

# ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 2002

## OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST



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Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
Fiscal Year 2002**



**Office of the State Archaeologist**

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Cover: "Woodland Period", diorama courtesy of the Illinois Museum, Springfield.

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

**WOODLAND 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 twelve-month period of operations for the Office of the State Archaeologist beginning July 1, 2001, and ending June 30, 2002 (fiscal year 2002).

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.

The State's archaeological resources are non-renewable.

## PROGRAM MISSION STATEMENT

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

*to individuals and agencies; and to promote, among archaeologists, the very highest standards of professional conduct.*

## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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

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

The State Archaeologist was originally a position appointed by the Minnesota Historical Society and held by a professor affiliated with the University of Minnesota. In the late fall of 1992, the former State Archaeologist vacated the position. This vacancy soon caused a rather severe disruption in services, which adversely impacted a variety of interests

including those of state agencies, tribal communities, professional archaeologists, developers, individual homeowners, engineering firms, and others.

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

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

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

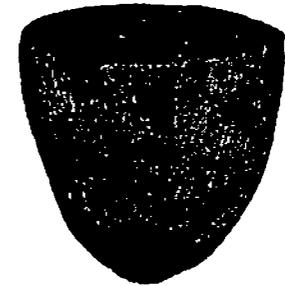
MS 307.08 affords all human remains and burials older than 50 years, and located outside of platted, recorded or identified cemeteries, protection from unauthorized disturbance; this statute applies to burials on both public and private lands or waters. Efforts to protect burials emphasize "preservation-in-place", 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 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.

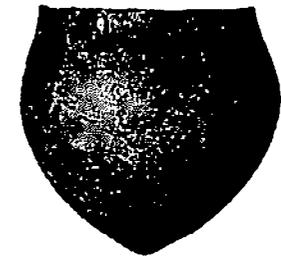
### POPULATIONS SERVED

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

### WOODLAND CERAMIC VESSELS ca. 1000 BC - 1650 AD



*LaMoille, ca. 500 - 300 BC*



*Laurel, ca. 100 BC - AD*



*Sandon, ca. 100 BC - AD*

## **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.*

archaeologists; local heritage preservation commissions; educators and school districts; and other public and private agencies and individuals.

## **SERVICES PROVIDED**

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

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

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

**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 sites; determine the appropriateness of proposed field investigation purposes, methods and techniques; and assess professional qualifications/capabilities;

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

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

archaeological sites;

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

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

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

## **ACTIVITY FUNDING**

The program operates through a General Fund appropriation from the State Legislature.

Pending the results of the OLA-recommended study of the feasibility of supplementing OSA’s program budget by charging fees, the Legislature directed that OSA’s FY 2002-2003 budget be frozen at the FY 2001 level of \$196,000/year. Although this study was completed in March, 2002, the budget remains frozen through FY 2003 (cf. also “Management

Analysis Division” section below).

OSA’s *Minnesota Archaeology Week* educational programming efforts have been supported, in part, by supplemental funding from the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, the Minnesota Department of Transportation, the Minnesota Humanities Commission, the National Park Service, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community, the National Park Service, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and other agencies.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

- ▶ # reviewed/licensed archaeological projects 282
- ▶ # evaluated/accepted site data forms 281
- ▶ # burial site investigation cases 59
- ▶ # Minnesota Archaeology Week attendees 5279

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

## PUBLIC EDUCATION

In addition to regularly responding to general inquiries about Minnesota’s archaeology (and, frequently, examining and identifying artifacts), the OSA provides interested groups and individuals with information about the State’s archaeological past and

the process of archaeological research through public and other presentations.

OSA education audiences during FY 2002 included, among others:

### Professional

- ▶ *Archaeology in Minnesota: the Background for Mn/Model*. Paper presented in symposium “Mn/Model: Statewide Archaeological Predictive Model for Minnesota” (also symposium co-organizer and moderator); 67<sup>th</sup> Annual Society for American Archaeology Meeting, Denver.
- ▶ *Preparing National Register of Historic Places Documentation: OSA Case Studies*. Presentation and discussion, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

### Public Outreach

- ▶ *Minnesota Archaeology Week*. Identification, coordination, and promotion of program and events; development of poster concept and design (featuring Woodland period culture history, third in the *Minnesota Timeline* poster series).
- ▶ *Cultural Resource Issues - the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist*. Presentation at the “Minnesota Tribes and Transportation Summit”, sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration, the Minnesota Department of Transportation, and the Red Lake Nation, Hinckley, MN.
- ▶ *How Do We Do Archaeology?* Susan Lindgren School, 6<sup>th</sup> Grade classes, St. Louis Park, MN.

## 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 ... (1)the state archaeologist shall authenticate all burial sites for purposes of this section ...”.*

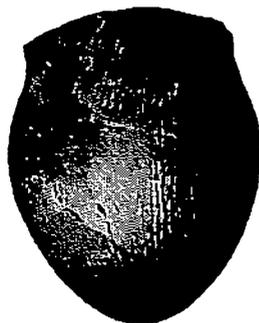
**The “Outdoor Recreation Act of 1975” (MS 86A):** *“... the unique natural, cultural and historical resources of Minnesota provide abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and education, and ... should be made available to all the citizens of Minnesota now and in the future”.*

**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.

**WOODLAND CERAMIC VESSELS**  
ca. 1000 BC - 1650 AD



*St. Croix, ca. 500 - 800 AD*



*Lake Benton, ca. 700 -1200 AD*



*Blackduck, ca. 800 - 1400 AD*

- ▶ *Artifact Identification, Pine City Knapp-in.* Northwest Company Fur Post, Pine City, MN.
- ▶ *Sibley House Children's Day: Archaeology!* Sibley Historic Site Mendota, MN.
- ▶ *Even Farm Kids Can Grow up to be Archaeologists.* Kimball Elementary School, Kimball, MN.
- ▶ *Minnesota's Prehistoric Past.* Park Elementary School, Hutchinson, MN.
- ▶ *Flint Knapping Demonstration.* Becker County Fair Heritage Days, Becker County Historical Society, Detroit Lakes, MN.

## **PROGRAM INITIATIVES - FY 2003**

### **Research**

Planned research activities for the upcoming year include:

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

such structure in the state. *Submittal of NRHP documentation is scheduled for early FY 2003.*

### **Policy/Legislative**

FY 2003 activities will include:

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

### **Publications**

Current publication plans for next year include:

- ▶ Preparation and distribution of *Archaeology in Minnesota: 2002 Report Summaries*, the sixth annual volume summarizing archaeological investigations in Minnesota (as a cost-saving measure, OSA anticipates that this and subsequent volumes in the series will be available on-line only).
- ▶ Publication of *Minnesota's Indian Mounds and Burial Sites: A Synthesis of Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Data*, documenting the results of the OSA's five-year burial practices and patterns study.

## Public/Professional Education

Education initiatives in FY 2003 will include:

- ▶ Presentation of *The Pipe Lake Sod Fort: A Dakota Conflict Era (1862-1863) Military Fortification* in the poster session "Historic Sites Archaeology in the US", at the 68<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Milwaukee.
- ▶ Continuing promotion and expansion of Minnesota Archaeology Week (MAW) events and activities.
- ▶ Increased and enhanced archaeology content on OSA's website.

## MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS DIVISION (OSA FEE-FOR-SERVICE FEASIBILITY STUDY)

Addressing recent Administration recommendations that OSA's General Fund appropriation be replaced with "fee-for-service" funding, the Office of the Legislative Auditor's (OLA) April 2001 OSA program evaluation report concluded that "... *the Office of the State Archaeologist should continue to receive its funding primarily from a General Fund appropriation, (and) the Legislature should direct the office to determine the feasibility of charging fees to supplement its budget*".

In its March 2002 assessment of the feasibility of supplementing OSA's budget with fee-for-service funds, the Management Analysis Division of the Department of Administration concluded that "... a

*fee-for-service model does not appear to be in the best interest of the Office of the State Archaeologist or the State*".

## 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

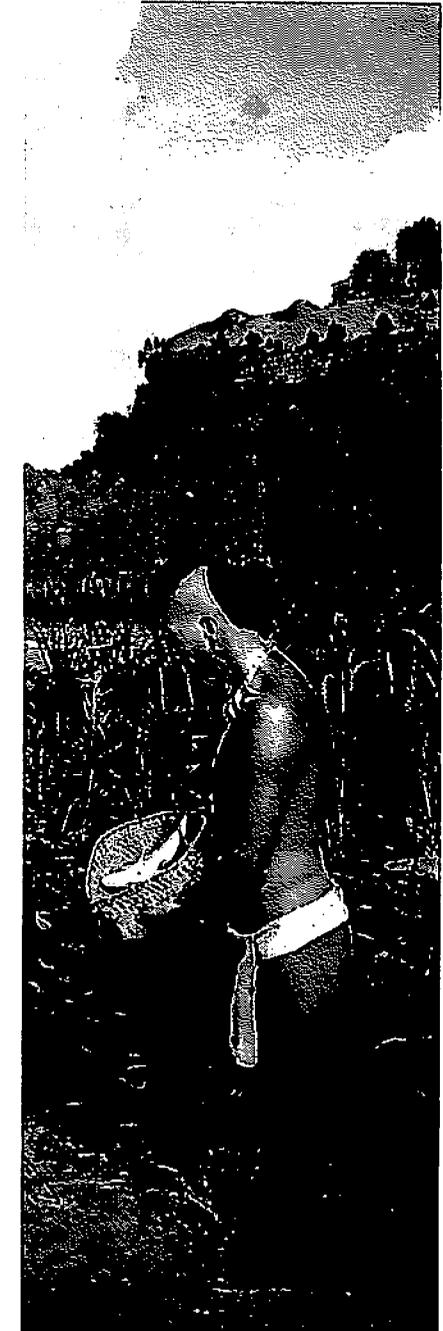
E-mail: [mark.dudzik@state.mn.us](mailto:mark.dudzik@state.mn.us)

Website: [www.admin.state.mn.us/osa](http://www.admin.state.mn.us/osa)

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

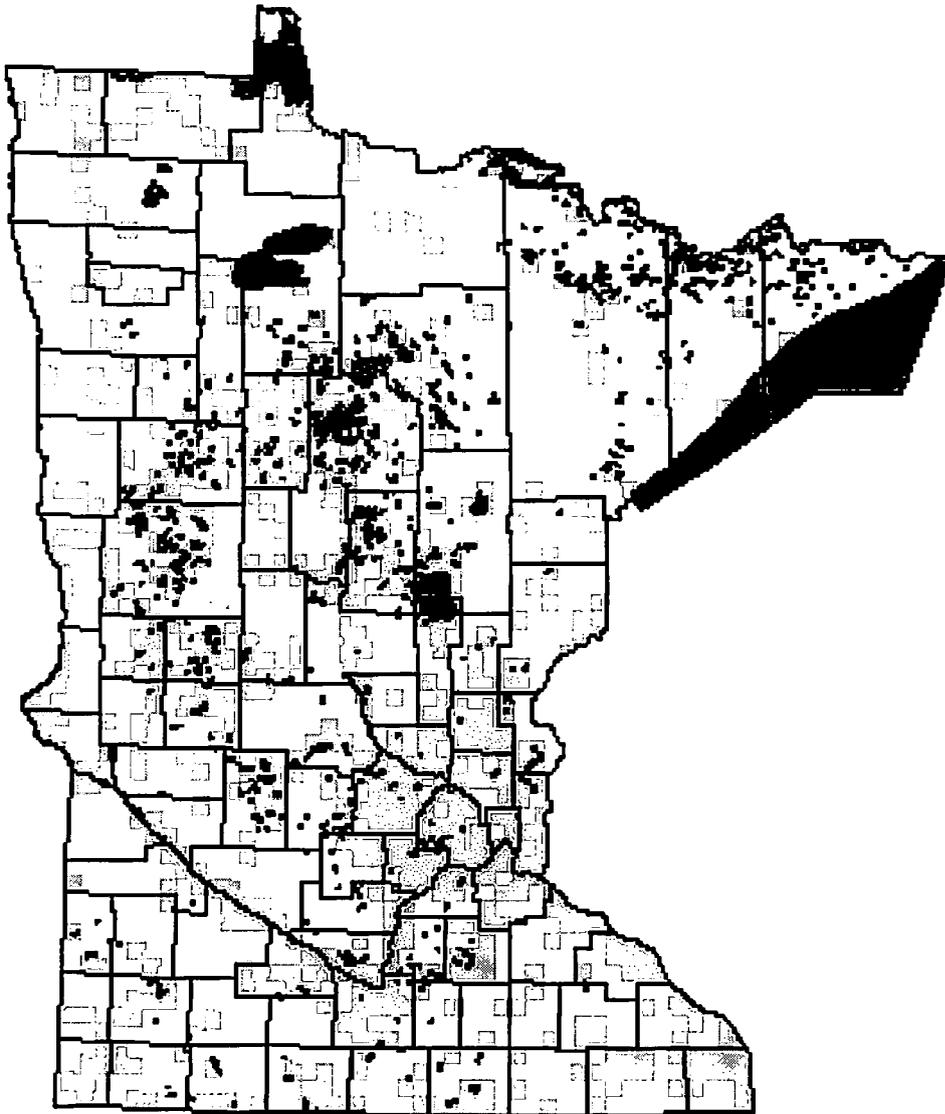
*"A Feasibility Study of Fee Collection for the Office of the Minnesota State Archaeologist", Department of Administration, Management Analysis Division (March 2002)*

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





## APPENDIX B



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

### **DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC EARTHWORKS AND UNPLATTED BURIALS IN MINNESOTA, 2002**

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.

## APPENDIX C

### MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK - 2002 Events

*Free and open to the public, these state-wide events annually celebrate Minnesota's archaeological and historic past (over 5000 participants).*

#### BLUE EARTH COUNTY

**Mankato, Blue Earth County Historical Society**

**How Did Their Gardens Grow? Native American Horticulturists in the Midwest**

During the summer of 2001, Dr. Michael Scullin of Minnesota State University - Mankato tested a number of different Native American planting methods dating back 900 years, and he presented the surprising results of his work.

#### CARVER COUNTY

**Waconia, Carver County Historical Society Museum**

**Prehistoric Collection Open House**

The Carver County Historical Society opened its doors to highlight artifacts and other evidence of our prehistoric past, and to provide further information on their upcoming *First Peoples and Dakota* exhibit.

#### CASS COUNTY

**Hackensack, University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology**

**2002 - Anthropology - Live the Adventure! University of Minnesota's 24<sup>th</sup> Annual Undergraduate Anthropology Conference**

This unique event allowed students the opportunity to interact and share ideas with distinguished academics and professionals in various subfields of anthropology in a casual atmosphere. Participants included John Shea, associate professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Irv DeVore, professor of biological anthropology at Harvard, and Beth Conklin, associate professor of anthropology and religious studies at Vanderbilt University.

#### CHIPPEWA COUNTY

**Montevideo, Chippewa County Historical Society and the Pioneerland Library**

**Local Collections on Display**

The public was invited to view local prehistoric artifacts from a number of the region's private collections.

#### CLEARWATER COUNTY

**Itasca State Park, Itasca State Park and the Mississippi Headwaters Board**

**Stone Tool Chipping: Who We Were and Who We Are Today**

Terry Larson of the Mississippi Headwaters Board explained the technology of making stone tools and described how this relates to our understanding of the archaeological and cultural resources of the area.

#### COTTONWOOD COUNTY

**Jeffers, Minnesota Historical Society and Jeffers Petroglyphs Historic Site**

**Flint Knapping: Stone Tool Making**

Local flint knapper Jeff Oberloh demonstrated the manufacture of flint tools and archaeologist Stacy Allan was on hand to identify artifacts from local private collections. Visitors also had an opportunity to examine two new interactive archaeology programs.

#### DAKOTA COUNTY

**Mendota, Sibley House Association and the Minnesota Historical Society**

**Sibley House Children's Day: Archaeology!**

Participants enjoyed an all-age, hands-on opportunity to dig in specially-created test pits at an important historical and prehistoric site, under the guidance of real archaeologists.

#### FARIBAULT COUNTY

**Winnebago, Winnebago Area Museum**

**Archaeology Week Open House**

Participants viewed the museum's extensive archaeological collection relating to the prehistory of the region. Volunteers were on hand to conduct tours of the museum's many displays.

#### HENNEPIN COUNTY

**Fort Snelling, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology**

**The EIGHTH ANNUAL ELDEN JOHNSON MEMORIAL LECTURE**

**Shipwrecks: Minnesota and Texas-Connected by Nautical Archaeology**

Barto Arnold, of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, discussed how the underwater archaeological investigations of three historic shipwrecks in Texas (the *La Belle*, the *Denbigh* and the *Red River*) provide direct historical connections between Minnesota and the Gulf Coast.

## **HOUSTON COUNTY**

### **Caledonia, Gopher State Archaeological Society**

#### **Gopher State Archaeological Society Artifact Show**

Members of the public and area avocationalists were invited to view private collections of artifacts from Minnesota and surrounding states.

## **KANDIYOHI COUNTY**

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

#### **Open Mic**

Bradley Perkl, archaeologist with the US Army Corps of Engineers, and Doug Mossberg, local historian, were interviewed about area archaeology by call-in talk show host Bud Hanson.

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

#### **The Prehistory of West Central Minnesota**

Bradley Perkl, archaeologist with the US Army Corps of Engineers, spoke and showed slides on the prehistory of west central Minnesota, focusing especially on Kandiyohi County. There were also artifact displays, a pottery display, an on-site flint knapper demonstrating how stone tools were made, and an atlatl demonstration.

## **MILLE LACS COUNTY**

### **Onamia, Minnesota State Parks, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Loucks Associates, and St. Cloud State University**

#### **Canoeing into the Past: Shakopee Lake Archaeology**

Participants joined a team of archaeologists in large, 10-person "North" style canoes and paddled past archaeological sites of the Kathio National Historic Landmark District. This 4-hour tour included landings to view artifacts and discuss the park's archaeological sites.

### **Onamia, Minnesota State Parks and the Minnesota Archaeological Society**

#### **Archaeology Day at Mille Lacs Kathio State Park**

The day will include demonstrations of prehistoric technologies, displays, and archaeology focused tours in 10-person canoes.

### **Princeton, Mille Lacs County Historical Society**

#### **Historical Railroad Depots by Artist John Cartwright**

A major exhibit featured the work of John Cartwright, regional railroad artist. Also on hand for viewing were exhibits of historical artifacts showcasing the significance of the railroad to central Minnesota.

## **MORRISON COUNTY**

### **Little Falls, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology**

#### **Open House at Little Elk Heritage Preserve**

Featured a tour and open house at the Little Elk Heritage Preserve for friends and families of the Great River/Great People Resource Partners. Doug Birk of the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology was the event leader.

## **NICOLLET COUNTY**

### **St. Peter, Nicollet County Historical Society**

#### **From Eden to Exile: The Life and Times of the People of the Cambria Focus**

Mike Scullin, professor of Anthropology at Minnesota State University, Mankato presented a lecture focusing on the prehistoric Cambria people in Minnesota (AD 1100-1300) as revealed through excavation at the prehistoric Jones Site.

## **PINE COUNTY**

### **Pine City, Minnesota Historical Society and the North West Company Fur Post**

#### **Understanding the Past - Experimental Archaeology and the Copper Culture**

Dr. Anthony Romano presented a slide lecture on the use of "experimental archaeology" to rediscover the copper-smithing techniques of Archaic peoples.

### **Pine City, Minnesota Flint Knappers Guild and the North West Company Fur Post**

#### **Pine City Knap-in**

The Minnesota Flint Knappers Guild sponsored a gathering of flint knappers from Minnesota and around the nation. Participants watched these skilled artisans practice the ancient craft of making stone tools, and had a chance try flint knapping themselves. The public was encouraged to bring artifacts for identification. There were also a variety of tours, demonstrations, and interpretations of the early 1800s fur trade.

## **RAMSEY COUNTY**

### **Saint Paul, The 106 Group, Ltd., and the St. Paul Riverfront Corporation**

#### **A Virtual Presentation of the Archaeology of St. Paul on the Mississippi**

A multi-media presentation and display about the archaeology of St. Paul on view in the lobby of the Riverfront Corporation and via the world wide web. The display was part of an effort to tell the story of St. Paul through its archaeology.

**Saint Paul, *The Minnesota Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Minnesota Humanities Commission***

**Minnesota Society of the Archaeological Institute of America - May Meeting**  
Robert Salzer of Beloit College, will present a slide lecture entitled *The Gottschall Rock Shelter: An Archaeological Mystery*. The presentation included opportunities for discussion, questions, and answers.

**Saint Paul, *Minnesota Archaeological Society***

**Artifact Identification**

Minnesota Archaeological Society members Joe McFarlane and Paul Mielke were on hand to identify artifacts in the Collections Gallery of the Science Museum.

**Saint Paul, *Minnesota Archaeological Society***

**Flint Knapping Demonstration**

Minnesota Archaeological Society member Rod Johnson demonstrated the art of making stone tools in the Collections Gallery of the Science Museum.

**Saint Paul, *The 106 Group, Ltd., and the St. Paul Riverfront Corporation***

**A Virtual Presentation of the Archaeology of St. Paul on the Mississippi**

The Ramsey County History Fair included a multi-media presentation and display designed to tell the story of St. Paul through its archaeology. The presentation was designed to help planners and communities be better informed about management of area heritage resources.

**Saint Paul, *Institute for Minnesota Archaeology***

**Volunteer Archaeology Lab Program**

Provided interested members of the public to work hands-on with archaeological collections from the Upper Midwest, and learn what happens to artifacts once the excavation is completed.

**SAINT LOUIS COUNTY**

**Duluth, *St. Louis County Historical Society***

**Stone Tools**

Local archaeologist Don Menuay demonstrated the ancient art of making stone tools.

**Duluth, *Northern Lakes Archaeological Society***

**Archaeology Night at Barnes and Noble**

Archaeologists and area flintknappers demonstrated stone tool manufacture, and a local archaeologist demonstrated early ceramic manufacture techniques.

**Duluth, *Glensheen, Duluth Archaeology Center, Northern Lakes Archaeological***

***Society, and the Superior National Forest***

**Archaeology Festival**

Featured a variety of events for all ages, including flintknapping and ceramic demonstrations, a 'sandbox' excavation for children, and displays of archaeological materials from regional sites.

**SHERBURNE COUNTY**

**Becker, *Sherburne County Historical Society and St. Cloud State University***

**Artifacts & Archaeology at an Historic Farmstead**

Archaeologists and historians from St. Cloud State University and the Sherburne County Historical Society invited volunteers to help them uncover history through the use of archaeological methods at the site of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead.

**WRIGHT COUNTY**

**Buffalo, *Wright County Historical Society***

**Children's Days, History Education Field Trip Program**

An annual school tour event for Wright County children, the program featured archaeological and history activities for middle school students.

**The Office of the State Archaeologist wishes to thank the following organizations for their support of Minnesota Archaeology Week 2002:**

**Partners:**

- Institute for Minnesota Archaeology
- University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology

**Major Funders:**

- Council for Minnesota Archaeology
- Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Tribal Historic Preservation Office
- Minnesota Department of Transportation
- Minnesota Humanities Commission
- National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community Cultural Resources Department
- US Fish & Wildlife Service

