

ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEARS 2004/05

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST



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ANNUAL REPORT Fiscal Years 2004/05



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Cover: OSA photodocumenting the Hegman Lake pictographs, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, January, 2005.

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



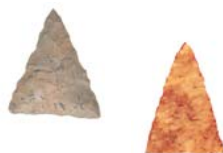
WOODLAND PERIOD STONE TOOLS ca. 1000 BC - 1650 AD



Waubesa Contracting Stem (dart point)
ca. 500 BC - 500 AD



Snyder's Point (hafted knife)
ca. 250 BC - 250 AD



Triangular Points (arrowheads)
ca. 800 - 1650 AD

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the period of operations for the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) beginning July 1, 2003, and ending June 30, 2005 (fiscal years 2004 and 2005), and further provides a brief summary of OSA's most important accomplishments over the course of the last decade.

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, the artifacts, buildings, and places that tell the story of our collective past, are non-renewable - **once destroyed, they are gone forever!**

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 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* (MS 138.31-.42) were created by the Legislature in 1963. In 1976, the Legislature enacted section 307.08 of the *Private Cemeteries Act* (MS 307). 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.

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.

OSA is funded through an annual General Fund appropriation of \$196K, with supplemental funding to support Minnesota Archaeology Week activities provided by a number of federal, state, tribal, and not-for-profit organizations.

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 the *Field Archaeology Act* and section 307.08 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. also 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, the 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

THE MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST



State Archaeologist Mark Dudzik being presented with the Preservation Alliance of Minnesota’s 2004 “Stewardship Award” by First Lady Mary Pawlenty.



Bruce Koenen, OSA Research Archaeologist, during photodocumentation of the Hegman Lake pictographs, near Ely, January, 2005.

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.

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.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Consistent with its broad statutory mandate (i.e., MS 138.31-.42 and 307.08), OSA provides a wide array of professional archaeological 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 practice and performance, past and current research, and, especially, queries regarding issues related to the identification, assessment, and protection of early burial sites;

Licensing and review of proposed construction projects and/or related archaeological field investigations to determine the potential for adverse project impacts to state and other archaeological (including early burial) 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 identification, assessment, and protection of early burial sites) 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, over the past decade, 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; the Minnesota Humanities Commission; representatives of Minnesota's tribal communities; the National Park Service; the US Army Corps of Engineers; the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; the US Fish & Wildlife Service; and many others.

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;

and numerous other public and private agencies and individuals.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES/AWARDS

Activity statistics related to OSA's key program services (most recent available data) include:

# reviewed/licensed archaeological projects	218 ¹
# evaluated/accepted site data forms	352 ¹
# burial site investigation cases	50 ² 46 ³
# Minnesota Archaeology Week attendees	8371 ¹

¹ calendar year 2004

² fiscal year 2004

³ fiscal year 2005

In calendar year 2004, OSA was the recipient of two important awards, both, especially gratifying measures of OSA's efforts:

- the *Preservation Alliance of Minnesota's Stewardship Award*, presented at the Preservation Alliance's 20th Annual Awards Ceremony and the 25th Annual Statewide Historic Preservation Conference (see: <http://www.mnpreservation.org/awards2004/mnach/>);

and

- the *Minnesota Department of Administration's Award of Recognition* "for leadership, outstanding dedication and hard work in protecting and preserving Minnesota's archaeological history".

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

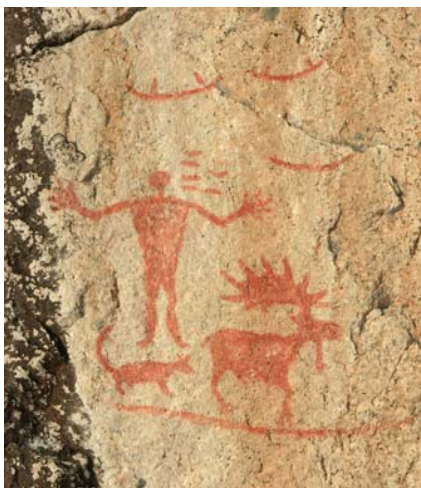
Act of 1969" (PL 91-190): *Requires that archaeological and other historic resources be considered during the environmental assessment process and in environmental impact studies.*

The "Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979" (PL 96-95):

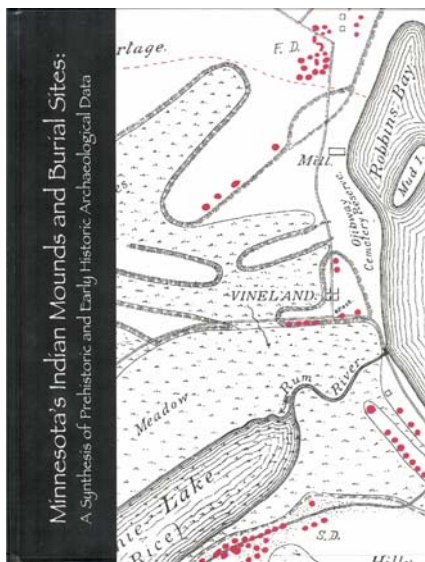
Established criminal and civil penalties for disturbing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on Federal and Indian lands, and for sale, transport or receipt of archaeological resources excavated or removed from public lands or Indian lands or in violation of State or local law.

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.*



The central panel of the Hegman Lake pictographs (21SL0413); the OSA moose logo is based on the above image.



"Minnesota's Indian Mounds and Burial Sites", OSA Publication No.1, is a landmark volume on the archaeology of Minnesota.

OSA, 1995-2005: A DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The following briefly describes just a few of OSA's most significant accomplishments over the past decade.

Programmatic

Many of OSA's most important programmatic achievements benefitted from successful collaboration with allied agencies and individuals.

2005 OSA has organized and sponsored *Minnesota Archaeology Week* since 1998. Free and open to the public, these state-wide events, hosted by many of the state's heritage organizations, celebrate Minnesota's archaeological and historic past (over 8300 participants in 2004).

2000 OSA hosted the *Joint Midwest Archaeological and Plains Anthropological Conference* as Conference Organizer and Chair, the first such conference in the Twin Cities in almost 25 years.

1999 In collaboration with the Land Management Information Center, OSA developed an interactive website which provides county governments with access to password-protected burial sites location data (which assists in development planning). (<http://mapserver.lmic.state.mn.us/burial/index.html>)

1998 In Washington, DC, OSA presented the

proposal "*Repatriation of Minnesota's Culturally Unidentifiable Remains and Funerary Objects*" before the Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Review Committee, National Park Service, on behalf of the State of Minnesota. *The NAGPRA Review Committee subsequently endorsed OSA's innovative proposal, which set a national precedent for the repatriation of prehistoric and early historic Native American remains.*

1997 Collaborating with bipartisan legislators, OSA obtained an 83% increase in its base budget, which now supports an additional staff position (OSA is presently a 2 FTE agency).

Grants, Awards and Other Support

OSA is especially grateful for the following.

2005 Since 1998, financial support of Minnesota Archaeology Week has been provided by a variety of federal, state, tribal and not-for-profit agencies. "*Thanks to the many, many organizations which have funded or hosted Minnesota Archaeology Week activities throughout the years!*"

2004 The Preservation Alliance of Minnesota's *Stewardship Award* and the Department of Administration's *Award of Recognition* (cf. "Performance Measures" above).

2001 The *Upper Sioux Community Honoring Ceremony and Award* conferred on at the 8th

Annual Dakota Wacipi, in recognition of OSA's substantial efforts to repatriate Dakota and culturally unidentifiable American Indian remains.

- 1997 In order to better assist OSA in fulfilling its statutory mandate, the *Minnesota Legislature* provided a special appropriation (\$30,000) to create development of an early burials location website for local governments (county planning and zoning offices).
- 1996 On behalf of the State of Minnesota, OSA developed and submitted a successful *Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act* grant proposal on behalf of the State of Minnesota, and is awarded \$73,000 by the National Park Service to underwrite inventory of early American Indian remains and funerary items.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Documentation

The NRHP process documents some of Minnesota's, and the Nation's, most important heritage sites.

- 2003 OSA prepared NRHP nomination documentation for the *Pipe Lake Sod Fort*, a Dakota Conflict era (1863) military fortification (this privately owned site was listed on the NRHP on June 6, 2003).
- 1995 NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form *American Indian Rock Art, State of Minnesota* was prepared on behalf of the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office

(documentation approved on November 14, 1996).

The *Spring Creek Petroglyphs* (prehistoric rock art site) NRHP site nomination was prepared and submitted in support of the above Multiple Property documentation (this privately owned site was listed on the NRHP on November 14, 1996).

Professional Publications, Papers & Related Manuscripts

Along with the above NRHP documentation, the following represent just some of OSA's most important professional research and papers over the last ten years.

- 2003 OSA designed and directed a major, five year research project which culminates in the **landmark publication** *Minnesota's Indian Mounds and Burial Sites: A Synthesis of Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Data* (Arzigian and Stevenson), Publication No. 1, Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul.

(the following manuscripts by State Archaeologist Mark Dudzik)

- 2002 *Archaeology in Minnesota: the Background for Mn/Model* in the symposium "Mn/Model: Statewide Archaeological Predictive Model for Minnesota", paper presented at the 67th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (also served as symposium co-organizer and moderator).

EARLY HISTORIC TRADE ITEMS ca. 1650-1837



gun flints (French)



silver heart & crown brooch

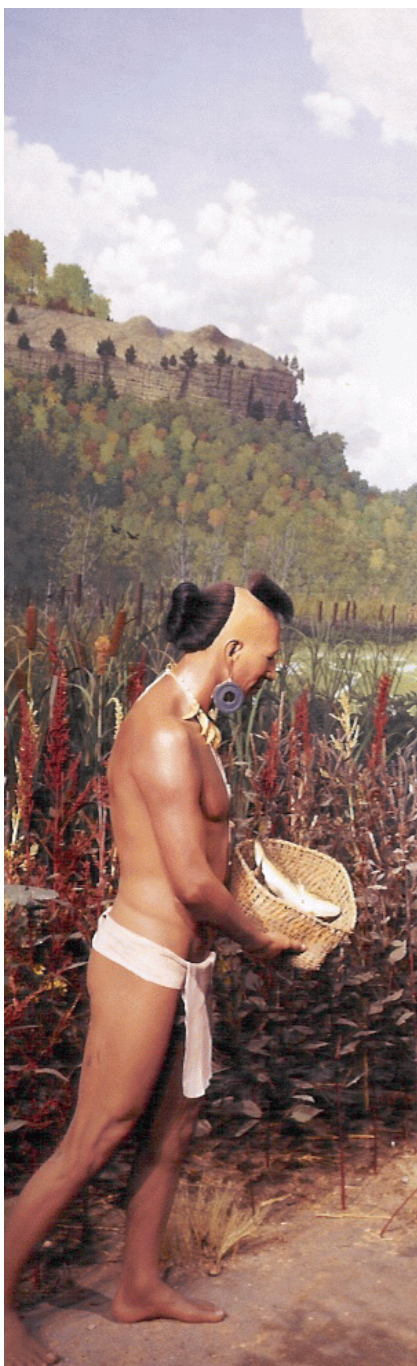


faceted silver earring

"cross & L" knife



glass trade beads



- 1999 *Midwestern Mounds: Past, Present, and Future*” at the 64th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

- 1998 *Burial Site Preservation: The Viable Alternative*, paper presented in the National Association of State Archaeologists (NASA) sponsored symposium “Protecting Human Remains on Private Property: Views From the Scientific, Tribal, Public, and Private Perspectives” at the 63rd annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology Meeting.

- 1995 “Visions in Stone: The Rock Art of Minnesota”, paper published in the journal *The Minnesota Archaeologist*.

Professional Service

During the past ten years, the OSA has served on a number of Minnesota’s cultural heritage boards and committees, including:

- Minnesota Archaeological Society (State Archaeologist as Director, 1996-1999)
- Committee on Repatriation of Cultural Property, University of Minnesota (1996-1998)
- Cultural Heritage Tourism Task Force, Minnesota Department of Tourism (2000-2001)
- Minnesota Forest Resources Council, Historic & Cultural Resources Technical Team (1996-1998)
- Mn/Model State-wide Predictive Model Steering Committee (1995-1999)
- Minnesota (MnDOT) Deep Site Testing Protocol Steering Committee (2004-2005)

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, Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111

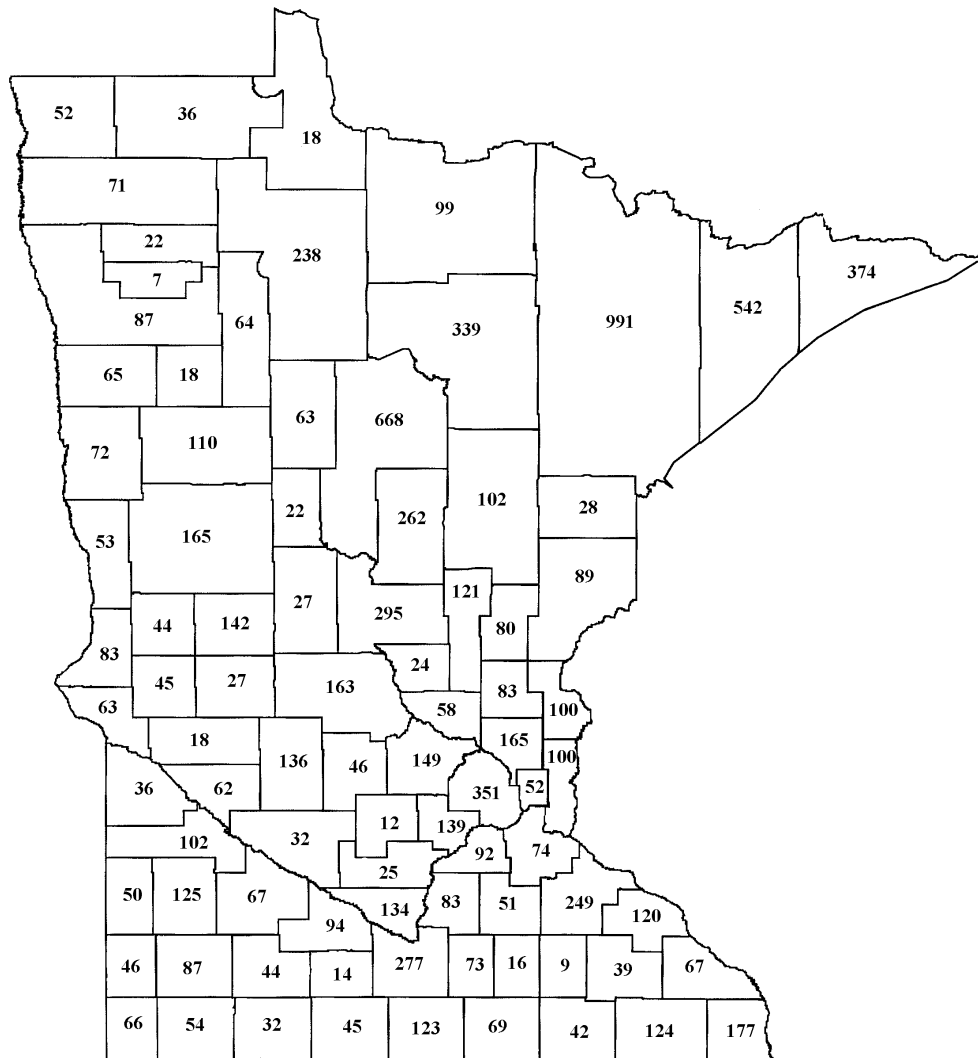
Phone: 612.725.2411

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



OSA investigating non-cultural “Mima mounds” with a little bit of help from our friends at the (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service, Nicollet County, June, 2005.

APPENDIX A



(number of recorded archaeological sites, per county)

DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN MINNESOTA, 2005

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.

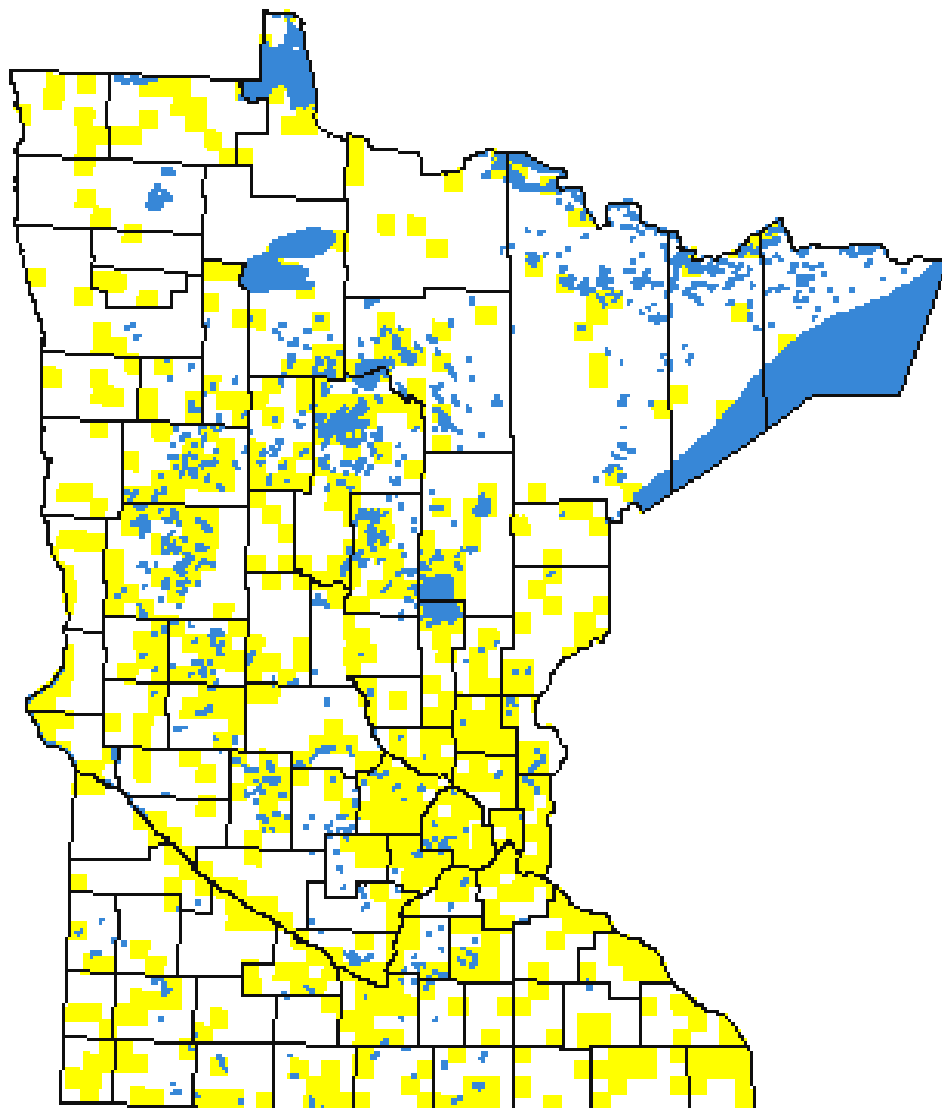
The **ARCHAIC** period (ca. 6000 to 1000 BC) was characterized by a continued reliance on large game hunting (bison, deer, elk and moose) and increasingly diversified technologies. This diversification of culture and associated technologies reflects more highly regionalized adaptation to local environmental 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



(yellow-shaded areas are Townships which evidence recorded prehistoric earthworks and/or unplatted early burials)

DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC EARTHWORKS AND UNPLATTED BURIALS IN MINNESOTA, 2005

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 website.

Contact OSA for additional information.



The Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, 1995-2005 ... A Decade of Service