

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S
ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1991 - JUNE 1992

AND

JULY 1992 - OCTOBER 1992

Submitted by:

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MINNESOTA STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the activities of the State Archaeologist's Office for the period from July 1, 1991 to October 31, 1992. Dr. Christy Hohman-Caine, after serving for fourteen years as State Archaeologist, resigned effective November 1, 1992. Some activities are still being carried on by Dr. Caine, however, including obligations in active lawsuits. Dr. Barbara O'Connell, formerly Assistant State Archaeologist and Osteologist, continues the activities of the Osteology Laboratory under agreement with the state until July 1, 1993.

AUTHORITIES The activities of the State Archaeologist are mandated through legislative action under MN St 138.31-42, the Field Archaeology Act, and MN ST 307.08, the Private Cemeteries Act. Generally, over 90% of the activities undertaken by the State Archaeologist under these laws directly involve Native American Indian heritage sites or Native American Indian human remains.

The State Archaeologist is appointed by the Board of the Minnesota Historical Society. The position is unsalaried and there is no salaried staff. Job position descriptions are given in Appendix A.

The cost of activities carried out during fiscal year 1991-92 and into the first quarter of FY 1992-93 were partially defrayed by the legislature through a pass-through grant-in-aid administered by the Minnesota Historical Society for the amount of \$54,000. This amount supported the activities of both the Programs Office of the State Archaeologist, housed at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, and the Laboratory of the State Archaeologist, housed at Hamline University in St. Paul. The Programs Office operates on \$13,000 and the Laboratory on \$14,000 annually. Both offices are run under contract or subcontract with the State Archaeologist. Hamline University serves as fiscal administrator of the MHS contract to the State Archaeologist.

Costs not covered by this appropriation were borne directly by volunteers, including State Archaeologist Christy Caine, Osteologists Barbara O'Connell and Susan Thurston-Myster, Duluth Office Programs Coordinator Elizabeth Dahl, and Soil Scientist Grant Goltz.

Office space for the Programs Office at Duluth was supplied by the University of Minnesota Archaeometry Laboratory through Director Dr. George Rapp. Dr. Rapp has also funded a part-time position to administer UMD's Public Outreach Program in archaeology. Ms. Elizabeth Dahl, who ran this program until July 1, 1992, also served as Program Coordinator for the State Archaeologist's Office. Expenses of the State Archaeologist's Programs Office at Duluth are paid under a subcontract between Hamline University/State Archaeologist and the University of Minnesota/Archaeometry Laboratory. Laboratory facilities and services at Hamline University are supplied under a contract between the MHS/State Archaeologist and Hamline University/Osteology Laboratory. The Laboratory is supervised by Dr. Barbara O'Connell, who also served as unofficial "Assistant State Archaeologist" during the tenure of Dr. Caine as State Archaeologist.

Activity at the Programs Office in Duluth was officially terminated November 1, 1992. Ms. Dahl organized and packed records during November and into December. Activity at the Osteology Laboratory continues, as specified under

agreement with the State Archaeologist's Office, until the end of the fiscal year of the current appropriation (July 1, 1993). Activities are currently coordinated with the Indian Affairs Council, as specified in Policy and Procedures Implementing MN ST 307.08 and, in lieu of a State Archaeologist, with the Minnesota Historical Society.

This report is submitted in fulfillment of requirements of MN ST 138.38, and the requirements of the Minnesota Historical Society Contracts #92-C-2815, and #93-C-2958. Work carried out during the report period conforms with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and project personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards unless otherwise indicated.

The work reported here exhausts all funds appropriated for FY91-92 and FY92-93.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST Legal responsibilities are assigned to the State Archaeologist under both the Field Archaeology Act and the Private Cemeteries Act, cited above. A position description for the State Archaeologist can be found in Appendix A.

The legislative intent of the Field Archaeology Act is to "protect and preserve archaeological and scientific information, matter, and objects" (138.32). Specific duties assigned to the State Archaeologist are listed under 138.35 and involve three broad areas: research and dissemination of information from that research; protection of sites and data through cooperation with state agencies and private individuals; licensing of archaeological work and enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

The legislative intent of the Private Cemeteries Act is to treat all human remains equally and with respect for human dignity, "without reference to their ethnic origins, cultural backgrounds, or religious affiliations" (307.08 Subdv. 1). This law applies to all human burials or remains found on or in all public or private lands in Minnesota.

The State Archaeologist is required to authenticate all burial sites for purposes of this law. The State Archaeologist and the Indian Affairs council are required to develop and implement provisions to deal with Indian remains. These provisions, entitled "Policies and Procedures for Dealing with Human Remains under MN ST 307.08" have been developed jointly by the State Archaeologist and Minnesota Indian Affairs Council.

ACTIVITIES Seven major categories of activities are carried out by the State Archaeologist in order to fulfill the above legislative requirements. These include licenses, state plan review, handling of burial/cemetery cases, development of burial/cemetery management plans, issuance of state site numbers and maintenance of the state site file, public presentations, and response to public inquiries. For FY 91-92 and the first quarter of FY92-93, activities in these categories are summarized as follows:

TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1991-92 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Licenses Issued: 41
State Plans: 304
Burial Cases: 277
Cemetery Management Plans: 09
Sites and Site Updates: 145
Contacts: 8,220 (rounded)
 Phone calls: 2,656
 Office in - 820; Office out - 713
 Message service: 1,113
Major Research Projects: 04

FIRST QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 1992-93 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Licenses Issued: 10
State Plans: 72
Burial Cases: 31
Cemetery Management Plans: 12
Sites and Site Updates: 33
Contacts: 2,100 (rounded)

LICENSES UNDER THE FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY ACT

License applications are submitted to the State Archaeologist who reviews all licenses potentially involving American Indian sites with the Indian Affairs Council. A copy of the application is forwarded to Mr. Earl Sargent, MIAC Field Representative, and discussed with him by telephone or in person. Where excavation is proposed on a known American Indian site, the appropriate unit of tribal government is also consulted. Some Bands of the Chippewa Tribe and communities of the Dakota have specifically asked for consultation regarding any license applications within their ceded territories as well as within their reservation boundaries.

Forty-one licenses were reviewed and recommended to the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society for issuance in FY 1991-92. For comparison, seven licenses were reviewed in FY87-88 and thirteen in FY88-89.

The extent of archaeological activity in Minnesota is not fully represented through licensing, since licenses are legally required only for work on public, non-federal lands. In addition, the licenses issued for Department of Natural Resources and Department of Transportation programs involve multiple projects throughout the state. These are reported on an annual basis under a statewide license.

In addition to state licensed work, considerable archaeological work is conducted on federal lands, including National Forests, Fish and Wildlife areas, and Tribal lands. Some survey and excavation also take place on private lands.

Due to the sizable increase in licensed activity, it has been impossible to monitor most license work. When an archaeologist requests comment on field aspects of a project, however, the State Archaeologist has tried to visit the project or to review any proposed changes or additions to the work in a timely fashion. Reports prepared as the result of a license are reviewed by the State Archaeologist, who consults with MIAC if the project has involved American Indian sites.

LICENSE ISSUES Over the last few years a number of issues of increasing concern have developed. Because of the large number of applications and the increasing need to consult fully with American Indian governments prior to making recommendations, the period of time required to issue a license has increased greatly. Compounding this problem is the fact that fully 40% of the applications received are not completed according to directions on the form: i.e. they lacked appropriate attachments such as maps, vitae, or research design, or the information contained discrepancies or was incorrect. Without additional staff to assist in dealing with these problems, licensing will either begin to cause serious delays in project implementation, or will become so cursory that it will fail to insure professional quality work on state lands.

Other issues relate to the ownership and proper curation of materials removed under a state license. Frequently, jurisdiction may be overlapping or unclear. For example, there are numerous parcels of state land within the boundaries of Indian reservations. Curation standards are also of concern. The proper, long-term care of both artifacts and records generated under state license has not been fully addressed. A quick review of licenses issued over the last four years shows that approximately fifty percent of all applicants designate the Minnesota Historical Society as their curation repository. This repository meets federal standards, and the MHS is also designated as the state archive under state legislation.

The remaining fifty percent of the licenses, however, designate private non-profit institutes, Universities, or county historical societies as repositories. Some of the issues raised by this situation include: 1) Which repositories meet adequate standards for curating materials for which the state is the ultimate owner? 2) Is the repository designated by an applicant actually aware of this designation and agreeable to the responsibilities involved? 3) Are repositories clearly identifying materials as to ownership and do they have provisions for the proper care of materials if their collections policy should change or they should cease to exist? 4) Are archaeologists actually submitting their records and artifacts to the repositories they designate? 5) Are archaeologists aware of and do they follow acceptable museum standards in preparing their materials for curation?

LICENSE PROCEDURE When an application is received in the SAO Programs Office, it is logged in as to posted date and date received. Any previous telephone calls or correspondence regarding the license are also logged. The license is next reviewed for completeness and any discrepancies. If necessary, additional information or corrections are requested from the applicant.

A copy of the application is then sent to the Indian Affairs Council for their review. Based on discussion between the SA and MIAC staff or on standing requests from tribal governments, a copy may also be sent to particular governments as well. Generally, the application is discussed either by telephone or, preferably, in person, by the SA, MIAC staff, and appropriate government or agency representatives. Applicants can expect a minimum of three weeks for processing if all information is complete, if only MIAC needs to be consulted, and if there are no difficult issues involved, such as proximity to sacred or burial sites, ownership of materials, appropriateness of the research design, or qualifications of the applicant.

The State Archaeologist welcomes and encourages the increased participation by tribal governments and the Indian Affairs Council in the review of licenses. Archaeologists must allow ample time for this consultation. If applicants would independently consult with appropriate tribal governments and furnish them with information regarding their proposed surveys and research, the issuance of their licenses would be greatly speeded.

STATE PLANS AND PROJECTS

Under both the field Archaeology Act and the Private Cemeteries Act the State Archaeologist receives state plans and projects for review and comment. When Indian heritage sites are involved, the Indian Affairs council also has the right to review and make recommendations. The SA works closely with MIAC in coordinating responses and making the agencies involved aware of Indian concerns and the requirement to consult directly with MIAC.

Because many state projects involve federal funding and also require federal review by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Minnesota Historical Society, the SHPO and SA have cooperated in order to prevent duplication of effort. Where a survey had already been requested by the SHPO, for example, the SA made no comment unless specific additional information was required from the state site file, or the project might involve human burials. After survey results were received, the SA reviewed them with MIAC staff and made comments, when necessary, to the agency.

SPECIAL PROJECTS The State Archaeologist served as one of the main authors for a technical paper on cultural resources for the state's Generic Environmental Impact Statement on Timber Harvesting and Forest Management in Minnesota. This work was done through Jaakko Poyry Consulting, Inc. which coordinated the project for the state. Patricia Emerson, Douglas George, Dave Radford, Robert Clouse, William Yourd, Gordon Peters, Earl Sargent, and Roger Head all provided information and expert opinion for various aspects of the paper.

A major recommendation of the report was the need to strengthen the State Archaeologist's position through adequate financing and staffing in order to provide the coordination and leadership needed to mitigate adverse impacts caused by increased timber harvesting. The report is available from the Minnesota Environmental Quality board.

Dr. Caine also served as Principal Investigator for a major excavation project conducted for the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The Hannaford Site, located near the Grand Mound, west of International Falls, was partially excavated by crew from the Leech Lake Reservation Heritage Sites Program. Analysis is currently in progress. A copy of the research design is available from the Leech Lake Reservation or MnDOT.

BURIAL CASES AND CEMETERY MANAGEMENT PLANS

Burial cases involve requests for authentication, identification, and marking of unplatted cemeteries, as required by MN ST 307.08, rescue of remains which have been disturbed, and response to information and management requests. Staff also develop plans which allow private and agency use of lands while protecting burial sites. All work involving Native American Indian burials is done in close cooperation with staff from the Indian Affairs Council. The Indian Affairs Council is always a signatory party to management plans developed for Indian cemeteries.

Three hundred and eight burial cases were received during the reporting period. This compares with the beginnings of the program when, in 1980, three cases were reported. By 1983-84 the number had risen to twenty-five, and in 1984-85 sixty cases were handled. Most of the major increase in case numbers has taken place over the last five years and shows no signs of abating.

The steep rise in cases indicates an increasing awareness of the law as well as increasing development in areas containing Native American cemeteries. For example, the bluffline in Bloomington holds hundreds of Native American burial mounds and has just recently experienced high-density development.

Unfortunately, the increase in cases, coupled with no increase in funding or staffing, has meant that delays are being experienced and a backlog of authentication requests has developed. Approximately 70 authentication requests were outstanding as of November 1, 1992.

Because the Private Cemeteries Act applies to private lands, and because landowners have obvious concerns about how its implementation affects their ability to use their land, the SA instituted a system of logging in all calls and other information regarding cemetery cases, and meets on a regular basis with the Attorney General's Office. Currently, two cases, both of which allege reverse condemnation by the state in implementing MN ST 307.08, have resulted in legal action by the

landowners. One case is in Cass County, the other in Goodhue County. A third dispute where prosecution has been requested by outside parties is under discussion by those involved and has involved picketing and other actions by protesting parties. This case is located in Ottertail County. In addition, at least four other cases have the potential to involve legal action if current negotiation does not resolve the situation.

The remains of approximately 20 individuals were officially received by the State Archaeologist and turned over to the Osteology laboratory for identification. The Osteology Laboratory maintains a log of all remains received, and their disposition is determined following the procedures developed under MN ST 307.08.

These remains involved 15 separate cases, including one case which required the removal of remains by the State Archaeologist. The other cases represent remains obtained from institutions such as local historical societies, state universities, and high schools, as well as private individuals. Ms. Elizabeth Dahl handled most of these contacts, in consultation with MIAC representatives, and transported the remains to the Osteology laboratory after obtaining signed release forms. Remains were removed from institutions or individuals in the following counties: Ottertail, Cass, Sherburne, Redwood, Anoka, and St. Louis.

In addition to receiving new cases, and identifying and preparing individuals for reburial, the Osteology laboratory was involved in a variety of other activities related to the implementation of MN ST 307.08. These included the investigation of possible grave depressions in a backyard in Plymouth, the identification of bones and artifacts recovered from a basement crawl space in St. Paul, the identification of bones from Diamond Point Park archaeological site in Bemidji, and the identification of a bone from the Hannaford Site near International Falls.

The Osteology laboratory also provided expert services in determining whether or not a "mummy" on display at a store in Duluth was actually human. This "mummy", which was displayed as an "Indian mother and child", was removed by the State Archaeologist and examined by Dr. O'Connell and medical personnel at a Duluth hospital. It was determined that the "mummy" was completely fake and contained no human elements. A separate report on this case is available from the Osteology laboratory at Hamline University or from the State Archaeologist.

REBURIAL OF NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN REMAINS Reburial of human remains may take place under the procedures developed for MN ST 307.08. Most of these remains are those of Native Americans. In such cases, MIAC determines when and how these remains are reinterred, and the SAO assists as requested. Because the staff and funds of the SA are limited, MIAC has requested funding directly from the state legislature for the purpose of accelerating this reburial program. This work is handled under a separate contract between MIAC and Hamline University's Osteology Laboratory. After the SA has released remains to MIAC, following the MN ST 307.08 Procedures, the Osteology Laboratory prepares them for reburial, as directed by MIAC. These activities are documented in a separate report to the Indian Affairs Council and the state legislature. This report can be obtained by contacting the Indian Affairs Council or the State Archaeologist's Office.

Reburials conducted during this reporting period included the reburial of some 350 individuals from the Smith and McKinstry sites in Mound 4 at the Grand Mound

Center, and reburials at Lake Shetek State Park, the Stumne mounds in Pine County, and at the Lake Andrusia Cemetery near Cass Lake. The latter cemetery was purchased by the state for the purpose of providing a reburial location in northern Minnesota.

REPATRIATION Although the state of Minnesota has no laws covering the repatriation of Native American sacred or ceremonial items (other than those which may accompany burials), the passage of the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act resulted in a number of inquiries from individuals and institutions. Consequently, the State Archaeologist and Programs Coordinator have been involved in the repatriation of Native American sacred and ceremonial items from several museums and individuals. One of the first and largest repatriations involved the St. Louis County Historical Society, which reviewed its collections with the assistance of Native American advisors recommended by Earl Sargent of MIAC and Chairman Sonny Peacock of Fond du Lac Reservation. In addition to these repatriations, a number of county historical societies returned grave goods which will be reinterred with the burials they originally accompanied.

STATE SITE FILE

The state file contains thousands of pieces of information regarding the location and condition of archaeological sites and cemetery sites. The file constitutes the legal listing of sites authenticated for purposes of MN ST 307.08, and state sites which come under the provisions of MN ST 138. Therefore, the status of information in this file is extremely important for both preventing destruction to sites and for legal recourse under the law if sites are deliberately impacted.

Most sites are reported to the file by professional archaeologists working for state agencies such as the Department of Transportation. Others are reported by archaeologists working for private firms and conducting survey for counties, municipalities, and private developers. Most burial sites are reported and recorded by the State Archaeologist.

When a site form is received in the office it is logged in and the locational information checked against the file to assure that the site has not been previously recorded. Internal information on the form is checked for accuracy and completeness. If information is missing or inconsistent, it is corrected and, if necessary, the form is returned to the archaeologist for further work. Three years ago a new site form, developed by the Council for Minnesota Archaeology, the State Archaeologist, and the Minnesota Historical Society, was put into use.

Checking site forms and entering the information into the file are time-consuming tasks. Typically, half of the forms submitted require corrections, additions, or clarifications before they can be entered into the file. It takes an average of two hours of time per form to review the form, make corrections, log in information, and add the site to the file.

Recommendations regarding the site file have been made in previous Annual Reports, and will not be discussed here except to note that extensive work is needed to correct and update the file so that it is adequate for planning and review purposes.

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS AND CONTACTS

Personnel representing the State Archaeologist's Office made presentations to school groups, county boards, local service organizations, church groups, lake associations, and many others. Although specialized topics involving research activities were presented to some groups, most presentations aimed to educate the public about the long American Indian history in Minnesota and the need to protect heritage sites. A number of presentations involving reburial and repatriation issues were made, as there is an increasing public interest in these topics.

The State Archaeologist made presentations to Department of Natural Resources personnel at a workshop in Itasca State Park and at a conference in Grand Rapids. She also assisted in the training of archaeological technicians at the Leech Lake Reservation.

Personnel from the State Archaeologist's Office presented papers at the Midwest Archaeological Conference in October of 1991. Dr. Caine and MIAC Executive Director Roger Head coauthored a paper, as did Dr. O'Connell and Ms. Susan Thurston-Myster, with both papers presented at an invited symposium on state burial laws and programs in the Upper Midwest. Dr. O'Connell and Ms. Myster also presented a paper about an on-going cooperative project involving Hamline University and the Leech Lake Reservation's Heritage Sites Program.

Mr. Earl Sargent of the Indian Affairs Council and the State Archaeologist appeared on the television program, "First Americans Update", a production of Native American Television and discussed the Minnesota reburial project as well as the protection of Native American heritage sites and cemeteries.

The State Archaeologist also attended meetings of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and the Indian Advisory Committee of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Public contacts, which supply general or specific information by telephone, mail, or in person, numbered approximately 10,220. Contacts are logged in at the Programs Office. An average of 25 telephone and mail contacts are made per day through the SAO. The remaining contacts are in person, generally involving meetings. Most of these contacts involve requests for site information, inquiries about state laws, and clarification of legal requirements (such as the need for archaeological survey, procedures under the Private Cemeteries Act, etc.).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

After fourteen years of service as State Archaeologist, I have run up many debts to colleagues and friends who have made it possible for me to perform this job. The list of those who have helped with their time, money and good advice would be extensive. My deepest appreciation goes to each of you. Here, I would like to take the space to particularly thank Barbara O'Connell, whose friendship, good sense, and compassion have been essential. I can't imagine how I could have done it without her. I would also like to thank Roger Head for his constant good counsel, and Earl Sargent for his friendship and willingness to teach me.

APPENDIX A
STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S OFFICE POSITIONS AND VOLUNTEERS
JOB DESCRIPTIONS

**STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S OFFICE POSITIONS AND VOLUNTEERS
1991-1993**

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST: Dr. Christy A. Hohman-Caine

ASSISTANT STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST: Dr. Barbara O'Connell

OSTEOLOGIST: Ms. Susan Thurston-Myster

PUBLIC PROGRAMS COORDINATOR: Ms. Elizabeth Dahl

SOIL SCIENTIST/ARCHAEOLOGIST: Mr. Grant E. Goltz

JOB DESCRIPTIONS, STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S OFFICE

STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

The State Archaeologist holds a full-time, unpaid, administrative position which consists of 90% administrative/managerial tasks, and approximately 10% teaching and non-salvage research. From April through November, approximately 70% of the State Archaeologist's administrative time is spent away from the office, consulting with clients, authenticating burial sites, consulting with Indian Affairs and the reservations, monitoring state licenses, working with state agencies and local units of government, reviewing proposed developments in the field, and conducting rescue operations on both burial and archaeological sites.

From December through March, approximately 40% of the administrative time is spent away from the office, mainly in project review, client consultation, and public education. Emergency rescue operations are also occasionally needed during this period.

The State Archaeologist works throughout the state, averaging 30,000 to 40,000 travel miles per year.

DUTIES

The State Archaeologist duties are set forth in MN ST 138.35 and MN ST 307.08. specific activities required to fulfill these duties include the following:

1. Maintains and supervises the State Site File. Issues site numbers, enters updates into the file, insure the security of sensitive information.
2. Reviews applications and recommends the issuance of state licenses for work on state or state subdivision lands. Establishes and maintains a system of review for state licenses, including a standard data form, requirements for research designs, and provisions for monitoring license work. Insures that license information and standard reports are sent to appropriate state agencies to enable them to comply with the provisions of MN ST 138.40 and MN ST 307.08.

- 3. Reviews and makes recommendations regarding the management of archaeological resources on state lands in cooperation with the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society. Reviews projects for state agencies in a timely manner; reviews reports done for state agencies and advises as to their management implications. Coordinates review and recommendations with the Indian Affairs Council, as appropriate.**
- 4. Reviews projects, supplies state file data, and makes recommendations to federal agencies, as appropriate.**
- 5. Reviews and makes recommendations regarding the management of unplatted burial sites on private and public lands. Authenticates and maps burial sites meeting legal requirements of MN ST 307.08. Develops Management Plans for burial sites in consultation with Indian Affairs or other appropriate authorities. Rescues, analyzes, and prepares for reburial skeletal material which has been accidentally disturbed or cannot be protected in place. Maintains procedures and policies to implement the Private Cemeteries Act. Consults with the Attorney General's office regarding general policy and specific cases.**
- 6. Cooperates with the Historical Society in the protection and salvage of archaeological sites on private land. conducts testing and salvage excavation as needed prior to development.**
- 7. Responds to public requests for information. Presents public lectures, prepares public information in the form of brochures, press releases, etc., prepares educational materials for use in school systems, assists local groups in preparing displays, etc.**
- 8. Promotes cooperation and coordination among the various groups and positions concerned with Minnesota archaeology. Serves as Executive Secretary of the Council for Minnesota Archaeology. Promotes coordination of research through the use of the State Comprehensive Plan of the Minnesota Historical Society. Serves on the State Review Board for the National Register of Historic Places.**
- 9. Prepares an annual report documenting activities under MN ST 307.08 for the Indian Affairs Council and the state legislature. Prepares an annual report documenting activities under MN ST 138.31-.42 for the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society and the state legislature.**
- 10. Promotes participation of the Native American community in decisions made by the State Archaeologist regarding their archaeological, burial, and sacred sites. Meets on a regular basis with representatives from the Indian Affairs council. Attends full meetings of the Indian Affairs Council and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Makes a positive effort to determine and supply information needs of the tribes and reservations regarding archaeological resources and cemetery sites.**
- 11. Works with academic departments and students to provide learning experiences in public archaeology. This includes supervision of interns, training of students to assist on field projects of the Office, presentation of informational lectures, and other related projects as requested by academic institutions. Maintains adjunct professorship affiliation with at least one institution of high education.**
- 12. Performs other activities when within the duties outlined in MN ST 307.08 and MN ST 138.31-.42.**

ASSISTANT STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST/OSTEOLOGIST

Qualified professional osteologist/biological anthropologist. Responsible for osteological analysis of human skeletal remains under MN ST 307.08. Develops and supervises procedures for handling these remains from acquisition to final disposition. Responsible for the development and implementation of appropriate analysis protocols. Responsible for the development and implementation of procedures which take into account cultural and religious sensitivities regarding these remains. Writes reports and articles disseminating information obtained from analysis. Assists the State Archaeologist in developing and implementing state procedures under MN ST 307.08. consults with the Indian Affairs council and supplies them with requested information regarding Native American remains. Consults with Native American Elders and Spiritual leaders as requested by Indian Affairs. Assists Indian Affairs with reburial, as requested. Works with the archaeological and physical anthropological communities regarding analysis and curation. Provides overall direction and supervision of work of osteology laboratory personnel.

OSTEOLOGIST

Qualified professional osteologist/biological anthropologist. Responsible for osteological analysis of human skeletal remains under the general direction of the Assistant State Archaeologist/Osteologist. Receives and accessions remains, ensuring proper implementation of protocols and the Policies and Procedures for the Implementation of MN ST 307.08. Writes reports and articles disseminating information obtained from analysis. Consults with the designated representative of the Indian Affairs Council and assists with reburial, as requested. Provides direct supervision of other osteology laboratory personnel. Assists with the rescue of accidentally disturbed human remains.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS COORDINATOR

Qualified professional archaeologist. Responsible for the daily operation of the SAO Programs office. Responds to public requests for information by telephone, in person, or by letter. Initiates and maintains contacts with interested publics, including Native Americans, amateur archaeologists, local museums and historical societies, and school groups. Assists the State Archaeologist in scheduling meetings, organizing background data, and maintaining the state files. Has primary responsibility for records organization in the Programs Office, including review of site forms and assigning state site numbers. Responds to requests for state site and survey information from the archaeological community and land managers. Does site survey and other tasks as directed by the State Archaeologist.

SOIL SCIENTIST/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Qualified professional soil scientist with training in archaeology. Assists the State Archaeologist in obtaining and verifying information necessary to implement MN ST 307.08. Conducts field authentications of burial sites, including obtaining informant information, documenting soils and other appropriate data, and making

maps. Work is done under the direction and supervision of the State Archaeologist and must meet legal requirements. Must take into account cultural and religious sensitivities while obtaining necessary scientific and legal documentation. Works closely with the Indian Affairs Council and Native American Elders and Spiritual Advisors. Completes cemetery authentication forms, writes reports, and prepares maps of findings. Assists the State Archaeologist and Public Program coordinator in review of site file information and in review of archaeological reports which incorporate or rely on soils or geomorphic information. Assists the State Archaeologist in the rescue of accidentally disturbed human remains. Documents burial modes and soil information.

ACTIVITIES OF SAO-MIAC OSTEOLOGY LAB, HAMLINE UNIVERSITY
 INFORMATION FOR ANNUAL REPORT
 FY 1991-1992 (July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992)

REBURIALS:

<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Date and Location of Reburial</u>
350 (approx.)	September 5, 1991; Grand Mound History Ctr.
9	October 24, 1991; Lake Shetek State Park
1	October 24, 1991; Private land, Litchfield, MN
23	June 15, 1992; Stumne Mounds, Pine Co.
12	June 29, 1992; Lake Andrusia Cemetery; Cass Co.
<hr/> 395	Total number of individuals reburied

INVENTORY OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - CURRENT STATUS:

As of September 24, 1992 we are approximately two-thirds of the way through the inventory of the human remains deaccessioned to the MIAC and the SAO stored at the University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology. The skeletal remains from sites within the boundaries of Aitken through Mille Lacs counties plus those from 21NR1 (Slininger Mound), 21OT2 (Morrison Mounds), 21PN5 (Stumne Mounds), 21TR1 (Round Mound), and 21WA2 (Michaud Mounds) have been inventoried.

There are approximately 1120 individuals present from these sites. Of these 1120, approximately 370 have been reburied. Eighty additional individuals are scheduled for reburial in mid-October.

HUMAN REMAINS CASES:

Remains received by the Osteology Laboratory:

15 new cases were received (H196 - H210, H212); Exact number of individuals represented is unknown at this time but it is estimated that there are about 20 individuals.

One case required removal by SAO (Redwood Falls - H209); the remainder were turned over to the Osteology Laboratory.

Cases: (Information taken from Osteology Lab Accession Book, Hamline University)

- H196 Human cranium from Meeker Co., L. Ripley, Litchfield, MN burial disturbance. Disturbance on Hokanson property on 9/27/91 as result of porch renovation. Cranium sent to BCA and transferred to Hamline 10/1/91. Reburied 10/27/91 at original site of burial.
- H197 Human remains from Hennepin Co. on bluff overlooking western shore of Lake Minnetonka. Recovered during Phase I archaeological testing of land proposed for County park. Remains turned into Hamline on 10/14/91 by Robert Thompson.
- H198 Human skeletal remains received from Hennepin Co. Medical Examiner's Office. Preliminary report on file at Hamline. Material turned in by U of MN personnel who found it in attic of YMCA house on campus. Positive identification of individual represented is unlikely so remains transferred to Hamline. Received 10/28/91. Contact person: Mike Ridgley, Hennepin Co. Medical Examiner's Office.
- H199 Human skeletal remains picked up from Sheriff's Office, Mora, MN (Kanabec Co.) on 11/22/91. Remains were disturbed by private citizen during construction of a garage. Artifacts were also disturbed and are currently with remains at Hamline University. MNI = 2 Contact: Deputy Chief Myre, 612-679-2141
- H200 One box containing two small bags of human skeletal remains were transferred to Hamline by Kim Breakey of IMA. The remains were recovered in 1989 by Daniel Pratt, IMA, from two sites 21YM18 and 21YM19. Remains from 21YM18 were assigned H200; remains from 21YM19 were assigned H204.
- H201 One box containing incomplete remains of a single individual were transferred to Hamline by Betty Dahl (SAO-Duluth) on 11/17/91. The SAO-Duluth received them on 10/23/91 from the Ottertail Co. Sheriff's Office. Remains were found in evidence room and had been there for several year.
- H202 One box containing an incomplete occipital fragment received from DNR Hibbing MN per phone call from Matt Oberhelman. Received at Hamline on 1/15/92. Little information; enclosed card says received from Mr. Uhler. Communication suggests it was found in 1920-30's near Hibbing.
- H203 Human skull and post-cranial remains from "Becker County Red Ochre Burial" (Zeck 1935 report). Received from Jerry Oothoudt 2/5/92 at Hamline Lab.

- H204 Human skeletal remains from 21YM19. Remains from this site were transported to Hamline U. by Kim Breakey of the IMA. The remains were recovered in 1989 by Dan Pratt, IMA archaeologist. (21YM18 was assigned H200)
- H205 Human skull received from Anoka County Department of Parks and Recreation on 3/24/92. (Bunker Hill recreation department)
- H206 Received a human skeleton on 31 March 1992 from the Edina Police Dept. They received it from the family of an elderly physician who used it in his practice. It is reminiscent of a biological supply skeleton.
- H207 Human skeletal remains from Marine on St. Croix received from Christy H. Caine on 4/12/92. Transferred to Hamline by B O'C & S Myster. May be part of H166 & H168.
- H208 Human skeletal remains from Ottertail Co, Pelican Lake gravel pit site. Recovered by G. Goltz & J.H. 10/20/88. Transferred to SAO-Hamline by B O'C & S. Myster on 4/12/92
- H209 Human skeletal remains from Redwood Falls, MN. (Redwood CO). Recovered 4/28/92 by B O'C and Hamline crew at Michael Sorenson residence. Disturbance result of sewer drain excavation. Post-contact, probably Euro-American, coffin burial.
- H210 Received from George Christensen, MHS on 5 June 1992. He brought in several bags of bone to be identified as to human/non-human. Three teeth and one skull fragment were identified as human. The remains were surface collected on a mound site (unknown at time of collection), 21CH18 (Sec. 25, T35N, R22W, Lot 2)
- H211 Received from Detective Doug Spindler, Pine City Sheriff's Office on Friday, July 3, 1992. Human remains consist of a 3/4 complete mandible with 4 teeth and were uncovered during planting of a private landowner's garden: Beverly Becker. The remains were transported by S. Myster to Hamline on 4/3/92
- H212 Human remains turned into SAO-Hamline by Diane Stolen, UM Anthro Dept, May 1992.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES INVOLVING HUMAN REMAINS OR PURPORTED HUMAN REMAINS:

Misc. cases involving human remains:

1. Investigation of depressions in backyard of Plymouth, MN resident as possible graves. Negative.
2. Investigation of bones and artifacts recovered from basement crawl space in St. Paul, MN. The bones were identified as recently dead animal bones and artifacts were identified as slag, old bottle and rusted metal fragments.
3. Remains of a Costa Noonan Native American brought into the lab by a private citizen in Sept. 1990 were returned to California, the Native American Heritage Commission, for proper treatment.
4. Identification of bones as human or animal in Shelly, MN. John Williams of University of North Dakota, due to his proximity to the town of Shelly, did the verification. He determined that the bones were nonhuman.
5. Identification of bones as human or animal from Diamond Point Park, Bemidji, MN. Bones were determined to be nonhuman.
6. Verification of whether "mummy" removed from display at Tony's Museum, Duluth, MN was all or in part of human origin. Negative.

Consulting - Forensic cases:

1. Worked with pathologist from Hennepin Co. Medical Examiner's Office in determining MNI and identification of fire victims, Windigo Lodge, Grand Marais.
2. Requested by Hennepin Co. Medical Examiner's Office to provide age estimate of unidentified white male drowning victim.
3. Requested by Hennepin Co. Medical Examiner's Office to analyze human remains found at the University of Minnesota in the attic of a campus building. Remains were transferred to Osteology Laboratory at Hamline University.
4. Requested by Public Defender's Office in Wisconsin to review an osteological report written by an Osteologist from UW-Madison about human remains found in a burned vehicle. Report was reviewed and commented upon and several hours were spent with attorneys explaining what can be learned from bones.