

Join the Effort

Visit the area and Good Earth State Park

Support the work of the Friends of Blood Run National Historic Landmark

Research the Oneota Culture

Provide your skills to support the center and the area

Identify artifacts and collections for the center

Support or give services that will support the center

Enlist supporters

Share the story

Donate for financial needs

Contact us!

'ó'aziháha (to cast parallel shadows)

The outlines of trees reach across the golden prairie as late-day light spills over the mounds. Such is the daily dance of shadows caressing Blood Run.

But this land casts a longer, more profound shadow, measured not in sunsets but in centuries, harboring secrets kept beneath the soil and amid the stars.

It is the story of knowledge and mystery.
It is the story of the Oneota people.

Contact

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Advisory Committee

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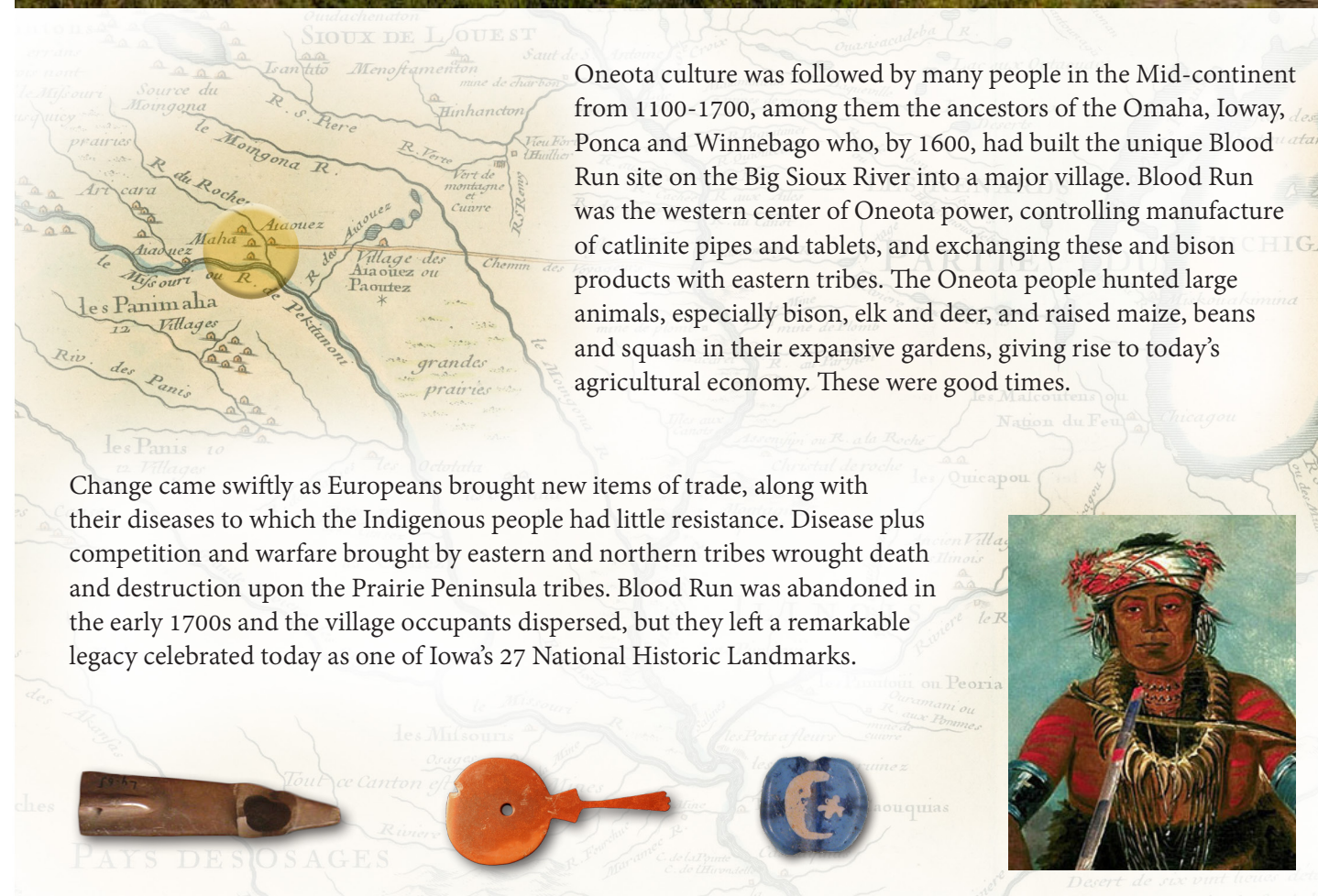
More information on Blood Run National Historic Landmark:
digital.lib.uiowa.edu/islandora/object/ui%3Aosa_pubs_4

SPIRIT OF AMERICA

Oneota Culture in the Prairie Peninsula

In the time of Newton,
Shakespeare and Galileo,

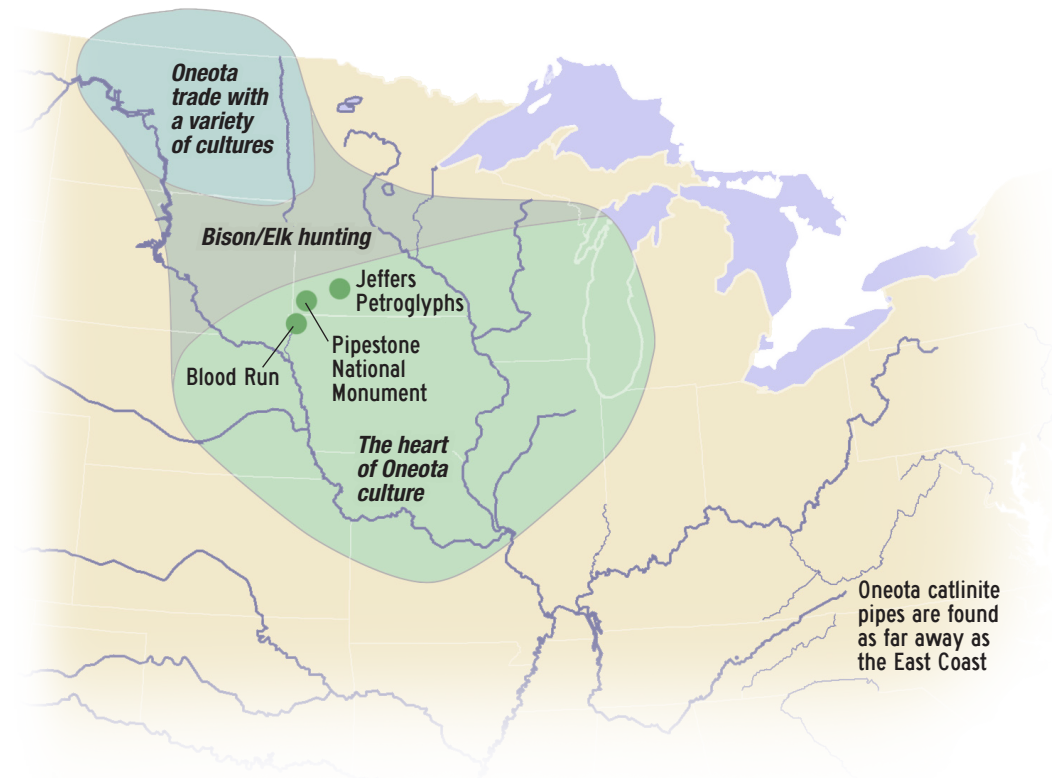
Oneota Culture flourished in America.





The story of the Oneota people is recounted by its descendants in song and ceremony. This good earth is rich with remnants of a vibrant commercial and agricultural heritage, and the tribe's craftwork. But many artifacts have no home, and are pillaged, lost, sold or cast aside. These sacred gifts from the past deserve our protection. We must learn from them, and from this land.

The Good Earth State Park at Blood Run visitors center on the South Dakota side of the Big Sioux River displays a small sampling of artifacts for the public to appreciate. But more action must be taken before the last remnants of Blood Run and the Oneota culture are destroyed or lost forever.



Oneota Archival and Research Center at the Blood Run National Historic Landmark

The Center will provide a safe, professionally managed and secure storage, research and display facility to preserve, curate and study these American treasures. This will be the premier facility to:

- Preserve the physical elements (artifacts and related documents, maps, photographs and oral knowledge) of Oneota heritage, which is important for both the significance it provides to modern Indigenous descendants and the nation's history
- Promote better public understanding of and respect for the contributions of this culture and aid continuing Oneota research
- Improve the day-to-day monitoring of the rich but fragile archaeological record preserved at Blood Run, especially the numerous visible mounds and related deposits
- Increase the involvement of descendant tribal communities and members in the management and interpretation of this National Historic Landmark
- Complement the public facility at South Dakota's Good Earth State Park, Pipestone National Monument, Jeffers Petroglyphs and other museums and sites that reflect the Oneota heritage



Timeline of Our Efforts To Date

- 1980s: Quarrying operation exposes key sites; the Iowa Burials Protection Act ceases the operation
- 1985: Archaeological recovery and excavations
- 1987: Iowa purchases 230 acres of the site
- 2000: National Park Service recommends Blood Run be included in the National Park System
- 2013: Governors of both South Dakota and Iowa dedicate Good Earth State Park, with goal of being the first park in the country to be shared by two states
- 2017: South Dakota's Visitors Center opens
- 2020: Friends of Blood Run non-profit established
- 2022: Archival concept initiated and advisory committee established

*the past must be remembered
the story must be told*

Oneota Archival and Research Center

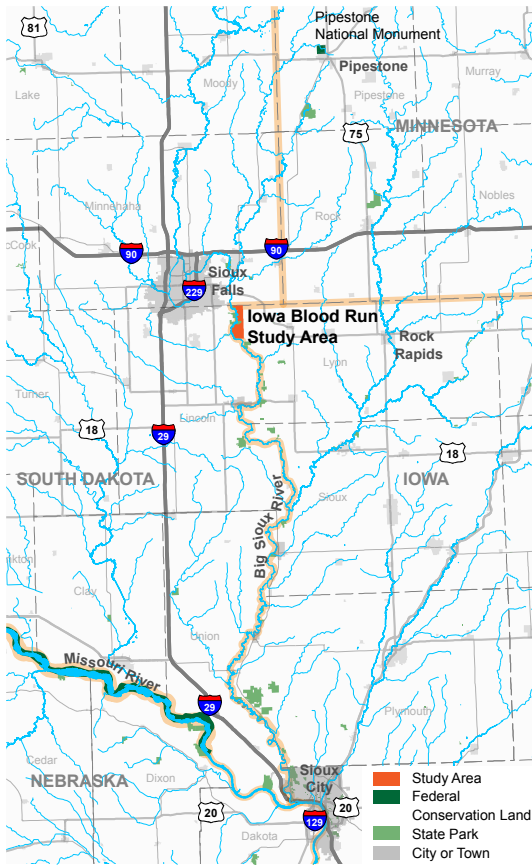
at the Blood Run National Historic Landmark

2023 Phase 1 Infrastructure Needs

The following infrastructure items are needed for the 2023 calendar year for Phase 1—land acquisition and facility, site and infrastructure design. Phase 2 needs for 2024 will be a great deal larger, reflecting the beginning of construction and development. Operational staffing, equipment, furniture and long-term operations and management needs will begin in 2025 and/or 2026.

1. Land acquisition for the facility	\$400,000
2. Preliminary A/E Services: Programming, space requirements and site diagram to define the parameters and concept	\$65,000
• Facility Use and Space Allocation	
• Site Analysis and Building Location	
• Architectural Concept	
3. Full A/E Services: Detailed design and bidding for construction to begin in 2024	\$595,000 to \$715,000
• Schematic Design	
• Design Development	
• Construction Documents	
• Review and Entitlements	
• Bidding and Negotiations	
• Construction Administration	
4. Trail crossing over Blood Run Creek for public access to the state-owned area	\$176,000
5. Spring area concrete removal and site restoration	\$100,000
6. Farm site clean-up, flora/fauna survey and landscaping plan	\$90,000
7. Public access trail clean-up and grading	\$25,000
8. Archaeological studies of the sites for development of the facility, six informational and interpretive signage sites, and spur area trail site off the RR ROW for trail connections	\$20,000
9. Tribal involvement in the project for signage and locational master plan conformance	\$5,000
Total for 2023:	\$1,606,000

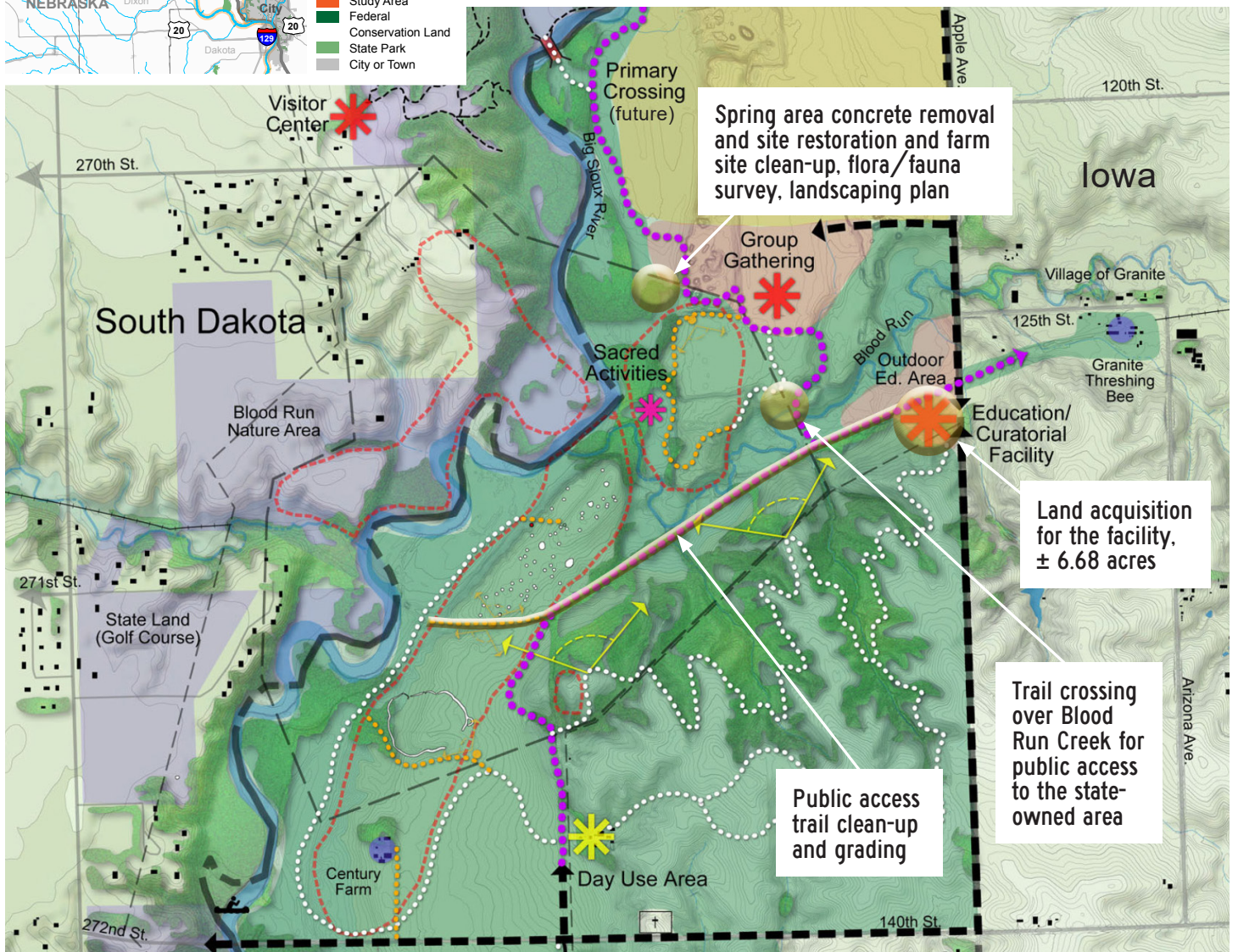




These maps provide locational information for the initial 2023 infrastructure needs of the Oneota Archival and Research Center at the Blood Run National Historic Landmark (NHL) in Lyon County, Iowa.

The master plan for this Blood Run area was developed in 2016 with considerable input from Tribal, State and local officials and members of the public. As with any plan, time and societal changes will undoubtedly require changes to this master plan. This map is provided to show that the current facility project is located following the precepts of the master plan.

The full master plan for this historic property covers over 3,800 acres including the original NHL area. It is important to remember that for over 200 years this site contained one of the larger communities and centers of commerce in Native North America—occupied by 5,000 to 7,000 tribal members year-round from A.D. 1500 to 1700.



Source: Iowa Blood Run Cultural Landscape Master Plan, 2016