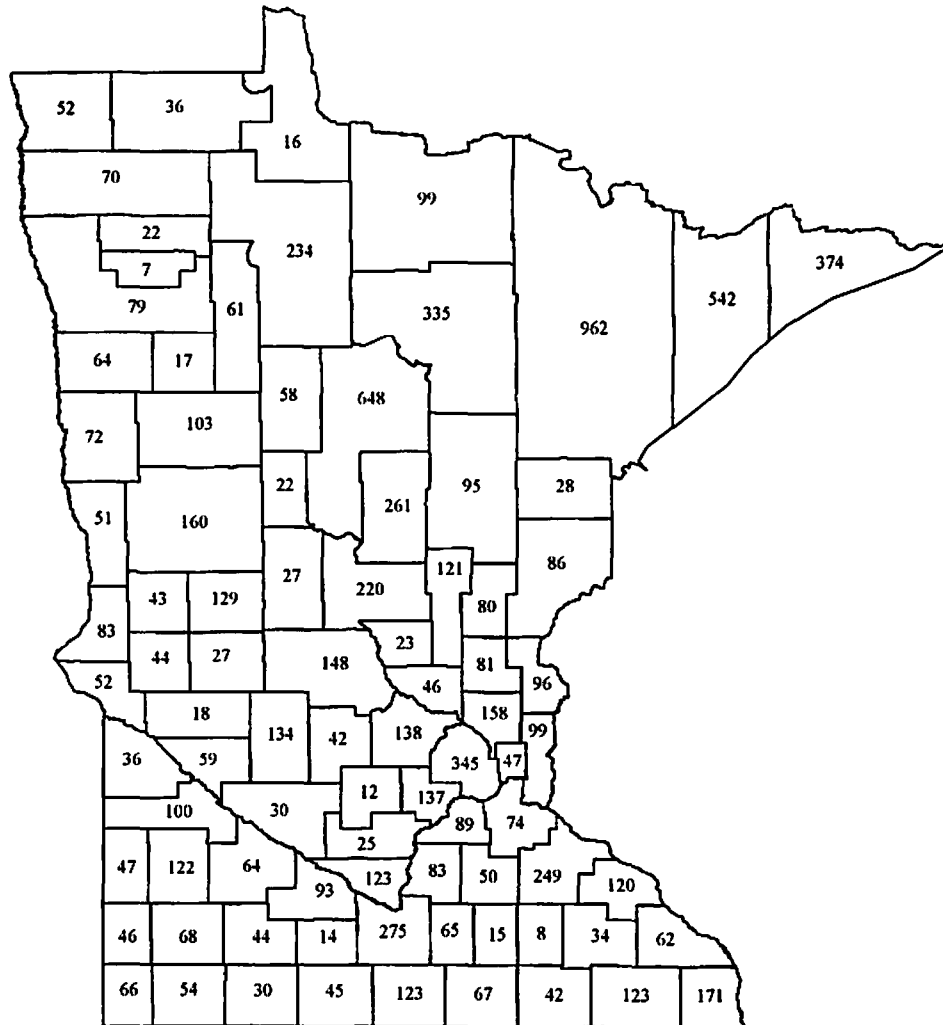


serpentine (gun) side plate: "cross & L" knife



gun flints (French)

APPENDIX A



(number of recorded archaeological sites, per county)

DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN MINNESOTA, 2003

The cultural sequence in the region begins with **PALEOINDIAN** (ca. 10,000 to 6000 BC). As glaciers receded from the Upper Midwest, migratory groups of people settled throughout the area's open woodlands and succeeding grasslands, hunting native herding animals such as bison and mastodon, and likely exploiting available small-game, fish and plant resources as well.

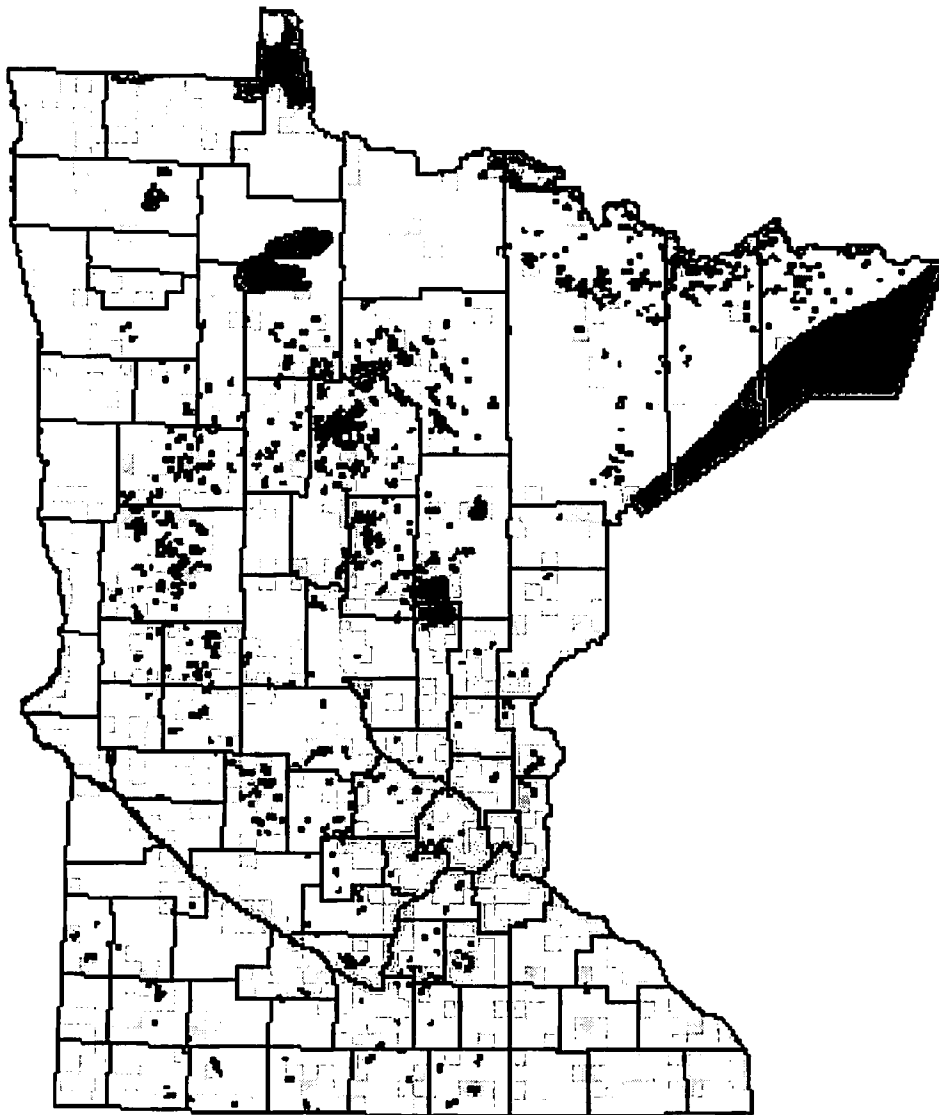
The **ARCHAIC** period (ca. 6000 to 1000 BC) was characterized by a continued reliance on large game hunting (bison, deer, elk and moose) and increasingly diversified technologies. This diversification of culture and associated technologies reflects more highly regionalized adaptation to local environmental conditions as climatic trends began to shift to a cooler, wetter configuration, a pattern which continues to this day.

The **WOODLAND** period (ca. 1000 BC to historic contact) in the area may have been associated with incipient plant domestication, but hunting coupled with intensive plant gathering provided the bulk of subsistence needs. An especially significant technological innovation of the Woodland peoples is the development of ceramics. Earthwork (mound) construction frequently associated with mortuary activity also developed at this time.

Evidence of **ONEOTA / PLAINS VILLAGE** occupation (ca. 900 AD to historic contact) is reported for areas of southern Minnesota. These peoples appear to have developed a blended subsistence strategy based on simple agriculture, gathering and bison hunting.

Early in the **HISTORIC** period (ca. 1630 to present), western portions of the State were occupied by Yankton Dakota, while Santee Dakota occupied the east. Ojibwa peoples had largely displaced Dakota in the northeast by the mid-1700s. French fur traders had moved into the region by the late 1600s, to be succeeded, in turn, by English and American traders. EuroAmerican settlement of the area accelerated in the early 1800s with the establishment of Fort Snelling at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers.

APPENDIX B



(light gray areas are Townships which evidence recorded early burials and/or prehistoric earthworks)

DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC EARTHWORKS AND UNPLATTED BURIALS IN MINNESOTA, 2003

Section 307.08 of Minnesota's "Private Cemeteries Act" (MS 307) affords all human burial grounds and remains older than 50 years, and located outside of platted or identified cemeteries, protection from unauthorized disturbance. This statute applies to burials on either public or private lands or waters, and includes prehistoric Indian burial mounds as well as historic cemeteries.

Under provisions of this statute, the Office of the State Archaeologist is charged in statute with identifying, authenticating, and protecting these burial areas. The OSA maintains a database of such sites.

Efforts to protect burial sites emphasize "preservation-in-place", that is, maintaining the burial area in its original location and condition.

In the event that a burial is either known or suspected to be associated with American Indian peoples, the OSA works in concert with representatives of Minnesota's tribal communities to ensure the integrity of such burial sites.

Anyone planning construction activities who is concerned about the potential for encountering such burials is encouraged to contact the OSA for additional information and assistance. The OSA may be available for on-site visits to identify burial features and areas.

If such burials are accidentally uncovered in the course of construction or other activities:

- ▶ excavation in the immediate area should cease;
- ▶ the area should be secured;
- ▶ contact OSA as soon as possible.

If there is any reason to suspect that the remains may be part of a crime scene, secure the area and notify your local law enforcement agency immediately!

Land managing agencies may be able to access burial sites location information via OSA's password-protected burial sites location website. Contact OSA for additional information.

APPENDIX C

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK - 2003 Events

Free and open to the public, these state-wide events annually celebrate Minnesota's archaeological and historic past (approximately 4000 participants).

ANOKA COUNTY

Lino Lakes, Wargo Nature Center

The Archaeology of the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes

Archaeologists from the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology (IMA) discussed the archaeology of the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes, and offered a hands-on workshop sorting, identifying and describing artifacts excavated from area sites.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY

Mankato, Blue Earth County Historical Society

Cahokia: America's First City - 1050-1250 AD

Dr. Michael Scullin of Minnesota State University - Mankato discussed the prehistoric settlement at Cahokia, near St. Louis, Missouri, and the connections between Cahokia and sites excavated in Blue Earth County.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Montevideo, Chippewa County Historical Society and the Pioneerland Library
Local Collections on Display

Provided an opportunity to view local, prehistoric artifacts from a number of private collections of archaeological materials from the area and elsewhere in the Midwest.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY

Jeffers, Jeffers Petroglyphs Historic Site

Stone Tool Discovery Day

Participants experienced the archaeological process of identifying stone tools and the techniques used in making them.

DAKOTA COUNTY

Mendota, Sibley House Historic Site

Sibley House Children's Day: Do Archaeology!

Provided a hands-on opportunity to dig in specially-created test pits at an important prehistoric and historic archaeological site, under the guidance of real archaeologists.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Carlos, DNR - Division of Parks & Recreation, and Lake Carlos State Park

The Archaeology of Lake Carlos State Park

Dave Radford and LeRoy Gonsior, archaeologists with the Minnesota Historical Society, spoke about recent archaeological excavations at Lake Carlos State Park.

FARIBAULT COUNTY

Winnebago, Winnebago Area Museum

Archaeology Week Open House

Participants viewed the extensive archaeological collection relating to the prehistory of the area, and volunteers were on hand to conduct tours of the displays and refreshments available.

FILLMORE COUNTY

Rushford, Rushford Area Historical Society

Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Occupation of the Root River Area

Dr. Constance Arzigian and Dr. Kathy Stevenson of the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center discussed early historic accounts of the occupation of southeast Minnesota by noting the connection between archaeological cultures and historic tribes, and provided information on cave archaeology.

GOODHUE COUNTY

Red Wing, Goodhue County Historical Society (GCHS)

Goodhue County Historical Museum

Participants had an opportunity to view the display of Oneota/Mississippian period artifacts from archaeological excavations at the Red Wing Locality on exhibit at GCHS.

Red Wing, The Anderson Center for Interdisciplinary Studies

Artifact Processing Workshop

Dr. Peg Boden led an artifact processing workshop, where interested individuals could help process artifacts from the nearby Bryan site excavations.

Red Wing, The Anderson Center for Interdisciplinary Studies

Current Research in the Red Wing Locality

Dr. Ronald Schirmer presented a lecture on recent and ongoing archaeological research

that is taking place within the Red Wing Locality.

HENNEPIN COUNTY

Eden Prairie, *Oak Point Intermediate School*

Prehistory of Minnesota

Brad Perkl, archaeologist at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - St. Paul District, gave a presentation about the prehistory of the Minnesota for the sixth grade students at Oak Point Intermediate School.

University of Minnesota, *University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology and the Undergraduate Anthropology Club*

Anthropology Now and When? 25th Annual Undergraduate Anthropology Conference

The week long conference brought together faculty, visiting scholars, students, and the general public in a comprehensive program to increase awareness and appreciation for the broad discipline of anthropology.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY

Spicer, *Prairie Woods Environmental Learning Center and the Indian History Hunters Club*

Prairie Woods Environmental Learning Center Archaeology Week - Special Program

Dr. Scott Anfinson, State Historic Preservation Office Archaeologist and author of *Southwestern Minnesota Archaeology: 12,000 Years in the Prairie Lake Region*, gave a presentation entitled "The Archaeology of West Central Minnesota". Other events included a Lewis and Clark Display, flintknapping demonstrations, pipe maker Chuck Darby, tours of the site, atlatl and bow and arrow demonstrations, and much more.

MILLE LACS COUNTY

Onamia, *University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology and the Undergraduate Anthropology Club*

Anthropology Now and When? 25th Annual Undergraduate Anthropology Conference

The week long conference brought together faculty, visiting scholars, students, and the general public in a comprehensive program to increase awareness and appreciation for the broad discipline of anthropology.

Onamia, *Mille Lacs Kathio State Park and the Minnesota Archaeological Society*
Archaeology Day at Mille Lacs Kathio State Park

The day included demonstrations of prehistoric technologies, displays, and archaeology-

focused tours in 10-person canoes.

Onamia, *Mille Lacs Kathio State Park and St. Cloud State University*

Canoeing into the Past: Shakopee Lake Archaeology

Participants join a team of archaeologists in 10-person "North" canoes and paddle past archaeological sites of the Kathio National Historic Landmark District. This 4-hour tour will include a landing to view artifacts and discuss sites.

Princeton, *Mille Lacs County Historical Society (MLCHS)*

Minnesota and the Civil War

A local historian gave a presentation about the Civil War, and the MLCHS also featured an exhibit about the War.

PENNINGTON COUNTY

Thief River Falls, *Minnesota's Historic Northwest (a consortium of local historical societies)*

10,000 Years of History in Northwestern Minnesota: Archaeological Excavations Along the Middle River in Marshall County

Archaeologist David Kluth gave a presentation on recent excavations at the nearby Donarski Site, and artifacts recently recovered from the site were on display. Local collectors brought their artifacts in for identification.

PINE COUNTY

Pine City, *North West Company Fur Post*

Pine City Knap-in

Participants had the opportunity to watch skilled artisans practice the ancient craft of stone tools making, as well as a chance to test their own tool-making skills, and bring along artifacts for identification.

RAMSEY COUNTY

Saint Paul, *Minnesota Archaeological Society and the Science Museum of Minnesota*
Artifact Identification

Minnesota Archaeological Society archaeologist Brad Perkl and others were on hand to identify artifacts.

Saint Paul, *Minnesota Society of the Archaeological Institute of America*

Ice Age Extinctions, Environmental Change and Humans

David Fox, assistant professor in the Department of Geology and Geophysics at the University of Minnesota presented a lecture on the factors causing the extinction of the Ice

Age mammalian fauna.

REDWOOD COUNTY

Morton, *Lower Sioux Agency Historic Site*

History Underground

Provided an afternoon of walking tours and presentations on what archaeology can tell us about the history of the Lower Sioux Agency, and the many people who lived and worked in and around the site. Aspiring archaeologists enjoyed the children's archaeology "dig".

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

Duluth, *Northern Lakes Archaeological Society*

Archaeology Night at Barnes and Noble

Participants viewed local flintknappers demonstrate stone tool manufacture, while a local archaeologist demonstrated early ceramic manufacture techniques, and another craftsperson demonstrated the art of beadworking.

Duluth, *Northern Lakes Archaeological Society and the Glensheen Mansion*

Archaeology Festival

Provided a variety of events for all ages, including flintknapping, pottery-making demonstrations, and a "sandbox" site excavation for children.

SCOTT COUNTY

Shakopee, *Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community and the Three Rivers Parks District*

Dakota Presence in the Minnesota River Valley: An Overview of Recent Research and Projects Conducted by the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community
Staff from the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community (SMDC) Cultural Resources Department and Summit EnviroSolutions presented a summary of recent historical research and cultural resources investigations conducted by the SMDC, focusing on the cultural heritage of the Mdewakanton Dakota in the Murphy's Landing area.

WISCONSIN

Superior, *Northern Lakes Archaeological Society*

Rural Life in Ancient Jordan

Jennifer Jones of the University of Minnesota Duluth presented a public lecture on the archaeology of Jordan.

Superior, *Northern Lakes Archaeological Society* **Soil and Settlement in the Sibun River Valley, Belize**

Archaeologist Pat Farrell presented a public lecture on the archaeology of Central America.

The Office of the State Archaeologist wishes to thank the following organizations for their support of Minnesota Archaeology Week 2003:

Partners:

- Minnesota Archaeological Society
- Minnesota Department of Agriculture/Agriculture in the Classroom

Major Funders:

- Council for Minnesota Archaeology
- Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Tribal Historic Preservation Office
- Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
- Minnesota Department of Transportation
- Minnesota Humanities Commission
- Minnesota Indian Affairs Council
- National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center
- Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community, Cultural Resources Department
- US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District
- USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- US Fish & Wildlife Service

