



**FILE**

**STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S  
ANNUAL REPORT**

**JULY 1989 - JUNE 1990**

**Submitted by:**

**DR. CHRISTY A. HOHMAN-CAINE  
MINNESOTA STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST**

## INTRODUCTION

This report covers the activities of the State Archaeologist's Office for the period from July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990.

**AUTHORITIES** These activities 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 human remains or Native American Indian heritage sites.

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 1990 were partially defrayed by the legislature through a pass-through grant-in-aid administered by the Minnesota Historical Society for the amount of \$27,000. This amount must support 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.

Costs not covered by this appropriation were borne directly by the volunteers, including State Archaeologist Christy Caine, Assistant State Archaeologist Barbara O'Connell, Programs Coordinator Elizabeth Dahl, Soil Scientist Grant Goltz, and Site File manager Jan Streiff.

Office space for the Programs Office at Duluth is supplied by the University of Minnesota Archaeometry Laboratory through Director Dr. George Rapp. Dr. Rapp also funds a part-time position to administer UMD's Public Outreach Program in archaeology. Ms. Elizabeth Dahl, who runs this program, also serves as Program Coordinator for the State Archaeologist's Office. Laboratory facilities and services at Hamline University are supplied under a subcontract between the Programs Office and the Department of Anthropology Laboratory, which is supervised by Dr. Barbara O'Connell, Assistant State Archaeologist.

This report is submitted in fulfillment of requirements of MN ST 138.38, and the requirements of the Minnesota Historical Society Grant Agreement #90-C-2360. This grant agreement requires that all activities carried out under this grant must qualify for use by the Minnesota Historical Society as federally eligible activities under National Register Programs Guideline NPS-49.

**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 (see appendix) 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 (see appendix).

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 SA and MIAC.

**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 1989-90, each of these categories is summarized in the following report.

#### TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Licenses Issued: 46  
State Plans: 295  
Burial Cases: 263  
Burial Management Plans: 07  
Sites Added to State File: 206  
Public Presentations: 117  
Contacts: 7,250

## 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. 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-six licenses were reviewed and recommended to the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society for issuance. In addition, the State Archaeologist, who does not need to be licensed, conducted one major project and a number of smaller projects involving state lands. For comparison, seven licenses were reviewed in FY87-88 and thirteen in FY88-89.

This sizeable increase is attributable to an expansion of agency programs, particularly those of the Minnesota Department of Transportation, and an increase in contract work due to construction activities, mainly in city and county parks.

To get a better picture of this increased activity, the 23 licenses issued between January and July of 1990 were analyzed as to funding source for the archaeological work. Eight were funded wholly or in part by Departments of Transportation (Minnesota, North Dakota, and counties). Seven were funded by cities or counties for work in city or county parks. Three were funded by the Department of Natural Resources, and another two by the Corps of Engineers. One used funding from a Certified Local Government which had obtained grant funds from the Minnesota Historical Society, and one was self-funded via an academic institution.

For the entire fiscal year, twenty-six different archaeologists served as principal investigators for the total of forty-six licenses. The number of licenses held per individual ranged from one to nine. Although most archaeologists were headquartered in Minnesota, licenses were also held by archaeologists from North Dakota, Iowa, Montana, and Wisconsin.

The extent of archaeological activity is not fully represented through licensing, since licenses are legally required in Minnesota only for work on public, non-federal lands. In addition, the licenses issued for DNR and MnDOT 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. Although most of the latter work is conducted by the State Archaeologist, during this fiscal year the University of Minnesota and the Leech Lake Reservation Heritage Sites Program both carried out excavations on private property.

**LICENSE ISSUES** A number of issues were raised by the licensing procedure during this fiscal year. First, 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 increased greatly. In addition, fully 40% of the applications received were not completed according to directions on the form: i.e. they lacked appropriate attachments such as maps or vitae, or the information contained discrepancies or was incorrect. This also causes delays in processing.

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 IAC staff or on standing requests from Reservation governments, a copy may also be sent to particular Indian governments as well. Generally, the application is discussed either by telephone or, preferably, in person, by the SA, IAC staff, and appropriate government representatives. Applicants can expect a minimum of three weeks for processing if all information is complete, if only IAC needs to be consulted, and if there are no difficult issues involved, such as proximity to 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.

A second major issue raised during this fiscal year pertains 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, and treaty rights over Indian heritage sites have not been adjudicated. Reservations may have Heritage ordinances which conflict with state law regarding ownership and curation.

The Upper Sioux Community raised some of these issues regarding the issuance of License 90-21 for a project sponsored by the Minnesota Department of Transportation. It is the contention of Upper Sioux that the artifacts from this project are the property of the Sioux Community, not the State. The issue was temporarily resolved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned by curating the artifacts at the Minnesota Historical Society "in trust" for the Upper Sioux Community. The issue is likely to arise again, however.

Another curation issue was raised by both the Indian Affairs Council and the State Archaeologist in regard to curation standards. The proper, long-term care of both artifacts and records is a major concern which has not been fully addressed at the state level.

A preliminary review of license applications over the last two years shows that approximately fifty percent of all applicants designate the Minnesota Historical Society as their curation repository. This repository, presently at Ft. Snelling History Center, appears to meet new federal curation requirements and can thus be presumed satisfactory for state-owned materials.

Of the remaining fifty percent of the licenses, approximately twenty-five percent designate a private, non-profit institute as the repository (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology), with the remaining twenty-five percent evenly divided among the University of Minnesota (Duluth), various county historical societies, and three of the state universities. Other major known repositories for state materials include the University of Minnesota (Minneapolis) and the Science Museum of Minnesota. Although most county historical societies hold archaeological artifacts, in the past few have been from professionally excavated contexts. State license applications designating a county repository have increased significantly.

A few of the issues raised are: 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) Do we have curation repositories which will have adequate space to receive artifacts in the increasing volumes projected?

**LICENSES REVIEWED AND RECOMMENDED FOR ISSUANCE  
BY THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST  
JULY 1989 THROUGH JUNE 1990**

Under the provisions of the Field Archaeology Act, MN ST 138.33 and 138.36 unlicensed archaeology is prohibited on state or state subdivision lands. The following license applications were reviewed by the State Archaeologist, in consultation with the Indian Affairs Council, and recommended to the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society for issuance.

Further information about the licenses issued for FY 1989-90 is on file at the Programs Office of the State Archaeologist.

In order to eliminate the need for two separate licenses within one field season, licenses are issued according to the calendar year. The numbering system below reflects this convention but includes only those licenses issued during Fiscal Year 89-90.

Number Licensee. Site (if known). County

89-11 Clark Dobbs, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, GD-158, Goodhue  
89-12 Clark Dobbs, IMA, Shakopee area, Scott  
89-13 Christina Harrison, Archaeological Research Services, SB-4, Sibley  
89-14 Christina Harrison, ARS, Carver  
89-15 Christina Harrison, ARS, Chisago  
89-16 Christina Harrison, ARS, Anoka  
89-17 Christina Harrison, ARS, Anoka  
89-18 Christina Harrison, ARS, Anoka & Hennepin  
89-19 Grant Goltz, Leech Lake Reservation, Cass  
89-20 Grant Goltz, LLR, Itasca  
89-21 James Gallagher, Midwest Archaeological Center, HU-2, Houston  
89-22 Mark Edevold, Clearwater Co. Hist. Society, Clearwater  
89-23 Clark Dobbs, IMA, Scott  
89-24 Clark Dobbs, IMA, AN-20, Anoka  
89-25 Michael Gregg, U of North Dakota, Pennington  
89-26 Phil Salkin, Archaeological Consulting, Houston  
89-27 Michael Gregg, U of North Dakota, Polk/Pennington  
89-28 David Stanley, Bear Creek Archaeology, Washington

- 89-29 David Vogel, City of Cottage Grove, Washington
- 89-30 Elden Johnson, IMA, Pipestone
- 89-31 Peter Mires, Burnette Co. Historical Society, Carlton
- 89-32 Peter Mires, Burnette Co. HS, Crow Wing
- 89-33 Ellis-Prudhomme, Northwoods Audubon Center, Pine
- 90-01 Kent Good, North Dakota Historical Society, Norman
- 90-02 Pat Emerson, Minnesota Historical Society, DNR Waterways, Statewide
- 90-03 Scott Anfinson, MHS, County-Municipal Highways, Statewide
- 90-04 R. Peterson, MHS, Co-Mun Highways, Statewide
- 90-05 Dean Sather, MHS, Co-Mun Highways, Statewide
- 90-06 G. J. Hudak, BRW, Inc., Dakota
- 90-07 L. Peterson, MHS, Trunk Highways, Statewide
- 90-08 Susan Mulholland, UMD Archaeometry Lab, Marshall
- 90-09 Mark Edevold, Clearwater Co. Historical Society, Clearwater
- 90-10 Clark Dobbs, IMA, Spring Valley sites, Goodhue
- 90-11 David Radford, MHS, State Parks, Statewide
- 90-12 Michael Michlovic, Moorhead State University, Clay
- 90-13 Clifford Stemper, Stemper & Associates, Brown
- 90-14 Laurie Lucking, Corps of Engineers, Morrison
- 90-15 Richard Berg, Corps of Engineers, Morrison
- 90-16 Douglas Birk, IMA, Morrison
- 90-17 Clark Dobbs, IMA, Stearns
- 90-18 Clark Dobbs, IMA, Wright
- 90-19 Clark Dobbs, IMA, Dakota
- 90-20 Susan Mulholland, UMD Archaeometry Lab, Morrison
- 90-21 Thomas Larson, Larson-Tibesar, CP-29, Chippewa
- 90-22 Clifford Stemper, Stemper & Associates, Brown
- 90-R Clark Dobbs, IMA, Renewal of 89-11, Goodhue

## STATE PLANS AND PROJECTS

Two-hundred and ninety-five state plans or proposed projects were reviewed. This is up by almost thirty over the previous year.

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 IAC in coordinating responses and making the agencies involved aware of Indian concerns and the requirement to consult directly with IAC.

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 IAC staff and made comments, where necessary, to the agency.

KNIFE LAKE RESERVOIR PROJECT One of the major state projects reviewed by the SA resulted in the initiation of a major survey and recovery plan for archaeological materials in the Knife Lake Reservoir in Kanabec county. The Department of Natural Resources proposed to draw down the Reservoir as part of a fisheries restoration plan. This draw-down would expose numerous archaeological sites, which was of concern to both Native Americans and archaeologists. Fourteen sites were known to be located around the reservoir and because of their significance, the area had been designated as a National Register District. Although the draw-down would make sites vulnerable to illegal collecting activity, it would also make the original shorelines available for research survey.

Under the supervision of the State Archaeologist, the Department of Natural Resources contracted with the Leech Lake Reservation Heritage Sites Program to conduct a complete shoreline survey to identify site areas and rescue artifacts. This work resulted in the identification of fifty-nine separate site areas and six Native American cemeteries.

Recommendations were made regarding the treatment of Indian burial sites and stabilization of threatened sites was accomplished prior to the restoration of water levels. More detailed information about this project is contained in progress reports from the State Archaeologist to the Department of Natural Resources.

Artifacts recovered have been accessioned and will be sent to the Minnesota Historical Society for long-term curation. A final report is currently in progress. The collections are highly significant for future research and contain excellent samples of the entire ceramic sequence from the area.

Fieldwork and artifact accessioning on this project extended from August 1989 through June of 1990. Because the materials from Knife Lake have a direct bearing on not only the archaeology of east-central Minnesota but also northeastern Wisconsin, the State Archaeologist's Office and the Burnette County Historical Society in Wisconsin plan to conduct joint analyses of the ceramic materials from these areas during the coming year.

WILLIAMS NARROWS The Williams Narrows archaeological site is a Paleo-Indian/Archaic site located on the eastern shore of Lake Winnibigoshish in Itasca county. The site is on the National Register of Historic Places, but most of the site is privately owned. Severe shoreline erosion has taken place on the site, and the owner had reached an agreement with the Soil Conservation Service and state funding sources to stabilize the shoreline. Although the long-term result would be site preservation, the project required some bank-sloping which would destroy archaeological deposits.

In agreement with the Corps of Engineers and other agencies, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites crew, under the supervision of the State Archaeologist, conducted data recovery on the affected portions of the site. Artifact accessioning has been completed, and a report is currently being prepared by the State Archaeologist. Information from these excavations will greatly expand our understanding of the site as well as of early Indian occupations in the Headwaters area in general.

## BURIAL CASES AND BURIAL 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.

Two hundred and sixty-three burial cases were received during this fiscal year. This compares with two-hundred and thirty-six cases in the previous fiscal year, an increase of twenty-seven cases. Comparison with the beginnings of the program in 1980 are even more telling: in 1980 three cases were reported; in 1983-84 the number had risen to twenty-five; and in 1984-85 sixty cases were handled. Consequently, over the last five years, the case load has increased by nearly 400%

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 great delays are being experienced and a severe backlog is developing. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 42 burial authentications still unresolved, and 76 other burial cases which had not yet been dealt with by staff.

The remains of twenty-three to twenty-seven individuals were received by the Osteology Laboratory. The exact number will require further identification due to their fragmentary nature. Four individuals were rescued by SAO and IAC personnel; the remainder were turned over to the office by private parties or local historical societies and schools. One individual was identified and reburied on-site, within the original grave. Generally, the SAO receives or rescues the remains of between twenty and fifty individuals per year.

A log of all cases received and their disposition is kept by the Programs Office. A log of all human remains received or rescued is kept by the Osteology Laboratory. Information on remains reburied can be obtained from either office or from the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council office in Bemidji.

Major cases handled during this fiscal year included continuing coordination regarding housing developments in Bloomington which were affecting portions of the Bloomington Ferry Mounds group. Management plans were prepared for two different developments, and construction monitored. One violation of a management plan resulted in damage to a burial mound. After consultation with IAC, the Bloomington Planning and Zoning Office, and the contractor, the contractor agreed to increased protective measures and to restore the mound to its original condition.

Other cases resulted in the mapping of over one hundred previously unrecorded graves or burial mounds. One burial mound group, located just north of St. Cloud, contained fifty-nine large mounds, most of which were still in an undisturbed condition (see Map 1). Some of these mounds appear to be "effigy" mounds in that they are in the form of various figures, rather than simply being round or oblong.

This is an extremely significant group of mounds in relatively pristine condition. Very few burial mound groups in this state are in as good a condition as this group. The State Archaeologist and staff of the Indian Affairs Council highly recommend that the state consider their purchase under the authority of MN ST 307.08, Subd. 8.

Burials were rescued from a number of sites. One site, located along the St. Croix river north of Marine-on-the-St. Croix, involved burials eroding from a high bank. They were reported to the county sheriff in 1989, but the State Archaeologist's Office was unable to respond until the spring of 1990. The remains were rescued and brought to the Osteology Laboratory where they will be prepared for reburial.

FUNDING FOR REBURIAL OF NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN REMAINS During the legislative session the Indian Affairs Council requested funding to rebury all Native American Indian remains which had previously been exhumed. The State Archaeologist supported this effort and assisted Indian Affairs staff in presenting testimony to legislative committees. The original proposal called for a major one-year project, but was later modified to a three-year project to begin July 1, 1990.

The State Archaeologist and the Director of the Indian Affairs Council immediately began developing plans for initiating the project in July. These plans call for the reburial of approximately 100 individuals by fall of 1990, the preparation of an inventory of all remains during the winter of 1990-91, and further reburials in 1991. Separate progress reports will be developed to track this project throughout its duration.

## STATE SITE FILE

Reflecting the increased archaeological activity in the state, the number of sites added to the file nearly doubled this fiscal year. Two-hundred and six sites were recorded, compared to one-hundred and ten the previous year.

The State Site file contains thousands of pieces of information regarding the location and condition of archaeological sites and burial 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. During this fiscal year a new form, developed by the Council for Minnesota Archaeology, the State Archaeologist, and the Minnesota Historical Society, has been in use. It will be evaluated this year and necessary changes made.

Unfortunately, inaccuracy in forms has continued. Approximately 60% of the forms submitted require changes, 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. This amounts to two and a-half months of staff time per year.

Because of lack of personnel we have been unable to review and correct previous information submitted to the file. The quality of this information is highly variable. Some sites are located and mapped quite precisely while others need considerable work both in the field and in terms of reconciling various sources of previously reported information. Most of the file data is usable only by a trained professional due to the format, nature of the information, and conflicting data which it contains. In addition, site file data is not readily available to planners and other managers who are responsible for compliance with both the Field Archaeology Act and the Private Cemeteries Act.

In 1986 the State Archaeologist's Office undertook a pilot study which resulted in a number of recommendations regarding the site file, particularly in relationship to the enforcement of the Private Cemeteries Act. Two of the primary recommendations, which are still valid today, are as follows:

*The key contact people in providing preventive planning and enforcement protection for human burials...are local zoning officials, county sheriffs, and county attorneys. There is a strong need to provide zoning officials with generalized maps and/or lists of legal locations of areas which should be further reviewed by the State Archaeologist's Office prior to issuance of building permits. This could be one of the most effective ways of intercepting potential problems before too much time and effort have been committed by a landowner or developer....*

*Site file data is in crucial need of updating. As it presently stands, much of the data is even unusable by professional archaeologists, let alone non-professionals [such as county and city officials]. A systematic effort to field review and correct site data and then provide for a continued monitoring of samples from the file is needed.*

*---"Private Cemeteries Act Pilot Project Report and Recommendations," State Archaeologist's Office, June 1986*

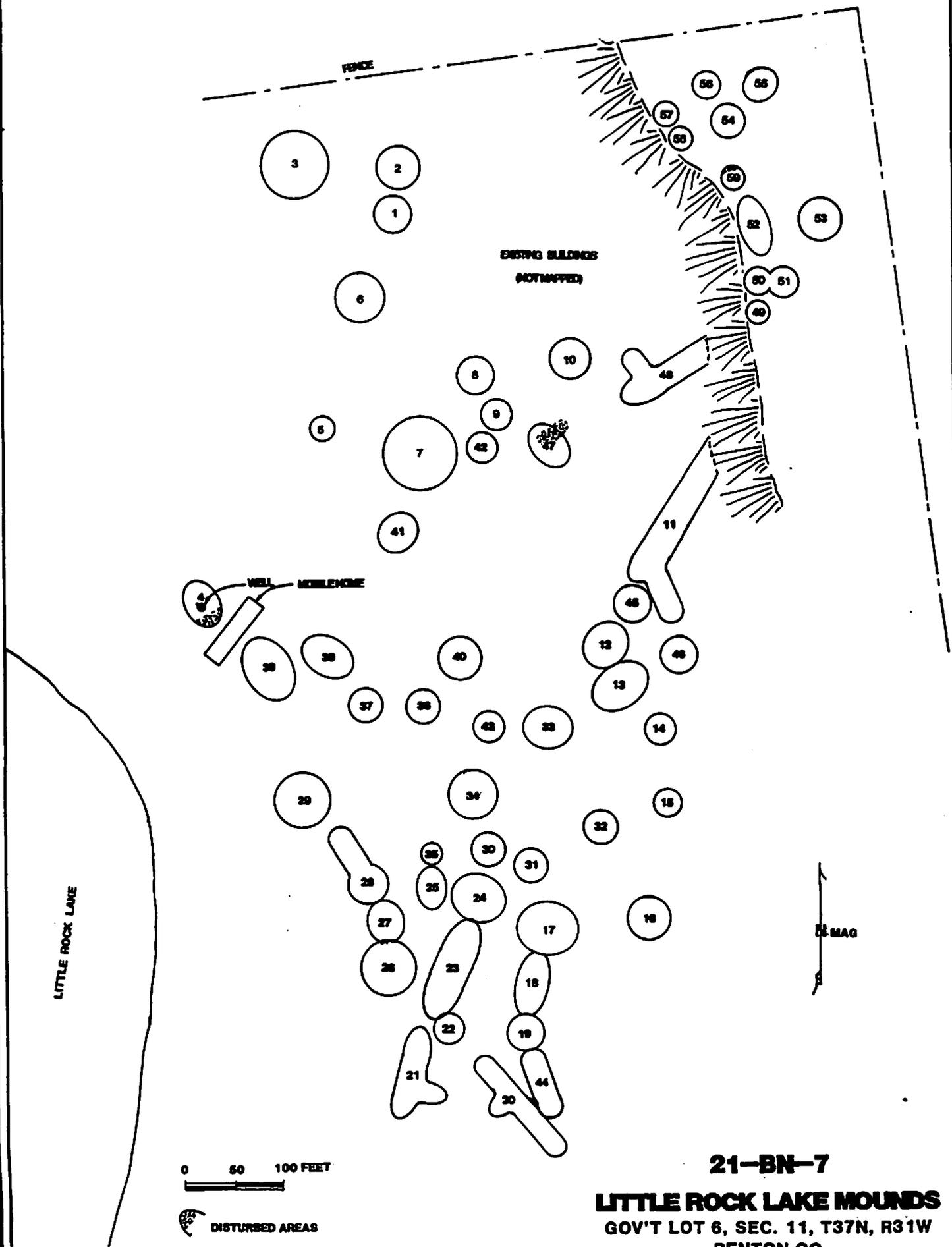
During the 1989-90 legislative session, the Department of Natural Resources, which has a need for the site file information for forestry and other planning purposes, joined with the State Archaeologist and the Indian Affairs Council in requesting LCMR funding to correct site file data and computerize the file. Although this proposal was not funded, the need for such a project remains crucial.

## **PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS AND CONTACTS**

One hundred seventeen public presentations were given by personnel from the State Archaeologist's Office. These included presentations to schools groups, county boards, local service organizations, church groups, lake associations, and many others. Most presentations aimed to educate the public about the long American Indian history in Minnesota, and make them aware of laws protecting burial sites, in particular.

Public contacts, which supply general or specific information by telephone, mail, or in person, numbered 7,250. All contacts are logged in at the Programs Office. Approximately 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.).

**BURIAL MOUND GROUP**  
**RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE**  
**UNDER MN ST 307.08, SUBD. 8**



LITTLE ROCK LAKE

FENCE

EXISTING BUILDINGS  
(NOT MAPPED)

WELL MEMPHIS

N MAG

0 50 100 FEET

 DISTURBED AREAS

**21-BN-7**

**LITTLE ROCK LAKE MOUNDS**  
GOV'T LOT 6, SEC. 11, T37N, R31W  
BENTON CO.

**STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S OFFICE POSITIONS AND VOLUNTEERS  
FY 1990**

**STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST: Dr. Christy A. Hohman-Caine**

**ASSISTANT STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST: Dr. Barbara O'Connell**

**PUBLIC PROGRAMS COORDINATOR: Ms. Elizabeth Dahl**

**RESEARCH ARCHAEOLOGIST: Ms. Jan E. Streiff (resigned 7/1/90)**

**SOIL SCIENTIST/ARCHAEOLOGIST: Mr. Grant E. Goltz**

**FIELD ASSISTANTS: Leech Lake Reservation Heritage Sites crew members:  
Donavin Smith, Jim Jones, Jr., and Jimmie Harrison**

## **JOB DESCRIPTIONS, STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S OFFICE**

### **State Archaeologist**

(See separate description)

### **Assistant State Archaeologist**

Responsible for osteological analysis of human skeletal remains under MN ST 307.08. Develops and supervises procedures for handling these remains from aquisition 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. Works with the archaeological community regarding analysis and curation. Supervises work of laboratory personnel.

### **Public Programs Coordinator**

Responsible for the daily operation of the SAO Programs Office at UMD. 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 filing new sites as they are assigned numbers. Responds to requests for state site and survey information from the archaeological community. Does site survey as directed by the State Archaeologist.

### **Research Archaeologist**

Assists the State Archaeologist in the Programs Office and the Assistant State Archaeologist in the Osteology Laboratory. Has primary responsibility for assigning state site numbers. Handles field and office cases under MN ST 307.08 and MN ST 138 as assigned by the State Archaeologist. Has primary responsibility for coordination of budgets and other programs with the state legislature, as directed by the SAO and Assistant SAO. Assists in documentation and analysis in the Osteology laboratory as directed by the Assistant SAO. Works with the Indian Affairs Council as necessary to satisfactorily complete work.

### **Soil Scientist/Archaeologist**

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 Research Archaeologist 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.

## THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST'S POSITION

The State Archaeologist holds a full-time, unpaid, administrative position which consists of 90% administrative/managerial tasks, and approximately 10% teaching and/or non-salvage research. The present State Archaeologist also maintains academic affiliation through an appointment as adjunct professor in the anthropology department at Hamline University, the Ancient Studies Program at the University of Minnesota, and the Anthropology Graduate Program at Mankato State University.

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 20,000 to 30,000 travel miles per year.

### DUTIES

The State Archaeologist's 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, insures the security of sensitive religious information.
2. Reviews applications and recommends the issuance of state licenses for work on state 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 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. Assists in the review of the paraprofessional certification program of the Minnesota Archaeological Society. Promotes coordination of research through the use of the State Comprehensive Plan of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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 Indian 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. Makes a positive effort to determine and supply information needs of the tribes and reservations regarding archaeological resources and burial 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 higher education.

12. Performs other activities when within the duties outlined in MN ST 307.08 and MN ST 138.31-42.